Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

SINCE 1871

Volume 136 NOVEMBER 20, 1939 Number 21

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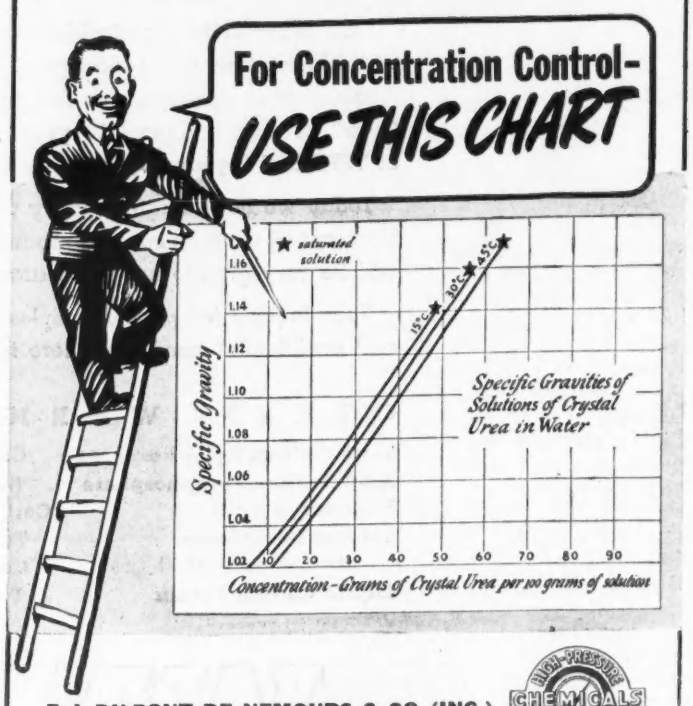

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

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Volume 136 | NOVEMBER 20, 1939 | Number 21

Reporter's Nationwide Business Survey Shows Chemical Business Increased by 'War' Buying

Precautionary Rush to Stock Up Boosted Rate of Improvement in Outputs and Sales—Inventories Reduced—Prices Advanced—Supplies Conserved

Sales of chemicals, oils, and drugs in the third quarter of this year were larger in tonnage by 15.8 percent than those in the corresponding period of 1938. About two-thirds of this gain resulted from the continuing improvement of activity in the many lines of manufacturing which consume materials in this category. The rest was caused by the hurry and scurry to buy which came when war was formally declared in Europe and caused all sorts of buyers to lay up assurances against their future or their fears.

To meet this larger demand the chemical, oil, and drug industries stepped up their production to a point 14.1 percent above their output in the 1938 quarter. Even so the hectic buying cut into their supplies on hand and pulled these down to a point 3.6 percent below the comparable level in the preceding year. The apparent discrepancy between this reduction and the difference between the production and selling stepups is explainable by cutdowns in stocks of imported materials new supplies of which were greatly curtailed by the effects of the warring on maritime transportation.

Increased productive activities obliged the chemical, oil, and drug industries to add more workers to their rolls. Small employment increases were made during the first two months of the quarter, and the extraordinary pressure applying from early in September caused a jump that carried the total 3.2 percent above the same time level in 1938. Better pay also was the rule and payroll totals during the quarter exceeded those in the 1938 period by 5.6 percent.

In the rush of buying prices of chemicals, oils, and drugs came from behind where they were at the end of the second quarter to gain 6.5 percent over the 1938 mark at the end of the third. This was achieved by an advance of 8.6 percent during the latter period. In large part this gain was caused by advances of quotations on materials that were feeling the pinch of interrupted or inconvenienced or impossible shipping from overseas. Some of the more expansive price increases were made with respect to materials, in substantial part imported, for which war set up a new demand of its own—quicksilver, for example.

The higher price levels gave sales in the third quarter an excess of 17.9 in value over those in the corresponding period in 1938. This gain would have been larger if (a) sellers had taken full advantage of the eagerness of buyers to get goods; (b) if there had not been a substantial measure of turning on the part of consumers to replacement materials which were not subjected to the full effects of the price-upping influences. In this direction the chemical, oil and drug industries clearly manifested their ability to serve industry in general in emergencies in a manner which indicated that, unless the latest war became bigger than its predecessor of twenty-five years ago and lasted longer, conditions in industrial supplies would not get anywhere nearly so bad as they were in that period.

Notably to the credit of the chemical, oil, and drug industries as a whole were their vigorous and earnest endeavors to prevent their markets from taking the price bit in their mouths and running—yes, flying away. The extraordinary demands of domestic buyers previously customers for certain goods were in themselves enough to swamp the resources of producers. The inrush of new buyers for many materials was up to the volume that is to be expected in such circumstances. On top of these came the demands from Latin America and Canada and more distant countries which had been accustomed to do much of their buying from nations too busy with other matters or handicapped by the impinging of these matters on their nominally neutral affairs. Producers did not hitch onto the big balloon. They accepted rush orders and forward commitments from their regular customers to an extent which appeared to them to be reasonable in the circumstances; but they did not, even in these known markets, lend themselves to excessive piling up of unneeded materials against problematical future needs.

Speculative buyers were generally told that no goods were available—a full truth in most cases. When producers could see a reasonable possibility of making more than their customary markets would require, they sold in other places, sometimes at home, sometimes to other countries. But, the volume of this sort of brand new business was kept well within the limits of perceptible ability to supply without undue risk in operating expansion. Very few, if any, producers tried to develop a war boom. In truth, within a very few weeks many of them were beginning to take thought on whether they had not already agreed to supply so much stuff that they faced an early recession.

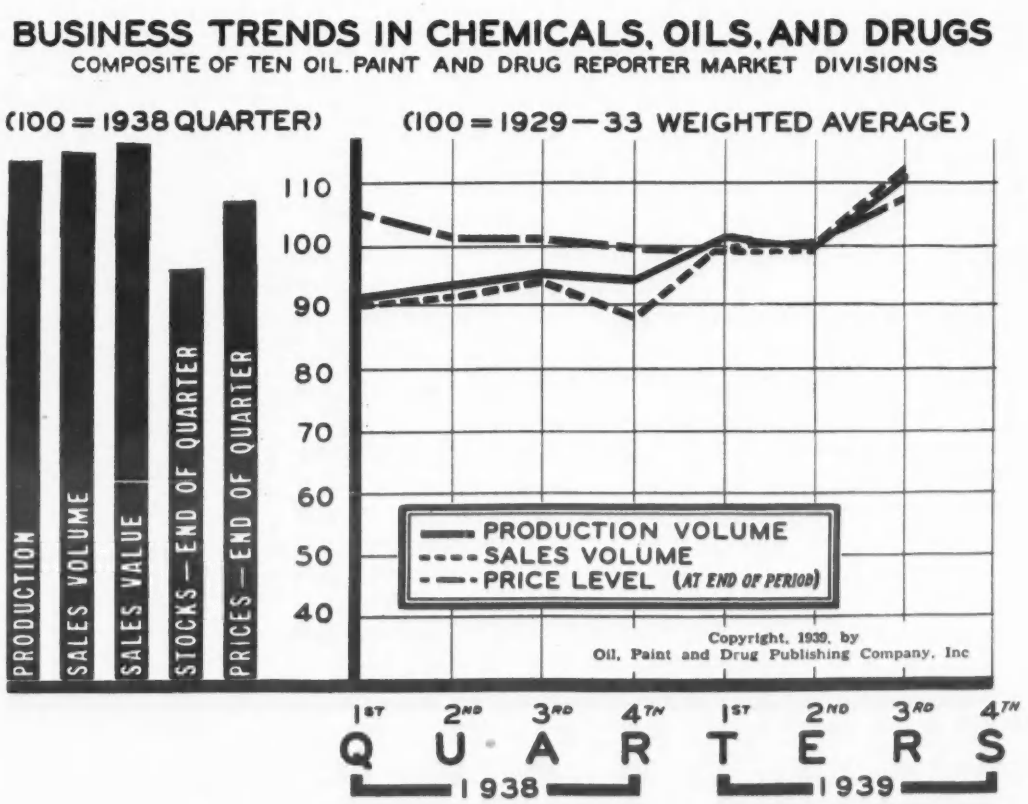
—Turn to page 26

Chemicals, Oils, Drugs

Conditions: Third Quarter, 1939

(100=Corresponding period in 1938)

Production	114.1
Employment	103.2
Payrolls	105.6
Sales volume	115.8
Sales value	117.9
Stocks, September 30	96.4
Prices, September 30	106.5
Exports (Jan.-Sept.)—$465,398,245	103.7
Imports (Jan.-Sept.)—$231,382,814	101.2
Credit conditions	Slightly better
Outlook	Brighter



Closing Market Developments

(November 17, 1939)

London Closing Cable

LONDON, Nov. 17, 1939

Quotations on carnauba wax were 260s per hundredweight.

Cottonseed Oil Weaker

Refined cottonseed oil futures weakened on Friday in company with lard. Local traders and commission houses sold. Trade interests bought on the decline. March closed at 6.67c. and May, 6.76c., showing a decline of 15 to 20 points as compared with the final prices of the previous week.

Codliver Oil Lower

Quotations on medicinal codliver oil were slightly lower at $36 to $38 per barrel late last week. While the basic position was considered still to be one of strength, high pressure demand has been succeeded by quieter trading a market fairly well supplied with spot delivery material.

Epsom Salt Equalization Points Revised by Dow

Effective November 20, the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., is eliminating Boston and Philadelphia as equalization points on epsom salt, U.S.P.; likewise on epsom salt, technical, for all classes of trade except the tanning, bleaching, textile, stucco, and flooring trades.

This will mean that the present equalization points on the types of epsom salt mentioned are Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, Baltimore, New York, New Orleans, Houston, Texas, and Carteret, N. J.

On epsom salt, technical, for the tanning, bleaching, textile, stucco, and flooring trades, the following specifications on deliveries remain in effect:—F.o.b. Midland, Mich., carload rate of freight allowed on all shipments east of the Mississippi river and north of the Ohio river, including Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina. Otherwise freight will be allowed not to exceed the Midland to New York or Midland to St. Louis carload rate.

Georgia High Court Voids Columbus Chain Sales Tax

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 16, 1939

The Georgia Supreme Court today voided the tax on chain stores levied by the city commissioners of Columbus. The court declared it discriminatory and unreasonable. The decision reversed the lower court which held in favor of the city against the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company. The tax called for a payment of $1,400 per year for each unit operated in Columbus by the Atlantic & Pacific organization.

Drug Act Labeling Exemptions Ready Soon

OPD Washington Bureau
November 16, 1939

Final regulations for the exemption from the food, drug, and cosmetic act of labeling already on hand last February are expected to be promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture within a week or ten days. Proposed regulations were circulated to the trade and criticisms were invited to be submitted by November 15.

An examination of the correspondence to date indicates no serious opposition to the proposed form of the regulation, although it is declared by some that the volume of labels on hand exempted is not large enough, and it is expected that there will be no delay in officially promulgating the regulations.

Pioneer Potash Formed To Import German Salts

The Pioneer Potash Company, formed primarily for the importation of German agricultural potash salts, will open its offices at 44 Whitehall street today. Richard Meyer, president of the Gans S. S. line, has been named president and treasurer of the new company and William E. Waldron, an attorney, has been named secretary.

Chemical Price Average Down

Although advances were more numerous than reductions in prices for heavy and fine chemicals last week the weight of the changes was a little on the down side. Quicksilver and codliver oil were outstanding items among reductions. The price of blanc fixe was advanced.

Announcement of prices for the first quarter of 1940 on a number of materials eased the minds of buyers because these made no changes from current quotations. New business was still offered in substantial volume, but little was accepted, sellers for the most part being fully booked for the remainder of the year.

Prices were advanced on blanc fixe, metasilicate and sesquisilicate of soda, chrome cake, gum turpentine, myrobalans, quebracho extract, East African wattle bark, asafetida, one Congo copal, domestical dried blood and feeding tankage, and imported steamed bonemeal.

Prices were reduced on domestic quicksilver, quicksilver vermilion, codliver oil, casein, gum rosin, three Congo copals, elemi, common and cubic gambiers, and cocoa butter.

The REPORTER'S composite index number of prices for heavy and fine chemicals receded to 127.7 (100 = average at August 1, 1914). In comparison with average prices in 1926 (as 100), the REPORTER'S index number is now 90.4, compared with 88.8 at this time last year and 90.2 in 1937.

Contents of This Issue

News and Statistics

Alkyl Borates Offered by Commercial Solvents ... 62
Atlantic Coast Fisheries Sells Five Trawlers ... 54
'Arcadian' Nitrate Distributor to Sponsor Sound Film ... 63
Alcohol Rule Changes Analyzed by McGovern ... 4
Ashley Retires as International Nickel Secretary ... 54
Building Prospects Studied by Industry ... 5
Business Survey: Third Quarter ... 3
Berger & Sons Purchasing Agent Here to Buy Supplies ... 46
Balto Production Club Installs New Officers ... 46
Bromide Preparations Investigated by F.D.A. ... 56
Buffalo Paint Club Marks Fortieth Anniversary ... 62
Brown Presented With Vermilye Medal ... 38
Chemical Engineers Discuss War Materials ... 5
Chemists to Discuss S.A. ... 5
Coaltar Dyes Strength Issued ... 42
Cottonseed Crushings Down ... 49
Colombia Seeking Dyes ... 42
Clinchfield Feldspar Increases Talcs, Pyrophyllites Output ... 54
Chilton Receives Chandler Medal ... 41
Crude Oil Daily Output Up ... 60
Drug Law Labeling Exemptions Ready Soon ... 4
Drug Chemical Credit Ass'n Elects Robinson Chairman ... 58
Epsom Salt Equalization Points Revised ... 4
Export Managers Frolic Dec. 14 ... 42
Elk Hills Oil Field Awarded to U.S. ... 60
F.D.A. Active Against Slack Filling ... 5
Flaxseed Cultivation Expands in California ... 5
Flax Developers Hunt Better Seed ... 5
Fats and Oils Output to Set Record in 1940 ... 4
Fire Fighting Demonstrated by New Mobile Laboratory ... 46
Georgia High Court Voids Columbus Chain Sales Tax ... 4
Gibbs Medal Awarded to Dr. V. N. Ipatieff ... 42
Holland May Ship 50% on Dutch Seed Contracts ... 56
Haering Distributing Booklet on Corrosion Control Methods ... 54
Krebs to Build Titantium Plant Addition ... 46
Lacquer Sales Up ... 46
Maas to Erect Soda Pyrophosphate Plant ... 35
Munitions Board Seeks Export Data ... 4
Marks to Leave Continental ... 52
Margarin Manufacturing Operations: September ... 53
Montan Wax Substitute Offered by Synthetic Products Co. ... 42
Molasses Freight Cut Asked by Railroad ... 54
McCloskey Varnish Co. Honors Veterans ... 62
N. Carolina Sales Tax Upheld ... 5
Naval Stores Conservation Program Issued ... 4
Nickel Catalyst Test Outlined ... 54
O'Neill Heads Foamite Corp. ... 39
Oil Companies Charged With Price Conspiracy ... 60
Oil Lands Seizure Upheld in Mexican Supreme Court ... 60
Petroleum Institute Discusses Research, Conservation and Laws ... 5
Potash Salts Deliveries for July-Sept. Reported ... 63
Paint Strainer Improvement Claimed in New Rotoplane ... 62
Prior Magazine Discusses Photography Centennial ... 41
Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales Up ... 60
Pioneer Potash Formed ... 4
Quinine Bids Offered ... 52
S.O.C.M.A. to Meet ... 5
Stein-Hall Adding to L. I. Plant ... 39
Substitutes in War and Peace (Rosendahl) ... 5
Shampoos Held Subject to Cosmetic Law ... 58
Soaps and Detergents Group of Testing Society Confers ... 66
Soybean 1939 Output 30% above Last Year ... 53
Stine Sees Opportunity for Agricultural Industry ... 54
Soda Cyanide Prices Unchanged for Early 1940 ... 41
Tanning Industry Standards to Be Improved in India ... 39
Tung Oil Arrivals ... 66
Tung Oil Stocks in Hankow: Nov. 1 ... 4
Valvoline Pipelines Held Subject to I.C.C. ... 59
Vitamin Concerns Barred from Mails ... 54
'Witcombings' Issued ... 46

General Features

Advertisers' Index ... 69
Bids Wanted ... 68
Chemical Price Trends ... 4
Classified Advertisements ... 68
Closing Market Developments ... 4
Contracts Awarded ... —
Corporation Earnings ... —
Dividends Declared ... —
Editorials ... 3
Foreign Trade Openings ... 38
Foreign Trade Rules ... 24
Industrial Uses of Chemicals ... 67
Obituaries ... 41
Petroleum Market Status ... 59
Petroleum Production ... 60
Prices Current ... 7
Scientific, Professional Services ... 58
Trade News Briefs ... 62
What You Can Use ... 53
Where You Can Sell ... 67

Market Reports

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums ... 55
Coaltar Chemicals ... 40
Drugs and Fine Chemicals ... 51
Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals ... 39
Essential Oils and Aromatics ... 57
Fertilizer Materials ... 63
Heavy Chemicals ... 33
Oils, Fats and Waxes ... 47
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials ... 43
Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, and Fuels ... 59

Shipping Information

Cargo Ship Arrivals ... —
Charters ... —
Coastwise Shipments ... 65
Exports ... 65
Imports ... 64
Imports Detained ... 66

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Volume 136, No. 21, November 20, 1939. Published weekly by Oil, Paint and Drug Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John Street, New York, U.S.A. Annual subscription prices:—United States and possessions, Cuba, Mexico, Central America, and South America, $5; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter January 15, 1884, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 6, 1879.

Munitions Board Seeks Export Data

OPD Washington Bureau
November 17, 1939

The Army and Navy Munitions Board is seeking information from all American firms on unusually large export orders, particularly for drugs, chemicals, metals, and other commodities listed as critical, strategic, or essential for national defense.

There is no authority to require such information, but several trade associations are cooperating in reporting it pursuant to a request made some weeks ago after President Roosevelt at a press conference suggested that public opinion should prevent exports of essential materials largely supplied by imports. It was later learned that he had in mind certain export orders for rubber, tin, and manganese, but it is not known whether these orders were substantial or were filled.

The munitions board frowns on exports of defense materials which it is trying to acquire for war reserve stocks.

Alcohol Rule Changes Analyzed by McGovern

In a letter to Stewart Berkshire, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in charge of the alcohol tax unit, James P. McGovern, general counsel of the Industrial Alcohol Institute, asks that, in the contemplated revision of regulations on alcohol, the distinct character of this substance as a chemical material be adequately regarded.

The revenue officials are at present considering new regulations affecting distilled spirits other than alcohol. They contemplate also revision of regulations No. 3 which have to do with production, sale, and use of pure and denatured

—Continued on page 58

Tung Oil Nov. 1 Stocks At Hankow 4,063 Tons

OPD Washington Bureau
November 17, 1939

Total shipments of tung oil from Hankow to the United States in October totaled 5,557 long tons, according to advices received by the Chemical Division of the Department of Commerce.

The tung oil market at Hankow in October was firm with an increase in the price of oil from 121 Chinese dollars in September to 155 at the end of October. Japanese firms purchased 286 long tons but their purchases were not shipped during September and October. Small lots of oil continued to be received at Hankow from upcountry. With the exception of the American

—Continued on page 42

Fats and Oils Output To Set Record in 1940

OPD Washington Bureau
November 17, 1939

Production of fats and oils from domestic materials in 1940 is likely to be the largest on record, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicated today in a report on the outlook for fats, oils and oilseeds. Increased production of lard, soybean oil, linseed oil, and grease will much more than offset decreased production of cottonseed oil.

Stocks of fats and oils on July 1, 1939, were unusually large, the bureau said.

—Continued on page 66

Naval Stores Conservation Program for 1940 Issued

OPD Washington Bureau
November 16, 1939

The naval stores conservation program for 1940 was issued today by the Department of Agriculture, setting forth payments to be made to producers for adopting specified cropping practices in the interests of conservation.

Conservation of turpentine timber resources, more efficient production, and prevention of waste by fire or exploitation are the objectives of the program. Participation in the program is open to gum naval stores farmers in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Payments may be earned by working only the larger trees and protecting the growth of pines by accepted conservation methods.

Naval stores farmers may earn pay-

—Continued on page 46

Chemical Engineers Discuss War Materials

Providence, R. I., Nov. 17, 1939

The method by which the Federal government will take over control of the chemical industry in the event of war was described by Clark S. Robinson, professor of chemical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to more than 200 in attendance at the thirty-second annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, in session in the Providence-Biltmore hotel, November 15-17.

In order to interfere as little with its peace-time functions of the chemical industry as possible, Mr. Robinson explained that surveys were being made by the Assistant Secretary of War in collaboration with the Army and Navy Munitions Board, and as a result of these studies, Mr. Robinson indicated, the military requirements of the Army and Navy are being distributed over the country by a system of allocations in order to insure a sufficient supply of war-time necessities in the least painful way.

The so-called "strategic" war materials, which are those that come mostly from overseas, and which, if cut off by blockade, would seriously affect our national defense, consist of rubber, aluminum, antimony, chromium, coconut shell charcoal, ferromanganese, Manilla fiber, mercury, mica, nickel, optical glass, quartz crystals, quinine,

—*Continued on page* 38

Building Prospects Studied by Industry

OPD Washington Bureau
November 17, 1939

Prospects for privately financed construction and means of stimulating it in the residential, commercial, and industrial fields were discussed at a general conference of the construction industry yesterday and today under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Trade associations in the construction field participated, and round-table discussions were devoted to specialized aspects of the industry. The keynote of most of the discussion was that there is a vast future for the building industry and that it can be met by private enterprise better than by governmental paternalism. This was stressed by several speakers at the opening session which was devoted to the topic of construction and American progress. E. P. Palmer, secretary-treasurer of Senior & Palmer, New York, and chairman of the chamber's committee on construction and civic development, deprecated predictions that this country had reached the limit of its growth,

—*Continued on page* 39

N. Carolina Sales Tax Upheld by High Court

OPD Washington Bureau
November 13, 1939

The Supreme Court of the United States today refused to review a decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina upholding the constitutionality of a North Carolina law imposing a 3 percent gross sales tax on all merchandise except foods and medicines. The action was started by the Community Variety Store which contended that the law was void because it discriminated between different classes of goods.

F.D.A. Active Against Slack-Filled Cartons

OPD Washington Bureau
November 16, 1939

The Food and Drug Administration is making much progress in its campaign to eliminate slack-filled packages under the provision of the new food, drug, and cosmetic act which went into effect June 25.

Seizures have been made of a great many types of food, drug, and cosmetic products and to date there has been no indication that any of these will be contested in the courts. Various individual manufacturers and groups have conferred with food and drug officials in altering their packages to conform with the law, and many container manufacturers have taken the initiative in redesigning containers for their customers.

As a part of the campaign the department has seized samples of all but two or three leading brands of toothpaste and many other drug and cosmetic preparations marketed in tubes enclosed in cardboard cartons on the charge that the tube filled only one-quarter or one-third of the space in the carton. A few manufacturers have already reduced the sizes of their cartons so that the tubes will fit snugly, and many others have agreed to make the change as rapidly as their packaging machinery can be adapted to the new cartons.

The Toilet Goods Association, which has been following this campaign closely, has counseled manufacturers to work with the administration, and its board of standards is assisting manufacturers to meet official views with respect to packages. The association advises manufacturers in studying this matter to keep in mind the following points:—

1. The cartons may be shortened, which

—*Continued on page* 63

Substitutes In War and Peace

By Edward Rosendahl
Glyco Products Company

During normal times when supplies of raw materials are plentiful and available at reasonably low prices, the question of finding substitutes for these raw materials is of academic interest to most chemists and manufacturers. Products which are claimed to be "just as good" are viewed, if at all, with a great amount of suspicion and the lot of the salesman endeavoring to sell them, is anything but a happy one. He is told that there are plentiful supplies on hand, the prospective customer has long-term contracts, that no other materials can possibly be used in place of the product sent down by a beneficient Heaven expressly for his particular use.

However, when war breaks out, we immediately see the reverse side of the picture. The plentiful supplies have vanished overnight, the long-term contracts have suddenly and mysteriously expired, and the poor neglected manufacturer runs around complaining that nobody ever told him. Substitutes then begin to loom bigger and bigger until they completely cover the horizon. The poor despised Cinderellas of the chemical industry are cordially invited to take their place in the golden carriage with Prince Charming.

Unfortunately, however, they are assumed to possess all the attributes of the products they are intended to replace, and very often, a lot that they do not possess. They have to work exactly like the products no longer available, with exactly the same properties, in exactly the same way, and give exactly the same finished results. The fact that no product can exactly replace another in all ways and in all cases is one that has only to be stated to be appreciated. When one considers the various and manifold uses for even the most common chemical raw materials, it is readily seen that substitutes have to be looked on solely with reference to specific properties of the replaced material utilized by the particular manufacturer. To illustrate this point in greater detail, let us consider that previously-very-common product—glycerin. Putting on one side the use of glycerin from a chemical point of view, such as its use as nitroglycerin, ester gum, synthetic resins, etc., we see that glycerin is used in many industries for many purposes. In the food industry, its non-toxicity, its thickening action, and its sweetness are properties which are of the greatest importance. In the cosmetic industry, its softening action is desired. In the textile and paper industries, in addition to its softening action, its hygrosopicity for certain purposes is the deciding factor while, in the automotive and allied fields, its low freezing and comparatively high boiling points make it one of the most important antifreeze agents of commerce. From this short list, it is evident that a property essential to the food industry is unimportant in the automotive industry; the requirements of

—*Continued on page 56*

Petroleum Institute Discusses Research, Conservation and Laws

Chicago, Nov. 17, 1939

Research efforts leading to the production of an increased range of petroleum products by the application of improved refining processes were reviewed before 3,000 members and guests attending the twentieth annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute, held in the Stevens hotel, November 13-17. Other subjects coming up for discussion were concerned with taxation, transportation, legislation and conservation.

By virtue of a change in by-laws of the institute, the board of councilors elected ninety-five to the board of directors, and the directorate in turn elected an additional fifteen. Distribution of the board's personnel lists the following: — Production, twenty-five members; marketing, fifteen; refining, sixteen; supply, five; natural gas, two; natural gasoline, two; and at large, forty. The convention voted to hold the 1940 annual meeting in Chicago and midyear meeting in Fort Worth, Tex.

Axtell J. Byles was re-elected president. Other officers were also re-elected as follows:—

Vice-presidents (production), George A. Hill, jr., Houston Oil Company; (refining), J. Howard Pew, Sun Oil Company; (marketing), E. V. Weber, Eureka Oil Company; executive vice-president, W. R. Boyd, jr.; treasurer, Lacey Walker; and assistant secretary, J. S. Cooke.

The above officers, with exception of the last two, and the following comprise the executive committee:—

W. H. Berg, Standard Oil Company of California; L. B. Simmons, Rock Island Refining Company; J. A. Brown, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company; J. C. Hunter, Mid-continent Oil & Gas Association; H. Colley, Atlantic Refining Company; Henry M. Dawes, Pure Oil Company; W. S. Farish, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; L. Hammon, Cox & Hammon; W. F. Humphrey, Tidewater Associated Company; W. A. Jones, Cities Service Company; F. A. Leovy, Gulf Oil Corporation; B. L. Majewski, Deep Rock Oil Corporation; Frank Phillips, Phillips Petroleum Company; Charles F. Roeser, Roeser & Pendleton, Inc.; W. S. S. Rodgers, Texas Company; E. G. Seubert, Standard Oil Company of Indiana; H. F. Sinclair, Consolidated Oil Corporation; W. M. Skelly, Skelly Oil Company; and R. Van Der Woude, Shell Union Oil Corporation.

Regulation of oil production by State conservation laws is bound to fail, proponents of Federal control believe, and the Federal government must step in to legislate in the "no man's land" between present State and Federal legislation. Representative William P. Cole, of Maryland, stated in an address before the meeting.

The sponsor of the Cole bill, designed to provide for Federal oil-production control, and chairman of the congressional committee which last week began hearings on the bill (HR7372), told

—*Continued on page* 61

Chemists to Discuss South America

South America will be the topic of a symposium in the Chemists' Club, this city, November 21. The symposium will be opened at 8:15 p.m., following a dinner, at $2, called 7:00 p.m. sharp.

The discussion, addressed to the theme, "South America: Neighbor and Customer," will be led by John Abbink, president of the Business Publishers International Corporation and a director of the National Foreign Trade Council. Other speakers will be William T. Moran, of the foreign division of the National City Bank; E. P. Thomas, president of the National Foreign Trade Council and chairman of the exporters' advisory committee for the Export-Import Bank; James S. Carson, vice-president of the American & Foreign Power Company and a member of the council of the Pan-American Society.

The proceedings will be under the direction of Sidney D. Kirkpatrick, editor of *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering*, and the subject will be opened for general discussion.

S.O.C.M.A. to Hold Annual Meeting Dec. 7

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will hold its annual meeting December 7 in the Chemists' Club, this city. The business session, with various reports and the election for officers, will be opened at 5:00 p. m.

The annual dinner is scheduled for 6:30 p. m. and will be preceded by a sociability hour. Dr. Walter S. Landis, vice-president of the American Cyanamid Company, will speak after the dinner.

Flax Developers Hunt Better Seed

Minneapolis, Nov. 13, 1939

An integral part of the Flax Institute of the United States is the Flax Development Committee, headed by T. L. Daniels, of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company. Mr. Daniels, ably assisted by a number of men in the oil, paint, and varnish trade, has done much in the past few years to stimulate the coordination of scientific research in the field of flax culture and pathology.

The other members of the committee are S. B. Coolidge, jr., of the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. T. Culhane, of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Minneapolis; J. A. Johansen, of the National Lead Company, New York; Harris G. Nelson, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Milwaukee; and Val Wurtele, of the Minneapolis Linseed Oil & Paint Company, Minneapolis. E. J. Mitchell, postoffice box 926, Minneapolis, is executive secretary of the committee.

Many of the nation's flax experts are represented in the flax institute's roster, and they have accomplished much in the past decade. For the coordination of the individual efforts of these experts the Flax Development Committee has endeavored to have all possible interchange of ideas and materials accomplished. The work of the experts has proceeded more rapidly because of this plan and great strides have been made in the scientific fields because the committee has left no stone unturned to aid the man in the laboratory.

The agricultural colleges of all the Northwest States and of many other sections of the country have contributed to the work of the flax institute in general and have advanced the cause of the domestic flax crop to a point where it is becoming more and more a stable crop. Dr. Bolley first eliminated the wilt handicap in the Northwest through his own efforts in flax pathology. Later experimenters have done much to lessen the evils at-

—*Continued on page 66*

Flaxseed Cultivation Expands in California

Imperial, Cal., Nov. 15, 1939

In 1939 110,000 acres of flax were harvested in California, with a total yield in excess of 1,700,000 bushels of flaxseed. The flaxseed industry in California has increased to these proportions since 1934 when the first commercial crop was harvested from 11,000 acres.

Two or three small acreages were planted in 1933 after the State experimental farm at Melloland, in the Imperial Valley had determined, following several years of testing numerous flax varieties, that a Punjab flax was best adapted to irrigated conditions of the Southwest, giving large yields of seed of high oil content and oil of excellent drying quality. Since the marketing of the first commercial crop in California in 1934, flax-growing has extended to the San Joaquin Valley, especially to Fresno county where 45,000 acres were harvested in 1939; also to Yuma county in Arizona where some 5,000 acres were harvested in 1939. Salt River Valley of Arizona in the vicinity of Phoenix also grows some limited quantity of flaxseed.

Prospects are that California growers this Fall will plant 150,000 acres of flax or slightly more; Yuma county, Arizona, about 10,000 acres; and Sal River Valley, Arizona, 2,000 acres.

While the average yield of flaxseed for California in 1939 was about 16 bushels per acre, many crops in the Imperial Valley, turned off yields of 35 to 40 bushels per acre; and one crop on 58 acres yielded 53 bushels per acre;

—*Continued on page* 66

GANE'S
MEDICINAL CHEMICALS

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NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC

ALKALOIDS
ALLANTOIN
AMINOPHYLLINE
BARBITAL
BARBITAL SODIUM
BENZOCAINE
PHENOBARBITAL
PHENOBARBITAL Sodium, N. N. R.
PROCAINE

SULFANILAMIDE, N. N. R.

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CINNAMIC ALDEHYDE
CITRAL
CITRONELLA OIL SUBSTITUTE
CITRONELLOL
DIMETHYL ANTHRANILATE
ETHYL ANTHRANILATE
ETHYL BENZOATE
GERANIOL, for Soap
GERANIOL, Various Grades
GERANYL ACETATE
IONONE 100%
IONONE C. P., Waterwhite
MENTHOL SYNTHETIC 30°-32°
MENTHOL SYNTHETIC FUSED
MENTHONE
METHYL ANTHRANILATE
METHYL BENZOATE
METHYL CINNAMATE
METHYL NAPHTHYL KETONE Crystal and Liquid
METHYL PHENYL ACETATE
METHYL PHENYL PROPIONATE
MUSK AMBRETTE
MUSK KETONE
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Current Market Quotations

November 17, 1939

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When not otherwise indicated, quotations are f.o.b. New York prices on large lots. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic)
Acetal, dms., dlvd.....lb. .75 - 1.85
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 & 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 & 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs., a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
100 lb. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .70 - —
tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .50 - —
Acetanilide, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - —
95%, bbls.....lb. .29 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000 lb. lots lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .33 - —
dms., 25 lb. lots.....lb. .38 - —
kgs., 2,000 lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000 lb. lots..lb. .30 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .31 - —
dms., 25 lb. lots.....lb. .36 - —
kgs., 2,000 lb. lots.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .47 - .65
Acetone, C.P., dms., c.l, dlvd..lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .07½- .08
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06 - .06½
Methyl (see M).
Acetophenone, bots.....lb. 1.30 - 1.45
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
50 lbs. .....lb. 1.02 - —
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.05 - —
Acid, abletic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U. S. E of and including Kans., Neb., N.D., Okla., S. D., Texas E. of Austin and Brownsville..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09 - —
Acetic, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.48
cbys. .....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.95
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.40
cbys. .....100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.90
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.17 - 5.42
cbys. .....100 lbs. 5.67 - 5.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.89 - 6.14
cbys. .....100 lbs. 6.39 - 6.64
glacial, nat., CP., cbys.100 lbs.14.00 - —
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.62 - 7.87
cbys. .....100 lbs. 8.12 - 8.37
tanks .....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
USP, bbls.....100 lbs.10.25 -10.50
cbys. .....100 lbs.10.75 -11.00
synth., 99.5%, al. dms., 100 lbs. 8.43 - 8.68
cbys. .....100 lbs. 8.93 - 9.18
USP, al. dms.....100 lbs.10.25 -10.50
cbys. .....100 lbs.10.75 -11.00
pure, 40%, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.28 - 3.53
cbys. .....100 lbs. 3.78 - 4.03
36% bbls.....100 lbs. 3.66 - 3.91
cbys. .....100 lbs. 4.16 - 4.41
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.15 - 6.40
cbys. .....100 lbs. 6.65 - 6.90
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.68 - 7.93
cbys. .....100 lbs. 8.18 - 8.43

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply div'd at destination in the following States: Conn., Dela., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., N. and S. Car., R. I., Penna., and Va. For all other States except Wash., Ore., and Calif., prices are f.o.b. works, frt. equalized.

Acid, acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10¾- .11¾
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .13
Acetylsalicylic, special, USP, fine cryst., gran., 200-lb. bbls..lb. .45 - —
standard, USP, fine cryst., gran., 20 or 40 mesh, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .40 - —
powd., 80 mesh, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .40 - —
Anthranilic, refd., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.30
tech., bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs...lb. .23 - .28
Ascorbic, bots., dms.....oz. 2.75 - 3.00
Battery, cbys, c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., 25 or more, E. works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
10-24, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .60
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - (57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bbls., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd. ton.106.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.111.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.118.00 -122.00
powd., bbls., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd., ton..111.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.116.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.123.00 -138.00
aks., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd..ton.96.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.101.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.123.00 -138.00
aks., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd..ton.101.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.106.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.113.00 -128.00
USP, $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va...lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.70
Caprie, dms.....m. .14 - .14½
Acid, caproic, dms., works....lb. .35 - .40
Carbolic (see Phenol).
Castor oil, split, dms.....lb. .16½- .17
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb .0350- —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .04 - —
single drum.....lb. .05 - —
tanks works.....lb. .03 - —
Chromic, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. N. Y..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. N. Y. lb. .15¾- —
Dms., smaller quantities, dlvd., N. Y..lb. .16¼- .17¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Citric, cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .20 - —
10,000-lb. lots, one shipt. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .21 - —
anhyd., gran., dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- —
Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b., N. Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N. Y.
Cleve's bbls.....lb. .57 - —
Coconut oil, dms.....lb. .11½- .12
Corn, dist., dms.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms....lb. .08¾- .09½
tanks .....lb. .08¼- —
Cresylic, high-boil, dom., c.l., works, frt. equld..gal. .58 Nom.
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .60 Nom.
Special blends, dom., c.l., frt. equaled..gal. .61 Nom.
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .63 Nom.
low-boil, dms., c.l., works frt. equaled..gal. .58 Nom.
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .60 Nom.
imported, pale, dms.....gal. .75 Nom.
Crotonic, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
smaller containers, dlvd....lb. .30 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Formic, dom., seaboard, 90% cbys., f.o.b. stock points, c.l..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 25 and over..lb. .11 - —
1-24 .....lb. .11½- —
inland territory, cbys., c.l.lb. .1185- —
l.c.l., 25 and over.....lb. .1235- —
1-24 .....lb. .1285- —
southern territory, cbys., c.l., lb. .1170- .1240
l.c.l., 25 and over.....lb. .1220- .1290
1-24 .....lb. .1270- .1340
Fumaric, bbls .....lb .75 - —
Gallic, tech., bbls.....lb. .70 Nom.
N. F., VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. .77 Nom.
single bbls.....lb. .80 Nom.
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .81 Nom.
Gamma, obls. .....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech. 50%, bbls., 600 lbs..lb. .30 - —
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriotic, 47%, bots.....lb. 2.30 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.51 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Hydrobromic 10% dilut., USP, lb. .20 - .21
pure, 34% conct., cbys.....lb. .42 - .44
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls, works....lb. .60 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .06 - .06½
lead cbys.....lb. .08 - .08½
48%, lead cbys.....lb. .10½- .11
52%, lead cbys.....lb. .11½- .12
60%, lead cbys.....lb. .14 - .14½
Hydronuosilic, 30-35%, 420 lb. bbls..lb. .09 - .09½
Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, djns lb 75 - 80
Lactic, tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 5.75 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 5.75 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 7.75 - —
50%, edible, 20 and over, bbls., cbys..lb. .10½- .11½
plastic grade.....lb. .12¼- .13½
5 to 19, edible, bbls., cbys., lb. .11 - .12
plastic grade.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
1 to 4, edible, bbls., cbys., lb. .11½- .12½
plastic grade .....lb. .13¼- .14¾
80% 5 and over, bbls., cbys..lb. .21 - .22
1 to 4 bbls., cbys.....lb. .21½- .22½
USP, XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .43 - .45
USP, VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .41 - .43
Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .15½- .15¾
Laurent's, bbls. .....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil, dark, dms.....lb. .13 - .13½
light, dms.....lb. .14 - .14½
extra white, dist., dms....lb. .14½- .15
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l. .....lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic powd., kegs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, bots. .....lb. 2.30 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.15 - —
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit .....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .15 - .18
Monosulphonic, bbls. .....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
Acid, muriatic, 20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l. 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9 works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks works .....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., car lots.lb. .21 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .18½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .06 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .20 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .18¼- .18¾
Naphthenic, dom., acidity, 160, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 Nom.
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .11½ Nom.
tanks, works.....lb. .10½ Nom.
200-220, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09½ Nom.
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .10 Nom.
tanks, works.....lb. .09 Nom.
240, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .14 Nom.
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .14½ Nom.
tanks, works.....lb. No prices
Nicotinic, 25-lb. cns.....lb.15.00 -15.50
5-lb. bots.....lb.16.50 - —
1-lb. bots.....lb.17.00 - —
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
1 to 9 works..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 3.78 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 3.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 7.45 - —
C.P., USP., dealers, cbys...lb. .11¼- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .22½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .24 - —
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).
Oxalic, dom., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .10¾- —
10,000 lbs., and over....lb. .11 - —
smaller quantities .....lb. .12 - .14
Palm oil, white, dist., dms..lb. .07½- .08
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Phosphoric, ortho, tech., 50% cbys..lb. .06 - —
75%, cbys.. .....lb. .07¼- —
USP, 85%, s. g. 1.710 cbys., 180 lbs..lb. .12 - —
50% s. g., 1.347 cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .12 - —
djns., 25 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns..lb. .07 - .07¼
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls .....lb. .35 - —
Propionic ref., cbys., works..lb. .20 Nom.
dms., works.....lb. .22 Nom.
tech., cbys., works.....lb. .20 Nom.
dms., works.....lb. .16 Nom.
Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.05 Nom.
cns. .....lb. 1.10 Nom.
USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.45 Nom.
resubl., cns.....lb. 2.05 Nom.
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E. gal. .35 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split), tech. dms., c.l., works....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .28 - .33
Salicylic, tech., bbls.....lb. .32 - —
USP, bbls .....lb. .35 - .40
Sebacic, C.P., bbls., works..lb. No prices
tech., bbls., works.....lb. No prices
Soybean oil, dist., dms.....lb. .09½- .10
Stearic, distil., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .12½- .13½
single pressed, bgs., dlvd.lb. .12 - .13½
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .15½- .16¼
saponif., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .12¾- .13¾
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .15½- .16½
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphonaphthenic, dms.....lb. .04 - .10
Sulphuric, 66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks E. works.....ton.18.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
C.P., USP, dealers, cbys...lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .16½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .18 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.18.50 - —
65%, tanks, E. works ...ton.36.00 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .40 Nom.
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. .88 Nom.
100-lb. lots.....lb. .90 Nom.
25-lb. lots.....lb. .93 Nom.
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. .78 Nom.
smaller lots.....lb. .80 Nom.
Tartaric, USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipment, lb. .31½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .31¾- —
kgs .....lb. .32¼- —

Acacia—Alcohol, Isopropyl

Acid, Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungsten, CP, kks., wks....lb. No prices
Chem. grade, kgs., wks....lb. No prices
Aconite, leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Root, bls.....lb. .45 - .52
Aconitine, amorph., bots....oz.23.00 - —
vis. .....gr. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 - —
vis. .....gr. 1.60 - —
Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms.....lb. .30 - .31
hyd., dms.....lb. .29 - .30
Agar 1, bls.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
3, bls.....lb. No prices
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. No prices
Albumen, blood, dark, flake, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld..lb. .13 -
pow'd, grade A, same basis, ton lots..lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .18 - —
light, dom., flake, dms., f.o.b Chicago, frt. alld..lb. .55 - .60
import, bgs.....lb. .60 Nom
egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls..lb. .64 - .66
dom., pwd., dms., bbls., lb. .69 - .71
import, cs.....lb. .68 Nom.
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .111 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .121 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .101 - —
Benzyl, cans .....lb. .65 - —
drums .....lb. .62 - —
Butyl, normal, cns., works..lb. .13½- .15½
dms, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd., E. of Miss. R.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06½- —
tertiary, denaturing, dms., frt. alld..lb. .14 - —
Capryl, pure, dms., works...lb. 2.50 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .65 - —
Cetyl, dom., C.P., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
500 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.90 - —
5 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
com'l., dms.....lb. .90 - —
import, 85%, 100-lb. dms...lb. .55 - —
5 to 10 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
com'l., dms., 350 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Denatured, CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., works, dms.....gal. .36½- —
tanks, E., works.....gal. .25½- —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 4c. per gal., in tanks, and 5c. per gal. in dms., higher. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SDI, 199 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .28½- —
19 bbls., E. works...gal. .30½- —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .33½- —
dms., c.l., E. works....gal. .27½- —
19 dms., E. works...gal. .29½- —
gal. .33½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .21½- —

Anhydrous 3c. per gal higher.

SD-2B., dms., c.l., works, E. gal. .26½- —
19 dms., works, E...gal. .28½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E. gal. .31½- —
tanks, E., works.....gal. .20½- —
SD23-G, works, E., dms..gal. .32 - —
19 dms. .....gal. .34 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .37 - —
tanks .....gal. .26 - —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 4c. per gal., in tanks, and 5c. per gal., in dms., higher.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .28½- —
20 dms., E. works...gal. .30½- —
gal. .33½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .22½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, contract, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
cns., works.....lb. .13½- .15½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
tech., contract, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
cns., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex molasses, bbls., c.l..gal. 4.55 - —
19 bbls. .....gal. 4.58½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. 4.61½- —
dms., c.l. .....gal. 4.54 - —
19 dms. .....gal. 4.57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. 4.60½- —
tanks .....gal. 4.48 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal. 4.81½- —
19 dms. .....gal. 4.85 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. 4.88 - —

Grain alcohol 25c. gal higher.

Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works..lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, primary, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - —
cans, works.....lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, refd., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0660- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .0720- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .0580- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms. 5 gal., f.o.b. dest. gal. .35 - —
55 gal., c.l., same basis.gal .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .36½- —
tanks, frt., alld..... gal. .29 - —

A Guaranty of MERCK *Purity & Reliability*

COUNCIL ACCEPTED — AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSN — ACCEPTED

NICOTINIC ACID MERCK

(Beta or 3: Pyridinecarboxylic Acid)

Admirably Adapted to Pharmaceutic Use

Current medical and scientific literature directs attention to the dramatic therapeutic results which have been obtained following the administration of Nicotinic Acid in the treatment of human pellagra, blacktongue in dogs, and nutritional disorders simulating pellagra in swine.

Suitable for both human and animal use, this pure crystalline vitamin meets the pharmaceutical manufacturer's most exacting requirements. It is soluble in water and alcohol, stable in air, non-hygroscopic, and may be autoclaved without loss of activity.

Other essential dietary factors available in pure crystalline form are: *Vitamin B_1 Merck Crystals, Riboflavin Merck,* and *Ascorbic Acid Merck.* We will welcome your inquiries for detailed information.

MERCK — MERCK — FINE CHEMICALS FOR THE PROFESSIONS AND INDUSTRY SINCE ★ 1818 ★

MERCK & CO. Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* RAHWAY, N. J.

New York Philadelphia St. Louis *In Canada:* Merck & Co. Ltd., Montreal and Toronto

Alcohol, isopropyl, 99%, dms., 5 gal., same basis..gal. .65 - —
55 gal., c.l., same basis, gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis ....gal. .61 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .51 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Propyl, normal, dms., works, gal. .70 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y., lb. .44 - —
150 lb. lots, same basis..lb. .50 - —
cns., f.o.b., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat, grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldehyde bisulphite, bbls., dlvd., lb. .17 - —
smaller containers ....lb. .20 - —
Aldol, 95%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., works, lb. .15 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Aloe, Barbados, true, cs.....lb. No prices.
Cape, cs.....lb. .25 - .26
Curacao, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
gourds, bbls.....lb. .80 - .85
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .53 - .54
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.....lb. 3.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 3.27 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 3.34 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Althea root, USP, cube cut, bbls., lb. .45 - .53
peeled, bls.....lb. .47 - .49
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.15 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
dlvd., N.Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
powd., bbls., works...100 lbs. 3.55 - —
dlvd. N. Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.55 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N. Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point; dlvd. N. Y. prices apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
dlvd., N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.65 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.80 - —

Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .06¼ Nom.
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, 20%, normal solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .09 - —
13%, basic solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .12 - —
basic powd., bbls., dlvd...lb. .40 - —
smaller containers, dlvd. lb. .50 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works..lb. .08 - —
12,000 to 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .09 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works, lb. .10 - —
140 to 875 lbs., works.lb. .11 - —
100 lbs., or less, works.lb. .12 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .06½ - —
solution, 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02½ - —
l.c.l., cbys., works.....lb. .03¼ - —
Formate, 20%, solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .15 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0290- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .03¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0260- —
light, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd.....lb. .12½ - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l. bbls., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Oleate, dms., contro.....lb. .17½ - —
open order .....lb. .17½ - .20
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .20 - .22
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd.lb. .15 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., ton.....lb. .18½ - —
less than ton.....lb. .22½ - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equaled 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Aluminum 98-99%, c.l.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
paste, lining, extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .63 - —
ink, dms., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .73 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .40 - —
powder, lining, extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .92 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .57 - —
litho, extra brilliant, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .43 - —
extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .47 - —
lining, dms., 1,500 lbs....lb. .57 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42 - —
rubber compound, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .57 - —
varnish, extra brilliant, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .43 - —
extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .47 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are 5c. per lb. higher for less than 200 lbs.; 2c. per lb. higher for 200-400 lbs.; and 1c. per lb. higher for 400-1,500 lbs.; for containers smaller than drums, prices are 1c. per lb. higher for 100 lbs.; 1½c. per lb. higher for 50 lbs.; 3c. per lb. higher for 10 lbs.; 5c. per lb. higher for 2 lbs.; 8c. per lb. higher for 1 lb.; and 12c. per lb. for ¼ lb.; on single shipments of 5,000 lbs. prices are 1c. per lb. lower; for 30,000 lbs. prices are 2c. per lb. lower. Transportation allowed East of Mississippi.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.17.00 -26.00
Aminopyrine, fib., dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - —
bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 4.22 - 4.25
Ammonia, acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb. .27 - .33
dms., dlvd.....lb. .23 - .26
Aldehyde dms.....lb. .65 - .70
Anhydrous, fertilizer, com'l, tanks (50,000 lbs.), works..lb. .04½ - —
Ammonia, anhydrous refrigeration, tanks, works..lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls., dlvd., met. N.Y.lb. .16 - —

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼ - —
dms., c.l. .....lb. .02¼ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½ - —
tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. works.....lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .40 - .42
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs....lb. .41 - .43
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .42 - .46
kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more....lb. .40 - —
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs....lb. .41 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .42 - —
Bicarbonate, bbls., dlvd., Met. N. Y..lb. .0556- —
kgs., same basis.....lb. .0606- —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .30 - .32
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .14½ - .16½
Borate, bbls., kgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Bromide, gran., bbls.....lb. .35 - —
bxs. .....lb. .38 - .39
kegs .....lb. .36 - —
Carbonate, lump, bbls., dlvd., Met. N. Y...lb. .08 - —
kgs., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
cns., same basis.....lb. .13½ - —
Powdered, lc. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls...lb. .12 - .13
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
Citrate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
cns.. .....lb. .85 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.35 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls., lb. .11 - —
Molybdate, kgs., wks.....lb. 1.05 - 1.20
Nitrate, tech., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .11 - —
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .19 - .20
pure, gran.....lb. .32 - —
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .16 - .18
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F.V., bls., lb. .37 - —
kgs. .....lb. .39 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - .10
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N 48% phos- bulk, f.o.b. E. works.. unit-ton. 1.20 & .70
pure, bbls. .....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - .10
Salicylate, U.S.P., kgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.30
Silicofluoride, imp., bbls., ex-dock N.Y..lb. .12½ Nom.
Stearate, anhydrous .....lb. .22 - —
paste .....lb. .06¼ - —
Sulphate, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Nov. shipt..ton.27.50 - —

Ammonia sulphate prices are f.o.b. cars nearest Atlantic or Gulf port, and/or $1 per ton less than above prices f.o.b. cars nearest inland producing oven, whichever is lower to destination.

Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis, 100%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - .13
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .07¼ - —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .07½ - —
dms., works.....lb. .05½ - —
yellow, 35%, cbys., works..lb. .07½ - —
dms., works.....lb. .05½ - —
Sulphocyanide, pure, 98-100%, kgs..lb. .55 Nom.
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., dom., bbls., contracts, N. Y., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.05
import, cnks. .....100 lbs. No prices
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½ - —
cns., works.....lb. .17 - .19
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt., alld..lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .11½ - —
tanks, frt., alld.....lb. .09¼ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable..lb. .75 - —
Caproate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., works, lb. .56 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .68 - —
mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .0565- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0665- —
tanks, works .....lb. .0465- —
Nitrate, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works..lbs. .25 - —
Salicylate, 5 lbs., bots., 25 dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .51 - —
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. 1.02 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, bots. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .23 - .24
import, natural, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
twisted, bls.....lb. .06 - 1.25
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .32
Anilin oil, dms.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14½ - —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Bulgarian, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .28 - .28½
Star, bgs.....lb. .17½ - .18
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
seed, bgs.....lb. .06½ - .07
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., wks., lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., wks.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls., lb. .65 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal, spot.....lb. .14 Nom.
Needle, powd., kgs.....lb. .20 Nom.
Oxide, bgs., c.l.....lb. No price
l.c.l. .....lb. No price
Salts, 65%, kgs.....lb. .38 Nom.
White pigment, bgs., f.o.b. Laredo, Tex..lb. .15½ Nom.
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots, lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, con., bbls.....lb. No price
double, bbls .....lb. No prices
triple, bbls.....lb. No prices
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. 13 - 18
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 6.00 - 6.10
Argols, test 70% to 85%, basis 100%, 100 kgm., purity, 160 kilos. No prices
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Root, bls.....lb. .49 - .51
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd. bgs..lb. .08 - .08¾
bbls. .....lb. .08½ - .09
Arsenic, metal, lump, cs.....lb. No prices.
Chloride (arsenous), cns.....lb. 4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots..lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.45 - —
Red, import, cs.....lb. .19 - .20
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03¾ - —
Asafetida, cs. .....lb. .60 - .65
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .80 - .85
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. Sbrouse).
Asbestos fiber, 5M, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.43.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.40.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.30.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.35.00 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.33.00 - —
7H, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.18.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.16.50 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.14.00 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, tons, f.o.b. plant.....lb. .04½ - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant, lb. .05½ - —
process form, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. plant.....lb. .05 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant..lb. .06 - —
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.36.50 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points.. ton.32.00 - —
seconds, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton.25.50 - —
selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton.30.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. J. or N. Y., whse..ton.51.00 - —
Jet., bgs., c.l., Western shipping points..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak (see Asphaltum, Barbados).
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 - —
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Petroleum, cut-back, bbls., l.c.l., E. cst., refinery..gal. .18 - —
dms., c.l., E. cst., refinery, gal. .12 - —
tanks, Calif., refinery...ton.12.50 -14.00
East Coast, refinery...gal. .06 - .06½
Ill., Ind., refinery.....gal. .06½ - —
N. Orleans refinery....gal. .06 - —
Atropine, bots. .....oz. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 4.00 - 4.25

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs....lb. .45 - .50
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .37 - .39
Tree bark, bls.....lb. No prices
Barbital, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.62
Barium carbonate, natural, 90-96%, grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.00 -47.00
95% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.47.00 -49.00
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.52.50 - —
Chicago .....ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.57.50 - —
Chicago .....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works..ton.57.50 - —
Chicago .....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.62.50 - —
Chicago .....ton.65.00 - —
sulphur-free, bgs., c.l., works, ton.57.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.62.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Chloride, C.P., cryst., bbls..lb. .25 - —
kgs. .....lb. .27 - —
tech., dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., Zone 1, dlvd., New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Wisc., Ill., Ky. and principal cities on west bank of Miss., north of Ark. line....ton.77.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.79.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis. ton.90.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Tenn., N.-S. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., Fla. ton.81.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.83.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., bgs., same basis..ton.94.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, Ariz. ton.87.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.89.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton.100.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Wash., Ore., Calif., Nev..ton.83.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis.ton.96.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.98.00 - —
Dioxide, dms.....lb. .11 - .15
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. .14 - .15
Fluosilicate, bbls. .....lb. .16 - —
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., imp.....lb. .06½ Nom.
dom., works.....lb. .06½ - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.77 - —
jars .....lb. 4.62 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .10½ Nom.
Oxide dms.....lb. .09 - .11
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .02½ - .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.23.65 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., Boston, ton.36.00 - —
Chicago .....ton.31.15 - —
Cleveland .....ton.33.50 - —
New York .....ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., ex warehouse, St. Louis..ton.22.85 - —
ex car, Baltimore.....ton.30.70 - —
Philadelphia .....ton.30.50 -

Alcohol, Isopropyl—Black, Carb.

Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., l.c.l., ex whse., Baltimore.ton.32.10
Boston .....ton.35.20 - —
Chicago .....ton.30.35 - —
Cleveland .....ton.33.00 - —
Detroit .....ton.33.00 - —
Kansas City .....ton.30.35 - —
Los Angeles .....ton 42.00 -
New York.....ton.31.65 - —
Philadelphia .....ton.31.90 -
San Francisco.....ton.42.00 -
Toronto .....ton.32.50 -
southern off color, bulk, mines. ton.12.00 - —
95.75%, bulk, mines....ton.16.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cuban, crude, c.l., c.i.f.....ton.11.00 - —
German, grd., bbls., c.l., dock, t.a..ton. No price.
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. No prices.
ungrd., bulk, c.l., ex dock.ton. No prices
Italian, grd., bbls., c.l., ex dock, t.a..ton.29.50 Nom.
l.c.l., ex whse. .....ton.32.50 Nom.
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Bay rum, import, bbls.....lb. .82 - .90
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .24 - .30
Root, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works..ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works, ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms., USP, X, dms., 50 to 100 lbs..lb. .85 - .90
5 to 25 lbs.....lb. .90 - .95
Benzene (see benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzol, 90%, nitration, pure, dms., works..gal. .21 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. E. of Omaha gal. .16 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .16 -
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .23 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works...lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .40 - —
dms. .....lb. .44 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., cans, lb. .84 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - —
Chloride, 95.97%, refd., dms., lb. .14 - .17
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 4.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.17.25 -17.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb.17.25 -17.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb.17.25 -17.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs.....lb. .60 -
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib., dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
kgs. .....lb. 2.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .51 -
Beth root, bls. .....lb. .19 - .21
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.70 - —
jars .....lb. 2.65 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.45 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots...lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.10 - —
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.13 - —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.82 - 2.08
fib. dms.....lb. 1.73 - 1.76
X-ray, 5-lb. buts.....lb. 3.02 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.96 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.77 - 2.06
fib. dms.....lb. 1.68 - 1.71
Sublodide, cns.....lb. 4.01 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.96 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns.lb. 1.57 - 1.83
fib. dms.....lb. 1.48 - 1.51
Subsalicylate, 62-66%, bxs...lb. 2.44 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.35 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.61 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.56 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 5-lb. bots..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth-betanaphthol, 5-lb. bots., lb. 3.14 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.05 - —
Black, acetylene, c.l., works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone 1A, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .14
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .16½
1. bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .12 -
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .12½ -
2. bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .10½ -
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 -
3. bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .09½ -
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .10 -
4, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .06½ -
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .08 -
5. bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .07½ -
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .08 -
6, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .06½ -
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .08 -
7, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .09 -
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .09½ -
8, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .10 -
l.c.l. frt. alld. E.....lb. .10½ -

Bone black prices on Pacific Coast are 1c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.

Carbon, special, 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .03¾- .04¼
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .06¾ -
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½ -
2, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .08½ -
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10½ -
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 -
3, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .13 -
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½ -
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½ -
4, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .25 -
cs., c.l., works.....lb. .29 -
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 -
5, bgs., cs., c.l., works...lb. .40 -
cs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44 -
6, cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .60 -
7, cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.10 -
standard, bgs., cs., dlvd., rail zone A (Gulf ports), for delivery in Nor. Amer. (water freights extra) .....lb. .02¾- —
B (Ark., Col., Kan., part of Mo., N. M., Tex., except coastal ports) .lb. .0610- —
cs., dlvd., rail, Zone B, 50,000 lbs., dlvd., Zone C (Pac. Cst., States).....lb. .0319- —

Black, Carbon—China Clay

Black, carbon, standard, cs., 30,000 lbs., dlvd., Zone C, (Pac. Cst. States)..lb. .0335- —
D (Ill., Ia., Wis.)...lb. .0314- —
E (Fla., Ga., Ind., Ky., Mich., part of N. Y., Ohio, part of Pa., Tenn., W. Va.)....lb. .0341- —
F (Me., Md., Mass., N. H., N. J., part of N. Y., N. C., part of Pa., R. I., S. C., Vt., Va.)..lb. .0314- —
G (Mexico), f.o.b. border..lb. .03 - —
f.o.b. N. Orleans.lb. .0290- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. whse.....lb. .0514- —
bgs. or ctns. (seller's option), l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .0614- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
export, full compressed, cs., f.a.s., Gulf ports..lb. .0414 Nom.
uncompressed, cs., f.a.s., Gulf ports..lb. .0514 Nom.

Black, carbon, standard, bulk, tanks, same price as bags in each zone.

Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).

Iron oxide, magnetic, 1, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .0714- .0814
2, bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
pure, bbls., works.....lb. .0814- —
Ivory, genuine, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
import, 1, bbls., c.l., f.o.b., N.Y..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. Y.....lb. .09 - —
2, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .12 - —
3, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. Y.....lb. .14 - —
4, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .14 - —
5, bbls, c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .20 - —
6, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .25 - —
vine, A, bbls., works or N.Y. lb. .0414- —
B bbls, works or N. Y....lb. .0514- —

Black dyes are listed under dyes.

Black Haw, root bark, bls....lb. .24 - .25
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .16 - .20
Black fire dry by-product, bgs., c.l...ton.47.50 -65.00
l.c.l. .....ton.55.00 -70.00
high grade precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equal.ton.57.00 -75.00
l.c.l., same basis....ton.75.00 -80.00
pulp 66¼%, bulk, c.l., works, ton.32.00 -45.00

Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.85
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½ ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y., unit-ton. 3.50 - —
high-grade, grd., 16-17 ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chi., unit-ton. 3.80 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f ports, shipt., unit-ton. 3.35 - —
soluble (see Albumen, blood)
Bloodroot, bls. .....lb. .11 - .12
Blue, alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. .90 - —

Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 3c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Bronze, bbls., same basis, alkali toner contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order lb. .37 - —
Celestial, bbls. .....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Cobalt, genuine, 1-kilo pkg., lb. 4.00 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine, group 4).
Copper, phthalocyanin bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld..lb. 3.30 - 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order..... lb. .37 - —
Potash, dom., bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .45 - —
open order.....lb. .46 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts. lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs....lb. 3.75 - —
Victoria kgs ...lb. 3.25 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equal..lb. .23 - .27
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .11 - —
regular grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .16 - .37
Ultramarine, blue, dlvd., ex whse., 1c. higher; Pac. Coast ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. kgs., 1c. above bbls.; 25-lb. boxes 5c. above bbls.
Victoria, ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner..lb. 1.85 - —

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Bluefing root, bls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Blue mass, USP, ens.....lb. 1.47 - —
powd., ens.....lb. 1.49 - —
Blue vitriol, 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b., works...100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
6-15 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
1-5 bbls., same basis..... 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealer, f.o.b. works...100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.40
l.c.l. dealer.....100 lbs.10.35 -10.60
Bluestone (see Blue vitriol)
Bone, raw, dom., 4¼% ammon., 50% phos., bgs. f.o.b. Chicago...ton.30.00 -32.00
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports.ton.31.50 - —
Bone, meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.30.00 - —
import, 100-lbs., bgs., c.i.f., ports, shipt..ton.30.00 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate dibasic, precip.)
Bones, steamed, dom., 1½% ammon., 60% phos. bgs., f.o.b., Chicago..ton.25.00 - —
import, 1% ammon., 65-70% phos., bgs., c.i.f. ports.ton. No prices.
Boneset leaves, bales.....lb. .06 - .09
Borage flowers, bales.....lb. .20 - .25
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.58.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.67.00 -72.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.48.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.57.00 -62.00
gran., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.64.00 -69.00
gran., sks., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.43.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse...ton.54.00 -59.00
powd., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.58.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.69.00 -74.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min. dlvd..ton.48.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.59.00 -64.00

USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dealers, dms..lb. .11½ —

Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots 96 lbs., and over; no trucking or freight allowances for works or warehouse pick-ups.

Borneol, bots. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .20 - —
single pkg., same basis.lb. .23 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Bromostyrol, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, ens., 1ms., over 10 lbs..lb. .60 - .65
moulding, ens., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .90 - 1.00
printing ink, ens., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, ens., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Brown iron oxide, pure precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y.....lb. .11¼- —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., works. lb. .02¼- —
paper bags, c.l., works....lb. .0210- —
Sienna, burnt, American bbls., works..lb. .08 - —
Italian, Group 1, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y. or Pa. points..lb. .12¼- —
2, bbls., same basis...lb. .11¼- —
3, bbls., same basis...lb. .10¼- —
4, bbls., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
5, bbls., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
6, bbls., same basis...lb. .06¼- —
7, bbls., same basis...lb. .08 - —
8, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¾- —
9, bbls., same basis...lb. .06¾- —
10, bbls., same basis..lb. .06 - —
11, bbls., same basis..lb. .05 - —
Umber, American, bbls., works, lb. .02¾- —
Turkey, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y.....lb. .04 - —
St. Louis.....lb. .04¾- —
ex car Los Angeles...lb. .04½- —
ex dock, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .04¾- —
Boston .....lb. .04¼- —
Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans.....lb. .04¾- —
Kansas City .....lb. .05 - —
Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle .....lb. .04¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0486- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .04¼- —
Vandyke, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .05¾- —
Walnut crystals, bbls.....lb. .05½- .06
Brucine, 100 oz., ens.....oz. .15 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., ens.....oz. .12 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 Nom.
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Berries, bgs.....lb. .25 - .30
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Burgundy pitch, dom., bbls...lb. .05½- .06
Butane, coml., 16-34°, tanks, group 3..gal. .02½- .03
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Butyl acetate, norm., ens., works..lb. .13¾- .15½
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, contract, frt. alld.lb. .06 - —
tankwagons, frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol);—
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- .17½
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol (see Carbinol).
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .23 - —
Crotonate, normal, 55 gal. dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
5 gal. ens.....lb. .75 - —
1 gal. ens.....lb. 1.00 - —
Ether (see under Ether).
Lactate, dms .....lb. .22½- —
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. 14½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. 38 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
ens., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N. Y..lb. .90 - —

C

Cadmium, bromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.56 - —
single jars.....lb. 1.61 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb 1.70 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.19 - —
25-lb ens .....lb. 4.05 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Cadmium, metal, pat. shapes, cs. lb. .80 - —
ingots, or sticks.....lb. .75 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, 100-lb. ems., 10,000 lbs., or more..lb. 2.20 - —
2,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.25 - —
1,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.30 - —
100 lbs. .....lb. 2.35 - —
25-lb., 10,000 lbs., or more...lb. 2.23 - —
2,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.28 - —
1,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.33 - —
100 lbs. .....lb. 2.43 - —
25 lbs. .....lb. 2.55 - —
10-lb. cans, 10,000 lbs. or more, lb. 2.25 - —
2,000 lbs. or more.....lb. 2.30 - —
1,000 lbs. or more.....lb. 2.35 - —
100 lbs. .....lb. 2.40 - —
less than 100 lbs.....lb. 2.75 - —
5-lb. cans, 25 lbs. or more lb. 2.70 - —
less than 25 lbs..... lb. 2.85 - —
Citrated, ens.....lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Hydrobromine, bots.....lb. 4.91 - 4.99
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
Calamus root, peeled, N.F., cs lb. .20 - .22
bleached, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., dealers E. of Rockies lb. 06¼- .07¼
W. of Rockies, bgs., dms., lb. 06¼- .06¾
Southern cotton states, bgs., dms lb 06¼- 06¾

Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for plant or whse. pick-up

Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equaled. lb. 70 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 72 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 75 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse...lb. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, dom., 77-88%, bgs., dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.22.00 -35.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd., 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.25
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, bgs. dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.20.00 -25.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.25
Gluconate, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 125 lbs..lb. .50 - —
dms. .....lb. .55 - .57
ens. .....lb. .68 - .85
Glycerophosphate, fib., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
ens., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Hypophosphite, ens. .....lb 62 - .67
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, U.S.P., bbls., 200 lbs.lb. .23 - —
Nitrate, bgs., to fert. mfrs., ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports, for shipment during Oct.-Nov..ton.28.00 - —
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .23½- .24½
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-42% P_2O_5, bgs., c.i.f., Atlantic ports, shipt..unit-ton. No prices
tribasic, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .0705- —
Resinate, precip., bbls., 1 ton, lb. .13 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .14 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., 1 ton.....lb. .21½- —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, CaS., bgs., c.l., wks..ton.46.00 - —
80%, CaS, bgs., c.l., wks..ton.51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works., 100 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.,200 lbs..lb. .48 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .50 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Calomel, bbls., fib., dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.57 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. .65 - .68
slabs, cs. .....lb. .65 - .66
tablets, tins .....lb. .70 - .71
synth., dom., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40 - —
USP, or import., gran. powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .50 Nom.
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .51 Nom.
smaller lots.....lb. .52 Nom.
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .63 Nom.
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .64 Nom.
smaller lots.....lb. .65 Nom.
Monobromate, bxs., kgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed, Argentina, bgs...lb. .04 - .04½
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .04¼- .04¾
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
powd., bxs. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Russian, cs. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
powd., bxs. .....lb. 3.75 - 3.80
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Russian, bgs.....lb. .15½- .15¾
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
90%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Diethyl, dms., works.....lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Dimethylethyl, dms. works..lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Isobutyl, 128-132°, dms., c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .34 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .32 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. all'd. E. of Miss R., N of Ohio R..lb 05 -
l.c.l. same basis .....lb 05¼- -
5-gal. dms. c.l., same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide cyls .....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride Zone 1, 52½ gal. dms. c.l., frt. alld. gal. .06¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .73 - —
5 or 10 gal., dms., c.l., frt alld..gal. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
Zone 2, 52¼ gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10 gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 3, 53¼ gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .98 - —
5 or 10 gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.10 - —
l.c.l. frt alld ..... gal. 1.20 - —
Zone 4, 53¼ gal., dms., c.l.gal. .93 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .99 - —
Carbon, tetrachloride, Zone 4, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l .....gal 1.17 - —

All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4 in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal., S. F., Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1, includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Ct., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind., Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kan. Zone 2, includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kan., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3, includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the states of Wyoming, Colo., N. M., and Texas. Zone 4, includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal. Nev., Utah and Arizona.

Cardamom, bleached, cs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.70
decorticated, cs. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
green, bgs. .....lb. .80 - .81
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).
Carvol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .14 - .16
Case-hardening mixture, 30% lump, dms., l.c.l..lb. .09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .18 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .19½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .21 - —
80-100 mesh, bgs.....lb. .18 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .19½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .21 - —
Import, Argent 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. .15 - .17
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l. duty paid..lb. .14½- —
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. .14 Nom.
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .16 - .19
shortstick, bls.....lb. .14½- .14¾
broken, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
China, rolls, select, bls.....lb. .10½- .11
broken, extra, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Saigon, bls. .....lb. .16½- .18
Cassia buds, cs.....lb. .14 - .18
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .18 - .19
Castile soap, Italian, white, bars, 40 lb. cases..case.14.00 - —
powd, bbls.....lb. .33 - .36
Castoreum, nat., ens.....lb.15.00 -18.00
synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Castor oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, dom., 6½%, ammon., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.50 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f., ports, shipment..ton.20.00 - —
Catnep leaves, Southern, bls...lb. .22 - .28
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .19½- .20
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Celluloid scrap (see Pyrox "n scrap).
Cellulose, acetate, flake gran., cs., 5,000 lbs. and over, frt. alld..lb. .35 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .42 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .43 - —
smaller pkg., works.....lb. .44 - —
medium (10-19.9%), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld. .....lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .45 - —
smaller pkg., works.....lb. .46 - —
Acetate-propionate, high (20-40% propionyl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.....lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkg., works.....lb. .48 - —
low (up to 9.9%), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.lb. .41 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .42 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .43 - —
smaller pkg., works.....lb. .44 - —
medium (10-19.9%), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .45 - —
smaller pkg., works.....lb. .46 - —
Triacetate, flake, cs., 5,000 lbs. and over, frt. alld....lb. .35 - —
100 to 4,950 lbs., same basis..lb. .36 - —
less than 100 lbs., works, lb. .37 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Chalk, precip., extra light, light, heavy, bgs., 50 lbs., c.l., f.o.b., works..lb. .02¾- —
cks., 250 lbs., c.l., f.o.b., works..lb. .03¼- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cs..lb. .50 - .60
Roman, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Va., W. Va..ton.32.40 - —
Colo. .....ton.29.00 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt....ton.32.80 - —
Ill. (except river point), Minn., Neb., Wis., ton.27.00 - —
Indiana .....ton.28.00 - —
Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso)...ton.25.00 - —
Kansas El Paso, Tex., ton.26.00 - —
Michigan .....ton 29.80 - —
Ohio .....ton.29.80 - —
Penn. .....ton.31.80 - —
Utah .....ton.86.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., wks..lb. 02¼- —
l.c.l., bbls., wks.....lb. .02¾- —
tanks, wks.....lb. .01¾- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air float 99.75%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l. works..ton 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.10.00 -10.50
bulk, c.l., works...ton 7.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99.9% 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works, ton.12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila ton.26.00 Nom
powd., cks. l.c.l., ex dock ton 30.00 Nom
ex whse.....ton.42.00 Nom

Chloral hydrate, bots., 1,000 lbs., lb. .93 - 1.02
500 lbs. lb. .96 - 1.05
100 lbs. lb. .98 - 1.07
25 lbs. lb. 1.00 - 1.09
1-10 lbs. lb. 1.05 - 1.12
dms., 1,000 lbs. lb. .90 - —
500 lbs. lb. .93 - —
100 lbs. lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated rubber, 5 cps., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
ton lots, works. lb. .42 - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .45 - .50
10-1,000 cps., bgs., c.l., works, fb. .35 - —
ton lots, works. lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .40 - .45
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
contracts, dlvd., N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y. lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single unit, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple unit, 8 or over, wks., frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
2, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
1, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Chloracetophenone, tins, works. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms. lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .23 - —
50-lb. dms. lb. .25 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms. lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms. lb. .33 - —
Chloropicrin, coml, 180-lb. cyls., works. lb. .80 - —
100 lb. cyls., works. lb. .85 - —
5-25 lb. cyls., works. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
solut., 8½% cs., bbls. lb. .05¾- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 16.00 - —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Sulphate, pearls, dms. 100 lbs., lb. .40 - —
powd., dms., 100 lbs. lb. .43 - —
scales, dms., 100 lbs. lb. .46 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot. lb. 5.00 - —
Cinchona bark, quill, USP., 10 in., medium, cs. lb. .70 - .75
20 in., thick, cs. lb. .70 - .75
20 in., medium, cs. lb. .30 - .35
USP, broken quill, red, bgs., lb. .30 - .35
yellow, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Cinchonidine, crys., small cns., 100 ozs. oz. .83 - —
large, cns. 100 ozs. oz. .87 - —
powd., cans. 100 ozs. oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns. 100 ozs. oz. .47 - —

Cinchonidine buyers must pay a surcharge of 4c. per oz., to cover present war risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine, crys., small, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .54 - —
large, cns. 100 ozs. oz. .58 - —
powd., cns. 100 ozs. oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns. 100 ozs. oz. .34 - —

Cinchonine buyers must pay a surcharge of 4c. per oz., to cover present war risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, boxes, 5 lbs., lb. 3.90 - —
bots., 1 lb. lb. 3.42 - —
dms, 100 lbs. lb. 3.15 - —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, f.c.c., cbys. lb. .85 - .90
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2 bls. lb. .20½- .21
3 bls. lb. .20 - .20½
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 1.40 - 3.10
Citrine ointment, jars, tubes. lb. .87 - —
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. .75 - .80
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Clove, Madagascar, bls. lb. .24 - .25
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .23 - .24
Clover tops, bgs. lb. .35 - .38
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works. bbl. 7.50 - 7.75
l.c.l., works. bbl. 8.25 - 8.50
tanks, works. gal. .07½- .09
refd., bbls., c.l., works. bbl. 8.00 - 8.25
l.c.l., works. bbl. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, works. gal. .08½- .10
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works. dm. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works. dm. 8.25 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works. dm. 8.00 - —
l.c.l., works. dm. 8.75 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .65 - .67
Carbonate, pwd., bgs., wks., lb. 1.25 - 1.60
Chloride, kgs., wks. lb. .76 - 1.20
Hydrate, bbls. lb. 1.78 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6%, dms. lb. .31 - —
solid, 8½%, bbls. lb. .33 - —
Oleate, bbls. lb. .25 Nom.
Oxide, black, kgs. lb. 1.84 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls. lb. .13½- —
1%, bbls. lb. .13 - —
2%, bbls. lb. .14 - —
3½%, bbls. lb. .17½- —
precip., dms., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Sulphate, dms. lb. .65 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns. oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs. lb. .35 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs. lb. .36 - .39
Cocoa butter, bulk, c.l., bgs. lb. .13 - .13¼
Cocillana bark, bgs. lb. .40 - .48
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls. lb. .06½- .07
Blue, root, bls. lb. .06 - .07
Colchicine, bots., 4 ozs. oz. 18.00 - —
single, ozs. oz. 19.00 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .36 - .40
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs. lb. .12½- —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. .16 - —
Flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs. lb. .14½- —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. .18 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .68 - .75
Colombo root, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Conium leaves, bls. lb. .30 - .32
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns. lb. .35 - .36
S. A. USP, cns. lb. .37 - .39
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
smaller containers, dlvd. lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls. lb. .1690 Nom.
Chloride, cryst., bbls. lb. .18 Nom.
Cyanide, tech., bbls. lb. .34 Nom.
Iodide, bots. lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal, electrolytic. lb. .12½- —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls. lb. .17 Nom.
Oleate, precip., bbls. lb. .20 - —
Oxide, black, 79-80% bbls., tons, works. lb. .18¾ Nom.
Red, com'l., 80-88%, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .20 Nom.
Resinate, precip., bbls. lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, precip., bbls. lb. .24½- .25½
Sulphate (see Blue vitriol).

Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works. ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
5-24, works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works. ton. 14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, shipt. lb. .0205 Nom.
Coriander seed, Morocco, bgs. lb. .06 - .06½
bleached, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Corn sugar, Tanner's chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 2.94 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
solid, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.98 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.97 - —
43°, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.02 - —
Cornsilk, bls. lb. .14 - .15
Corrosive sublimate, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more. lb. 2.14 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more. lb. 1.99 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls. lb. .11 - .12
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.10 - —
Coumarin, 5 lbs., or more, 25-lb. cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
5-lb. cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.10
1-lb. cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
1-oz. cns. lb. 5.65 - 5.90
less than 5 lbs., cns. lb. 6.15 - 6.65
Cramp, bark, genuine, bls. lb. .23 - .24
so-called, bls. lb. .06 - .07
Cranesbill root, bls. lb. .13½- .14
Cream tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., one shipm't, lb. .25¼- —
smaller lots, bbls. lb. .25¾- —
kgs. lb. .26¼- —
Creosote, beechwood, bots. lb. .70 - .75
Hardwood, USP, bots. lb. .45 - .47
Pine, dms. gal. .28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys. lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Creosote, oil, crude, tanks, works, gal. .13½- .14½
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works, gal. .122 - .132
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works. gal. .25 - —
tanks, works. gal. .18 - .18½
Cresol, USP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .09½ Nom.
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .10 Nom.
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06¾ Nom.
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .06¾ Nom.
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gal. c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., works. lb. .15 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C., frt. equald., with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs. or more. lb. .24 - .25
2,000 lbs. to 10,000 lbs. lb. .25 - .26
1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs. lb. .26 - .27
200 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. lb. .27 - .28
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.

Cube, powd., contracts have no protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contract are billed at price for smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.

Cubeb berries, XX, bgs. lb. .42 - .44
powd., cs. lb. .47 - .48
Culver's root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Cumin seed, Algerian, bgs. lb. .18½- .19
Morocco, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Cutch, Borneo, extract, solid, f.a.s., bgs. lb. .04 - —
Cyanamide, 22%, N_2, pulv., bgs., dlvd., contracts, N_2, unit ton. 1.27½- —
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 45%, gran., dms. lb. .10¾- —
lump, dms. lb. .09¾- —
75%, gran., dms. lb. .15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies. lb. .58 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Dandelion root, German, bls. lb. .27 - .28
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .10 - .11
Degras, common, dom., bbls. lb. .09¼- .10
English, bbls. lb. .10 Nom.
neutral, dom., bbls. lb. .15 - .18
English, bbls. lb. .15 - .18
Derris root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C., frt. equal'd., with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs., or more. lb. .24 - .26
2,000 lbs., to 10,000 lbs. lb. .26 - .30
1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs. lb. .28 - .32
200 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. lb. .30 - .34
4% rotenone prices are 6c. per lb. less.

Derris root, powd., contracts give no protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contract are billed at price for such smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.

Derris, extract, 25% rotenone, bulk, cns. lb. 4.00 - 5.00
15% rotenone, bulk cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Devil's club, root bark. lb. 1.50 - —
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b., Chicago. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago. 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago. 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago. 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago. 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Potato, import, bgs. lb. .07⅞ Nom.
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).
Diacetyl, bots. lb. 10.00 -11.00
Diamyl ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .085 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .092 - —
tanks, works. lb. .075 - —
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Sulphide, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. 1.10 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
tanks, works. lb. .45 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .102 - —
tanks, works. lb. .085 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
Diamylphenol (2, 4), dms., c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Pacific cst., works, ton. 22.00 -35.00
l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 45.00 -150.00
import, bgs., c.l., c.i.f. ton. 23.00 Nom.
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb .50 - —
l.c.l. lb. .51 - .53
tanks, works lb. .48 - —

Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18 - —
cns., works lb. .22½- .23¾
Sebacate, dms., wks. lb. .45 - —
Tartrate, dom., dms. lb. .50 - —
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate, dibasic).
Dichlorethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Dichloropentane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .0321- —
l.c.l. lb. .04 - —
tanks, works lb. .025 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Diethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .70 - —
Diethyl carbonate, coml., dms. lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms. lb. .35 - —
Carbinol (see Carbinol).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. lb. .19½- —
tanks lb. .18 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Diethylaniliin, dms. lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Monobutylether, dms., works. lb. .33 - .34
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Digitalis leaves, dms. lb. .40 - .45
Diglycol laurate, c.l. lb. .16 - —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l. lb. .12 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l. lb. .20 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dilseed, recleaned, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .24 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.05 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol)
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min., lb. .13 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs. lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms. lb. .15½- —
oily, dms. lb. .09 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd. lb. .44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd. lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd. lb. .47 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms. gal. .47 - .50
tanks gal. .41 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .50 - .55
Diphenylamine, bbls. lb. .81 Nom.
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs., or over, dlvd. lb. .35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Diphenylmethane, bots. lb. 1.40 - 3.00
Disodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, dibasic).
Divi-divi extract, bbls. lb. .05¾- .06¼
Doggrass root, cut, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls., lb. .07 - .09
Dover's powder, USP, cns. lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cs. lb. .65 - .70
reeds, thin, cs. lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns. lb. 13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns. lb. 13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns. lb. 13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns. lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns. lb. 27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns. lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns. lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns. lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns. lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns. lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns. lb. 5.75 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns. lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns. lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns. lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns. lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns. lb. 3.15 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. lb. 12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb. 12.35 - —
D&C, green, No. 6, cns. lb. 12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns. lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns. lb. 15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns. lb. 15.85 - —
D&C orange, No. 11 cns. lb. 17.35 - —
Red, D&C, No. 17, cns. lb. 8.35 - —
D&C, red No. 19, cns. lb. 15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns. lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns. lb. 12.35 - —
Yellow D&C yellow, No. 7, cns. lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns. lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue., Ext.D&C blue, No. 1, cns—lb. 12.35 - —
Green, Ext.D&C, green, No. 1, cns. lb. 12.35 - —
Red, Ext.D&C, red, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.35 - —
Ext.D&C, red, No. 10, cns.. lb. 12.35 - —
Ext.D&C, red, No. 11, cns. lb. 12.35 - —
Ext.D&C, red, No. 13, cns.. lb. 12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext.D&C, yellow, No. 1, cns. lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G. lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R. lb. .50 - 1.00
*8 Victoria violet. lb. .80 - 1.00
163 Lake red C. lb. .80 - .95
176 Fast red A. lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste. lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
203 Chrome blue black U. lb. .32 - .40
204 Chrome black A. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
208 Fast red blue R. lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B. lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R. lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F. lb. .60 - .65
307 Fast cyanin black B. lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow. lb. .83 - .90
365 Chrysophenin G. lb. .69 - .70
394 Direct violet N. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
382 Direct scarlet B. lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Chloral Hydrate—Egg Yolk

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
387 Direct violet B. lb. 1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B. lb. .25 - .30
415 Direct orange R. lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F. lb. .74 - .85
420 Direct brown M. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B. lb. .40 - .42½
466 Benzo purpurin 10B. lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azurin G. lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD. lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
520 Direct pure blue. lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast, black, FF. lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW. lb. .25 - .50
582 Direct black RX. lb. .35 - .45
593 Direct green B. lb. .75 - .80
594 Direct green G. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO. lb. .35 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
696 Acid violet. lb. 1.00 - 3.00
813 Primulin lb. .50 - .53
814 Direct fast yellow. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble), lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p. c. paste. lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L. lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black. lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue. lb. .40 - 1.00
Sulphur brown. lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon. lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive. lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur tan. lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur yellow. lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black. lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 100 lbs.; lots of 25 pounds to a barrel are 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse)
Black:—
605 Nigrosin derivatives. lb. .33 - .62
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astrol base. 15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base. lb. 6.00 - —
Browns:—
Brown lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green. lb. 5.00 - —
Green lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
28 Sudan I. lb. .75 - —
Orange, red shade. lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II. lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV. lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink) lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone violet base. lb. 6.00 - —
680 Oil violet. lb. .50 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow. lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB. lb. 1.40 - —

Spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or ware house).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin. lb. .38 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin. lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown. lb. 1.60 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base. lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G. lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R. lb. .95 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B. lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS. lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base. lb. .90 - —

Water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
245 Naphthol blue black S, lb. .50 - —
873 Methylene gray. lb. 1.50 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A. lb. 1.45 - —
729 Victoria blue B. lb. 2.00 - —
861 Indulin lb. .87 - —
909 New blue R. lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue. lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B. lb. 1.90 - —
A180 Indigotin IA. lb. .85 - —
Brown:—
234 Resorcin brown Y. lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R lb. .66 - —
231 Bismarck brown G. lb. .40 - .52
332 Bismarck brown R. lb. .40 - .53
793 Phosphin lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B. lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green. lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green. lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B. lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S. lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B. lb. 1.85 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green, lb. 2.35 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G. lb. .40 - —
21 Chrysoidin R. lb. .37 - —
27 Orange G. lb. .50 - —
151 Orange Y. lb. .30 - —
761 Orange R. lb. .34 - —
Red:—
31 Amidonaphthol red G. lb. .42 - —
87 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .68 - —
79 Popceau R. lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B. lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A. lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin lb. .60 - .62
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX. lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A. lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M. lb. .55 - —
677 Fuchsin lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B. lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6G. lb. 4.50 - —
766 Eosin G. lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B. lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C. lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN. lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S. lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow. lb. .53 - —
638 Fast light yellow. lb. 1.25 - —
640 Xylene light yellow. lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls. lb. .18 - .19
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yolk, dom., bbls. lb. .62 - .64
imported lb. .59 - .63

Elder Flowers—Gum Olibanum

Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .10½- .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .21 - .22
select, bndls. .....lb. .19 - .21
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.19.00 -19.50
Ephedra, bls. .....lb. .10 - .10½
Ephedrine, tins, 1,000 ozs.....oz. 1.50 - —
tins, 100 ozs.....oz. 1.60 - —
Hydrochloride tins, 1,000 oz. lots..oz. 1.25 - -
tins, 100 oz., lots.....oz. 1.35 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 1,000-oz. lots..oz. 1.25 - —
tins, 100-oz. lots.....oz. 1.35 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs. c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, dom., bgs., l.c.l...lb. .08 - .09
Ergot, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.90 - 3.25
Eserine, bots. .....oz.42.00 - —
Salicylate, bots. .....oz.36.00 - —
Sulphate, bots. .....oz.36.00 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate)
Butyl dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .25 - —
cns. .....lb. .28 - .31
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs., lb. .68 - —
Sulphuric, conc., dms., 120 lbs., lb. .09 - —
cns., 27 lbs. .....lb. .14 - —
synth., dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
USP, anesthesia, dms., 27 lbs., lb. .26 - —
USP, 1880, dms.....lb. .39 - .40
washed, dms. .....lb. .37 - .38
Ethyl acetate, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .071 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .076 - —
tanks, frt. lld.....lb. .061 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .0785- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .0835- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .0685- —
N.F., VI, 90%, dms., 400 lbs. lb. .09 - —
cns., 35 lbs.....lb. .13 - .14
USP, VIII, 90%, dms., 460 lbs. lb. .08 - —
cns., 35 lbs.....lb. .13 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., work..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .28 - —
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns.....lb. 1.00 - —
Chloride dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Crotonate, 55 gal. dms., dlvd., lb. .35 - —
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .23 - .24
5 and 10 gal. dms., dlvd.....lb. .75 - —
1 gal. cns.....lb. 1.00 - —
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Lactate, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .33½- —
5-gal. dms., works.....lb. .37½- —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Vanillin, 25 lbs. lots., cns., lb. 6.00 - —
5-lb. lots .....lb. 6.05 - —
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 6.15 - —
Ethylcellulose, contracts, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
contracts, 500 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .47 - —
500 lbs. or more frt. alld., lb. .48 - —
100 to 499 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
Ethylene bromide, dms.....lb. .65 - .70
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0545- .0650
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0595- .06
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0644- .0650
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0694- .07
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb .17 - .20
tanks .....lb. .15 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - .22
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
Monoethylether, dms.,c.l.,works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
tanks works.....lb. .16 - —
Ethylidinanilin, dms. .....lb. .45 - .47½
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. .85 Nom.
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .18 - .19

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk works.ton. 9.75 -13.25
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .19½- —
88/251, bgs., c.l., same basis.. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N.C. works .....ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Indian, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
German, large, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Ferric Sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works..ton.36.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colors, dark, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works...lb. .10½- —
smaller lots, works...lb. .12 - —
light, cs., 1,000 lbs or over, works..lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, works...lb. .13 - —
water white, cs., 1,000 lbs., or over, works..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, works...lb. .14 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.12.75 -13.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 1.10 - 1.15
Fish berries, bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Fish scrap, menhaden, dried, 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bulk, Chesapeake factories, contracts, futures..unit-ton. 4.25 & .10
grd., 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bgs. f.o.b. Balto..ton.58.00 - —
Fish scrap, menhaden, wet, acidulated, 6-7% ammon., 3-4% phosphor. acid, bulk, So. Atlantic factories, contracts..unit-ton. 3.00 & .50
sardine, meal, Japanese, 11½% ammon., bgs., c.i.f. ports, Nov.-Dec. shipt..ton.53.00 - —
spot..ton.58.00 - —
Flake, white, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10¼- —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .20 - .21
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Fluorspar, dom., No. 1 ground, bulk, 96-98%, f.o.b. mines, net ton.31.60 - —
washed gravel, 85-5, f.o.b. Ill.-Ky. mines..net ton.22.00 -22.50
No. 2, lump, 85-5 f.o.b. Ky. and Ill., mines..net ton.23.00 -24.00
imported, 85-5, duty paid, short ton.26.50 Nom.
Formaldehyde, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06¼- —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .04½- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Fullers earth, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga., mines..ton.10.00 - —
import, bgs., c.l., ex dock.ton.25.00 Nom.
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.32.00 Nom.
Furfural, refd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., incl., dlvd., lb. .16 - .17½
Fustic extract, cryst., bbls....lb. .22 - .26
liquid, bbls.....lb. .09½- .13
solid, dms.....lb. .17½- .19½

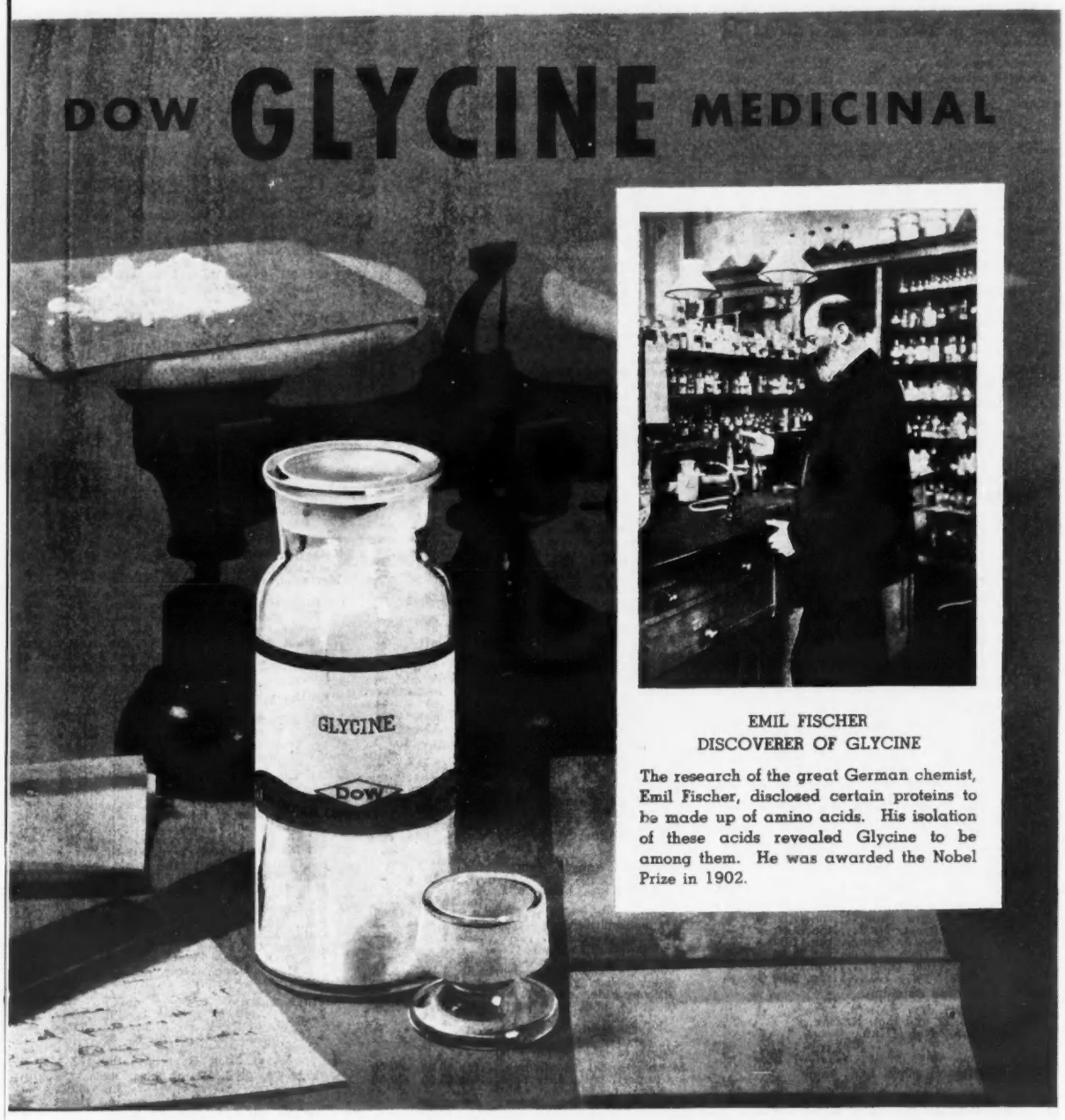
G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 -
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
Gambier, common, cases.....lb. .07 Nom.
plantation, cases.....lb. .10 Nom.
Cubes, Singapore, cases....lb. .10 Nom.
extract, bbls.....lb. .09 - .12
Gasoline, at refinery:—
Bayonne, US motor, below 65 octane, tanks..gal. .07¼- .07½
65 octane and above, tanks gal. .07½- .08
California, 54-58, tanks...gal. .06¼- .08
Gulf Coast, U.S. Motor, bulk, gal. .06 - —
60-62, 390 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .05¾- —
70-72, 400 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .06¾- —
64-66, 375 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .06¼- —
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 62 octane, tanks..gal. .04 - .04½
63-66 octane, tanks....gal. .04¼- .04½
67-69 octane, tanks....gal. .04¼- .04¾
70-72 octane, tanks....gal. .04¾- .05¼
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 62 octane and below, tanks..gal. .04 - .04¾
third grade, tanks..gal. .04 - .04¾
63-66 octane, tanks....gal. .04¾- .05
67-69 octane, tanks....gal. .04¾- .05½
70-72 octane, tanks....gal. .05 - .05½
natural, 12-lb. v.p., tanks.gal. .06 - .06¼
14-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal. .05¾- —
18-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal. .05½- .05¼
22-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal. .04¾- —
26-70 lb. v.p., tanks...gal. .04 - 04¼
below 60 octane, tanks.gal. .06 - —
65 octane, tanks.....gal. .07 - —
52-56 450 e.p., naphtha, tanks..gal. .05½- —
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .42 - .43
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .22
Geraniol, cns., dms.....lb. .60 - 3.00
Geranyl acetate, bots., dms...lb. 1.20 - 2.50
Ginger root, African, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
Cochin, leman, bgs.....lb. .09½ Nom.
Jamaica, bold, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
grinding, bright, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
medium, bgs. .....lb. .10 - .10½
Japanese, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Ginseng root, wild, Southern, cs., lb.12.00 -13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. .95 - 1.18
5 tons or over, works.... 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
less than 5 tons, works.. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
import, bgs.....100 lbs. No prices
Glue, bone, calcimine type,24 millipoise, 30 jelly-grams, bgs, c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
36/58, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
58/82, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
82/108, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
hide, calcimine type, 58 millipose 135 jelly grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd., East, Middlewest..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
60/164, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
67/122, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
75/222, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
92/283, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
102/315, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
113/347, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
125/379, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
Glue prices for barrel packing, ½c. higher, grinding charge, 20-40 mesh, ½c. lb.; 60 mesh, 1c. lb.
Glycerin, C.P., cns., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- .15
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12¼- —
dynamite, dms.....Nominal.
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¾- —
saponification, basis 88%, for industrial users, special colors, dms., returnable, c.l., dlvd.lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .09¼- .10
tanks .....lb. .08¾- —
for refiners, dms., returnable, tanks, dlvd..lb. .08¾ Nom.
soaplye, basis 80% dms tanks returnable, dlvd..lb. .07¾ Nom.
Glycine, bbls., tins.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Phthalate, dms.....lb. .38 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Gold, U.S. purchase price....oz.35.00 - —
Chloride, acid brown, bots..oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Goldenseal, root, bls.....lb. 3.60 - 3.65
powd., bxs.....lb. 3.90 - 3.95
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Graphite, flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
amorph., powd., 90%, 325 mesh, 65% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l. works.....lb. .02½- —
65% graphitic, carbon, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
80% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- —
Grease, house, loose.....lb. .05¾- .05¾
White .....lb. .06 - .06½
Yellow .....lb. .05¾- .05¾
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, chrome, C.P., dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .21 - —
6-10%, bbls. same basis.lb. .22 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb. 23½ -
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. 24 -
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. 24½ -
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. 25½ -
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .28½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport, 1¼c.). Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
reduced, C.P., color content up to 5%, same basis..lb. .06 - —
6-10%, bbls. same basis.lb. .06¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
17-19½, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-27%, bbls., same basis, lb. .08¾- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb 10 - -
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb 11¼ - -
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. 12¼ - -
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. 14¼ - -
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. 16¼ - -
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. 18¼ - -
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17¼- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17¾- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18¼- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19¼ - -
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20¼ - -
Oxide, dome., pure, bbls...lb. .22 - —
ceramic, light shades, bbls., c.l. works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .30 - —
standard grade, bbls., works..lb. 99 99
Tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .60 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 2.50 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.25 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .30 - .35
strained, cs.....lb. .30 - .35
Wood bls .....lb. .04 - .05
Guaiacol, liq., djns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.91
Carbonate, fib., dms., 25 lbs..lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Gum, aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Arabic, amber, sorts, cleaned, bgs..lb. .24 Nom.
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .35 Nom.
2, bgs.....lb. .34 Nom.
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 Nom.
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .28 - .30
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, prime, 33% moisture, bgs., ton lots..lb. .34 - .35
Copal, Congo, 1, water white, transparent, bgs., c.l., ex dock or ex whse., N. Y. or San Fran.....lb. .49½- —
Gum, copal, dammar, elemi, kauri, mastic, sandarac, and yacca gums prices c.l. (30,000 lbs. min.) apply to assorted lots of gums as well as one grading; l.c.l. prices are ¼c. higher for 10 bgs. or over; ½c. higher for 1-9 bgs.
Congo, cloudy, white, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .29½- —
3, selected pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24½- —
4, pale bold straw, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
5, pale, straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
6, pale amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .21½- —
7, pale, straw, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
8, light amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
9, medium light amber, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
10, rescraped hard amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .13½- —
11, hard dark amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
12, selected bold sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
13, dark sorts bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07½- —
14, selected, fully scraped, ivory, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23½- —
15, ordinary ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
16, inferior ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
17, pale, fingers, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¼- —
18, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
19, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16½- —
20, hard dark amber nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
21, ordinary selected nubs, c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
22, small mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- —
23, dark mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- —
Gum, copal, Congo, 24, No. 1, ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¼- —
25, No. 2, natural ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .09½- —
26, pale, bold chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- —
27, pale small nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
28, pale dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
Batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .08 - —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¼- —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¼- —
Hiroe, Macassar, pale, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¼- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
dust., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .13½- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16½- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .08¾- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .06¼- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
Loba A, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
B, bskts., c.l., same basis.lb. .13 - —
C, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .12½- —
CNE, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
D, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .11½- —
DK, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .09½- —
D. K., dust, bskts, c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
Sambas and white split chips, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .17½- —
Singapore, dust., bskts., c.l. same basis..lb. .07¾- —
spirit-soluble, CBB, bskts., basis..lb. .11½- —
DBB, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11 - —
MA, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .09½- —
MB, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .09½- —
WS, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .11 - —
Philippine, Manila, amber sorts,, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .10 - —
chips, pale, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
pale, small, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
extra pale sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
nubs, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¼- —
pale, scraped, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
seeds and dust, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine, bgs., same basis..lb. .18½- —
mixed, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .16½- —
split, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .16½- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .09½- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12¼- —
Dammar, Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .22½- —
A/D, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
A/E, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
B, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .21½- —
C, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .15½- —
D, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .14¼- —
dust, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07½- —
E, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .10 - —
F, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .08¾- —
Singapore 1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
2, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .14½- —
3 cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .07½- —
chips, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12½- —
dust., cs., c.l., same basis, lb. .07½- —
seeds, cs., c.l., same basis, lb. .10½- —
Elemi, cns., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .12½- —
Ester, dms., dlvd., New England, N. J., eastern N. Y. and Pa., Del., and Md., 75,000 lbs., contrs. or single shipt., 10,000 lbs., lb. .06¼- .06¾
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .06½- .07
Western N. Y., and Pa., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., Minn., Iowa, Mo., Ky., Va., W. Va., and N. C., 75,000 lbs., contrs. or straight c.l., lb. .06¾- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .07¼
dlvd., elsewhere, 75,000 lbs., contrs., or straight, c.l..lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¼- .07¾
Euphorbium, cs. .....lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
powd., bbls.....lb. .80 - .85
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.....lb. .11 - .13
superior, bgs.....lb. .09 - .11
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .14 - .33
Kauri, brown, XXX, cs., c.l., lb. .60 - —
BX, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .38 - —
B1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
B2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
B3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
80% chips, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12½- —
pale, XXX, cs., same basis.lb. .61 - —
1, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .41 - —
2, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .24 - —
3, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .17¾- —
Kino, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. Nominal
Mastic, cs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .85 - .90
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .65 - .70
Olibanum, cs.....lb. .12 - .28

Gum, opium (see O)
Gum, rosin (see R)
Sandarac, cks., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .37 Nom.
Scammony, cs. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.75
Talha, bgs.....lb. .14 Nom.
Thus, bbls. .....280 lbs.15.00 -15.25
Tragacanth, Aleppo, 1 cs....lb. 2.50 Nom.
2, cs.....lb. 2.40 Nom.
3, cs.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
flake, bgs.....lb. No prices
Yacca, bgs.....lb. .03½- .04
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equal.ton.21.15 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.27.15 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00- —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.15 - —
plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equaled..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equld..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.14.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Gypsum, plaster of Paris, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Blue Rapids, Kans.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Va.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
import, bgs., ex dock....ton.28.00 Nom.

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls. lb. .10 - .17
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Hematine crystals, bbls.....lb. .18 - .28
Hemlock bark extract, 25%, tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .03¾- —
tanks, works..... lb. .02¾- —
Hempseed, Manchur, bgs.....lb. .05½- 06
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .65 Nom.
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .20
Heptane, mixed, 77-115°C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .16 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .08¼- —
Heptane, normal, 86-100°, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .11½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .09¼- —
Hexalin, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Hexane, normal, 60-70° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .25 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N. Y. C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs., or more, shipments, same basis, lb. .38 - —
fib., ctns., same basis....lb. .40 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., 25 ozs.....oz.15.00 Nom.
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit-ton. 3.00 - 3.15
Hops, N. F., bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10 - .14
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.17.25 - —
cns., 16 ozs.....oz.17.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs..oz.17.25 - —
cns., 16 ozs.....oz.17.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.19.00 - —
cns., 16 oz. .....oz.18.75 - —



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The research of the great German chemist, Emil Fischer, disclosed certain proteins to be made up of amino acids. His isolation of these acids revealed Glycine to be among them. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1902.

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THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
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TRADE DOW MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Hydrastinine, 15 gr., bots...bot. 3.00 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .39 - —
fib. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .02¾- .06
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss.R.lb. .20 - —
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms..lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.26.00 -29.25
Hydrochloride, 5 gr., bots..bot. .75 - —
Hyoscyamine, 5 gr., bots....bot. .60 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 gr., bots..bot. .60 - —
Sulphate, 5 gr., bots.....bot. .60 - —
Hypernic, crbys., bbls.....lb. .28 - —
ext., bbls. .....lb. .13 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. .22 - .24
Ichthyol, bots.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., Madras, cs.....lb. 1.63 - 1.67
synth., liq., bbls.....lb. .16¼- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.32.00 -34.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 1.30 - —
kgs., 150 lbs., less 5%.....lb. 1.21 - —
resubl., bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.10 - —
jars, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
tincture, USP, bbls, 47 gals.gal. 2.00 - —
cbys., 5 gals.....gal. 2.05 - 2.10
mild, bbls., 47 gals.....gal. 1.25 - —
cbys., 5 gals.....gal. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - —
jars, 5 gals.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, alpha, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
alpha, extra, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
alpha beta, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
beta, bots.....lb. 4.10 - 4.15
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .30 - .33
prime, bleached, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
Iron acetate, N. F. IV, cbys. 100 lbs..lb. .15 - —
djns., 50 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .04 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 300-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 4.65 - 5.25
150-lb. dms..... .100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equld..lb. .07½- .08
liquor, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equld..lb. .05 - .06
USP X, cryst., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kegs .....lb. .08½- —
USP solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equld..lb. .06¼- .07
djns .....lb. .07½- —
USP VIII, pearls.....lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales, cns.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 3.15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.25 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.37 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.22
syrup, djns. .....lb. .59 - —
bots. .....lb. .53 - —
Nitrate, coml., kgs.....lb. .02¾- .06
Oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
cns. .....lb. .52 - —
scales, cns.....lb. .83 - .85
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
ferrous, bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .25 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .27 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns..lb. .59 - .63
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.....lb. .60 - .63
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and ferric sulphate).
Sulphate, USP, cryst., bbls., 275 lbs..lb. .04¾- —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .06½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., cns..lb. .35 - .40
pearls, cns.....lb. .35 - .38
scales, cns.....lb. .47 - .50
green, gran., cns.....lb. .35 - .38
pearls, cns.....lb. .35 - .38
scales, cns.....lb. .47 - .50
Iron-ammonia oxalate, bxs.....lb. .20 - —
fib., dms.....lb. .23½- —
kgs. .....lb. .25½- —
Iron-potash oxalate, bbls.....lb. .43 - —
kgs. .....lb. .44 - —
jars .....lb. .48 - —
Iron-soda oxalate, bxs.....lb. .20 - —
fib., dms.....lb. .23½- —
kgs. .....lb. .25½- —
Isobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .50 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .105 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .100 - —
55 gals., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .07 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld, lb. .074 - —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. allld..lb. .075 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. allld, lb. .079 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. allld..lb. .06 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. allld..lb. .064 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., 5 gal., frt. allld., gal. .55 - —
55 gal., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. allld..gal. .33 - —
W. of Miss., frt. allld gal. .30 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. allld., gal. .44 - —
tanks, E. of Miss., frt. allld., gal. .25 - —
W. of Miss., frt. allld., gal. .20 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .11 - .13
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .28 - .30
resin., lump, cns.....lb. 2.70 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.75 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .06½- .10

Kamala—Methyl Acetone

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .48 - .50
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
Kerosene, at refinery:—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04½- .05⅛
Gulf ports, p.w., bulk....gal. .03⅝- .03⅝
w.w., bulk..gal. .06⅞- —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., bulk..gal. .04 - .04⅛
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .03⅜- .04¼
42-44 w.w., tanks.....gal. .04 - .04⅜
Pennsylvania, 45 w.w., tanks gal. .04⅜- .04⅜
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .04⅜- .05
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .04⅞- .05⅜
Kerosene, tankwagon:—
Atlanta .....gal. .12 - —
Boston .....gal. .06¼- —
Chicago .....gal. .10 - —
Cincinnati .....gal. .12 - —
Denver .....gal. .11½- —
Louisville .....gal. .10 - —
Minneapolis .....gal. .10⅜- —
New Orleans .....gal. .11 - —
New York .....gal. .09 - —
San Francisco .....gal. .11½- —
Kerosene distillate (see Oil, furnace).
Kieserite, calc., 96-98% $MgSO_4$ bgs., c.l., ex vessel Atlantic, Gulf ports, duty pd..ton. No prices
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .36 - .37
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard, city, tubs.....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.25
Middlewestern, trcs....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.10
Neutral, trcs.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.25
Western, choice, trcs..100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.10
Compound, trcs.....100 lbs. 9.50 - 9.75
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .75 - .85
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .06 - .06½
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.lb. 1.10 Nom.
medium, bls.....lb. 1.35 Nom.
select, bls.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Lead acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .11 - —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .11 - —
gran., bbls.....lb. .11⅛- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .11⅜- —
Arsenate, bgs.. c.l., dealers..lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., bgs.. dealers.....lb. .10¼- .11½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse basis. frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. E...lb. .06¼- —
divd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. .....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., divd., E.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.....lb. .07 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, pure, bots., 5 lbs..lb. .62 - —
5lb., dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
Iodide, N. F., V., powd., bots., 5 lbs..lb. 2.66 - —
jars .....lb. 2.55 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., dms., lb. .19 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .19 - —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works....lb. .22 - —
Nitrate, bbls. .....lb. .11 - .14
Oleate, bbls. .....lb. .18½- .20
Peroxide, cns., works.....lb. .46 - .47
Red, dry, 95% or less, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd., Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .0835- —
other points .....lb. .0810- —
Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .08½- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, etc.....lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09⅝- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09⅛- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd., Ala., etc., lb. .0860- —
other points.....lb. .0885- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd., Ala., etc..lb. .09 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .08¾- —
smaller lots, divd., Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd., Ala., etc..lb. .0895- —
other points.....lb. .0860- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd., Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09⅝- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09⅛- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
smaller lots, divd., Ala., etc..lb. .09⅝- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs., lb. .12½- —
Resinate, fused 15%, bbls....lb. .09½- —
pale, bbls.....lb. .11½- —
precip., bbls.....lb. .10½- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Titanate, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), works, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delvy., E. frt. alld..lb. .10¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10¼- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10⅝- —

Lead, white, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Wyo..lb. .07¼- —
other points.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., divd., Ariz., etc..lb. .07¼- —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd., Ariz., etc..lb. .06½- —
other points.....lb. .06¾- —
basic sulphate, l.c.l., divd., Ariz., etc..lb. .06⅝- —
other points.....lb. .06⅞- —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers, lb. .12⅜- —
dealers .....lb. .10⅝- —
painters .....lb. .11⅜- —
Consumers' price and painters' price are ½c. lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.
Lecithin, 100%, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi.....lb. 2.50 - —
edible, grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .47½- .65
grades 2 or 3, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - .67½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52½- .70
purified, cs., dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .67½- .85
tech., grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37½- .55
grades 2 or 3, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 - .67½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42½- .60
Lecithin prices quoted above are for goods packed in 25, 50, or 100-lb. dms. When goods are packed in 500-lb. dms. prices are 1c. per lb. less.
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Licorice extract, mass, cs.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
root, cuttings, bls.....lb. .08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .11 - .14
select, bndls., cs.....lb. .29 - .35
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 7.00 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Rippiemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.00 - —
hydrated, paper bags, f.o.b. Bellefonte, Pa..ton. 8.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 8.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
spray, paper bags, f.o.b. Bellefonte, Pa..ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kan., Okla., Tex..lb. .07½- .08¼
dms., same basis.....lb. .10½- —
400 lbs. or more, bgs., same basis..lb. .07¾- .08¾
dms, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
less than 400 lbs., same basis, lb. .08½- .09¼
dms., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
solution, zone 1, dms., consumer..gal. .16 - —
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks., gal. .08½- —
30-50 dms.....gal. .11 - .15
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, divd. gal. .11½- —
30-50 dms.....gal. .14 - .18
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks., gal. .08 - —
dms., wks., except Cal..gal. .12 - —
Zone 5, tanks, dealers, divd., gal. .10¼- —
dms. .....gal. .12 - —
Zone 6, tanks, dealers..gal. .08½- —
30-50 dms.....gal. .11 - .15
Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. River. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Mich., Wis., Minn., Mo., and Tenn., west of Tenn. River; Penn. eastern tier, and W. Va. western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N.Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes, and Rockingham.
Linalool, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls.lb. .35 - .40
without leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Linseed cake, bags, export...ton.31.00 -31.50
Meal, 34%, bags.....ton.33.50 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., 20-tons divd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .0735- —
divd., other points....lb. .0710- —
5 tons, divd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.....lb. .07½- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .08 - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
smaller lots, divd., Ala., etc. lb. .08 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .08½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equal'd..lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.92 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, 250-lb., bbls.....lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.85 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 4.70 - —
Lithopone, dom., high-strength, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05¼- —
smaller lots .....lb. .05½- —
bbls.. c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .05½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .05¾- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l., (20 tons) lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots .....lb. .04 - —
bbls., c.l., (20 tons).....lb. .04 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .04¼- —
titanated, bgs., c.l. (20 tons) lb. .05¼- —
smaller lots .....lb. .05½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .05½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .05¾- —
Lithopone in car lots is delivered East or the Pacific Coast and in less than car lot quantities delivered East or ex warehouse Pacific Coast.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Lobelia, herb, bls.....lb. .12 - .18
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .85 - .90
Logwood extract, cryst., bbls..lb. .18 - .22
liquid, 51°, bbls.....lb. .09¼- .11½
solid, bxs. .....lb. .18 - .19
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
import, bls.....lb. .48 - .60
Lupulin, N. E., tins.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 4.00 Nom.

M

Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
Batavia, cs.....lb. .32 - .34
Siauw, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .22 - .25
Magnesia, arsenate, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, bgs., c.l..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
kgs., c.l.....lb. .08⅝- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- —
USP, zone 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
kgs., c.l. .....lb. .09⅝- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- —
Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del. and Md. C.l., shipments, full fr't alld. up to, but not exceeding 25c. per 100 lbs., actually paid by customers. On l.c.l. shipm'ts, frt. alld., including divd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b., Plymouth Meeting House. Zone 2, balance of U. S.; prices f.o.b., Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.
Chloride, anhy., dom., bbls., divd..lb. .18 - —
flake, dom., bbls., wks., c.l., ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., wks.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Hypophosphite, cns.....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 Nom.
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Stearate, bbls., ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
1 ton .....lb. .22 - —
1,000-2,000 lbs. .....lb. .23 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs....ton.58.00 -60.00
Import, bgs., duty paid...ton.65.00 -70.00
dead-burned, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash....ton.25.00 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .25 - —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .30 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .26 - —
Trisilicate, cs., 500-lb. lots..lb. .58 - —
100-lb. lots .....lb. .65 - —
cns. .....lb. .75 - .80
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
blue, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .11 - .13
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .24½- —
Arsenate, bgs. .....lb. .12 - .13¾
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Carbonate, bbls. .....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls. .....lb. .08½ Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 28-40 tons, works. ton.64.50 - —
5-15 tons, works.....ton.67.50 - —
½-4 tons, works.....ton.72.50 - —
300-600 lbs., works.ton.92.50 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., ton.61.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works...ton.64.50 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.69.50 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.ton.59.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.62.25 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.67.25 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.57.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.60.50 - —
Manganese, glycerophosphate, bbls, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.00 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.12 - —
Hydrate, bbls., divd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .18 - .19½
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .19 - —
Ore, Cuban, 51-52%, basis Atl. ports..unit-ton. .30 - —
Resinate, fused, 8½%, bbls..lb. .08¼- .08½
precip., dms.....lb. .19 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., ton lots., works..lb. .08 - .08½
single dms., works.....lb. .08¼- .08⅝
cryst., 65%, MnSo₄, bgs., c.l., divd., South..ton.46.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.55.75 -
80-85%, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. to S.F.A. territory, unit-ton. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works...lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots, works..lb. .04 - —
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt...ton. No prices
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
small, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
Mannitol, com'l grade, 90% pure, ton lots, works..lb. .42 - —
250 lbs., bbls., works.....lb. .50 - —
reagent grade, 25-lb. tins, 100-lb. lots, works..lb. .95 - —
50-lb. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Marble flour, bgs.....ton.12.00 -14.00
Marjoram, French, bls.....lb. .36 - .37
Tunisan, bls.....lb. .33 Nom.
Chilean, bls.....lb. .27 - .29
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Menthol, USP, natural, cs.....lb. 3.30 - 3.40
synthetic, tech., cs.....lb. 2.50 - —
USP, cs.....lb. 3.25 - —
liquid, dms., 50 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 1.24 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.28 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 1.79 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.81 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see white precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.62 - 2.64
5lb., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 2.40 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 2.61 - —
Chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, red, N.F., bots., 5 lbs. lb. 4.41 - 4.45
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 4.30 - 4.35
5lb., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 4.30 - 4.35
yellow, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 4.51 - 4.55
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - —
5lb., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment)
Oxide, red, N.F. (see Red precipitate).
tech. (See Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, dom., tech., bbls...lb. 2.26 - —
USP, 5lb. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.78 - —
Mercury and chalk, ctns., 5 lbs., lb. 1.72 - —
5lb., dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Mesityl oxide, cns., works.....lb. .16 - .18
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, pkgs., of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminum, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 1.50 - 1.75
composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 1.70 - 1.80
gold, XX deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in..pkg.15.25 -15.75
23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg.16.15 -17.50
4x4 in.....pkg.19.50 -20.00
3¼x5½ in.....pkg.22.50 -23.00
3⅞x5½ in.....pkg.24.50 -25.00
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 2.75 - 2.85
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.30 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .95 - —
Methanol, natural, denat., grade, tanks..gal. .40 - —
97%, tanks.....gal. .32 - —
95%, tanks.....gal. .31 - —
Methanol in drums, car lots, is 5c. per gal. higher, frt. alld., east of the Rocky Mts. Prices on the Pacific Coast are 3c. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.
synth., pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .38 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .41 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .42 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or divd..gal. .40½- —
2, frt. alld. or divd..gal. .47 - —
3, frt. alld. or divd..gal. .44½- —
4, frt. alld. or divd..gal. .60 - —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .33 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .35½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .36½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .37 - —
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.
Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .10½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., divd. E. of Miss R..lb. .11 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, divd., E. of Miss. R. lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., divd., E. of Miss. R..lb. .07 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .07½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, divd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l..gal. .41 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .44 - —
tanks .....gal. .35 - —
Methyl acetone in drums, car lots, is 5c. per gal. higher, frt. alld., east of Rocky Mts. Prices on Pacific Coast are 3c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.
synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, gal. .41 - —
3, Pacific Coast.....gal. .42 - —
4 .....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..gal. .41 - —
2, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..gal. .475 - —
3, Pacific Coast.....gal. .45 - —
4 .....gal. .605 - —

Methyl, acetone, synthetic, tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..gal. .315 - —
2, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, gal. .34 - —
3, Pacific Coast.....gal. .35 - —
4 .....gal. .355 - —
Methyl acetone, synthetic, sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Dela., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., West Va. and Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C. and S. D.; Zone 3, Pacific Coast; Zone 4, Ariz., Col., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash., N. Mex.
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl, anthranilate, bots....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .70 - 1.30
Bromide, cyl.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs., and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 499 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 26-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.
Cinnamate, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .35 - .36
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. to .....lb. .30 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.68 - 3.82
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .36
cns. .....lb. .37 - .40
Violet toner, bbls.....lb. .55
permanent, bbls. .....lb. .80
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis, lb. .28 - —
Methyl cellulose, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .70 - —
less than 100 lbs., works...lb. .75 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100% dms., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .90 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98 - 100%, dms., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .58 - —
Methylene blue, medci., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.65 - —
Chloride, dms., f.o.b. works..lb. .18 - .20
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt., pd., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .06½ - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .05 - —
Methylheptenone, bots.....lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Methylheptin carbonate, bots..lb. 28.00 - 44.00
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., wks..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., 55-gal., c.l., works..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .80 - —
smaller containers, works.gal. 1.00 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .70 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., bots..lb. 3.25 - 3.50
imp. bots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Methylpropyl ketone, dms., c.l..lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
tanks .....lb. .19½ - —
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
L.c.l., same basis.....ton. 11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 13.00 - —
200 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 15.00 - —
235 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 20.00 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton. 40.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works....lb. .02 - —
500 lbs., works....lb. .02½ - —
100 lbs. works ....lb. .03 - —
roofing, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton. 30.00 - —
paint, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works.ton. 65.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton. 80.00 - —
white, No. 1, quality, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton. 45.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works..lb. .02½ - —
500 lbs., works....lb. .03 - —
roofing, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works.ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton. 30.00 - —
paint, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs. works ton. 70.00 -
wet-ground, paint or lacquer, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
paper, wall or coated bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .04⅝ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse or alld. E..lb. .04⅞ - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., frt alld. E..lb. .04¼ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾ - —
wet-ground mica prices are 1½c. per pound higher west of Rockies.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
spray, bbls., c.l. .....lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½ - —
unskimmed, roller, bbls., c.l., lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½ - —
spray, bbls., c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .03½ - .04½
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .03 - .03½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .06½ - .06¾
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinner and V M & P naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b., No. Atlantic ports..gal. .05½ - .06
f.o.b. New Orleans.....gal. .04½ - .05
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .55 - .55
tanks .....lb. .50 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - .55
tanks works.....lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., l.c.l., lb. .06 - .06
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100% amine content, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .65 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms. .....lb. .77 Nom.
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .70 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .....oz. 10.80 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns. 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots. 5 cns. .....oz. 10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .....oz. 10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 8.95 - —
cns. 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs...oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gal., l.c.l., works..lb. .75 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. 1.00 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .14
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grained, bots...oz. 21.00 -22.00
pods, caddies, 20 ozs...oz. 19.00 -21.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs., or more..lb. 3.65 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 3.80 - —
1 lb.....lb. 3.95 - —
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 3.70 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 3.95 - —
1 lb.....lb. 4.10 - —
xylol, cns., 100 lbs., or more, lb. 1.05 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.15 - —
1 lb.....lb. 1.20 - —
Musk root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Mustard seed, California, brown, bgs..lb. .09 - .09½
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
English, yellow, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Roumanian, yellow, bgs...lb. .11¼ - .11⅝
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., f.a.s...ton. 50.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. 41.00 - —
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls....lb. No prices
solid, 50% bbls.....lb. No prices
powdered, 70%, bbls.....lb. .06 Nom.

N

Naphtha, Painters' (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74 deg., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 Nom.
bgs., bbls., l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 Nom.
78 deg., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 Nom.
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.75 Nom.
Import, bgs., c.i.f.....100 lbs. 3.20 Nom.
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works.....lb. .06¾ - —
50-lb., cs., same basis..lb. .07 - —
pkgs. (16 oz.), same basis, lb. .07½ - —
(12 oz.) same basis..pkg. .06 - —
chipped, crushed, bbls., same basis..lb. .06 - —
rice, cryst., powd., bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾ - —
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Nickel carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .26 - .30
Salt, bbls. .....lb. .18 - .18½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld.lb. .70 - —
10-lb., tins.....lb. .06½ - —
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton. 18.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼ and 40, sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .20 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20 and higher vis., bbls..lb. .20 - —
lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works....lb. .29 - —
Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.
Nitrogen solution, nitrogen basis, tanks, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports..unit-ton. 1.25 Nom. —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-11% ammon., dom., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis., divd....unit-ton. 2.25 - —
f.o.b. Chemical, Ill., unit-ton. 2.25 - —
East Coast producing points..unit-ton. 2.00 - —
Import, bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipt..unit-ton. 2.25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs., cs....lb. .29 - .30
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, 80s, bgs., cs.....lb. .24 - .25
110s, bgs., cs.....lb. .22 - .22½
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .12¾ - .13½
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .06½ - .07
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .06 - .09

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., wks..lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., bbls., wks.....lb. .03¾ - —
tanks .....lb. .03¾ - —
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octanes, 100-140° C., mixed, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .12½ - —
l.c.l., G.S .....gal. .17 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .16½ - —
Octyl acetate, dms., c.l., works.lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .15 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
s.p.s., bots. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
sweet, true, exp., cns....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. .19 - .20
ref'd, cns.....lb. .50 - .51
Amyris, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Angelica root, bots.....lb. 45.00 Nom.
seed, bots.....lb. 75.00 Nom.
Anilin (see Al.
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. .78 - .83
Apricot, kernels, cns.....lb. .35 - .40
Babassu, tanks.....lb. .06¾ - —
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns—lb. 1.20 - 1.25
55-60% phenols, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
natural, coppers.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, dms.....lb. .25 - .26
rectified, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. .53 - .54
USP IX, cns.....lb. .63 - .64
Calamus, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .35 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .33 Nom.
white, cns.....lb. .52 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .50 Nom.
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
rectified, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Capsicum (oleoresin) N. F. VI, cns...lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Cardamom, bots.....lb. 15.00 -16.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Castor, blown, one-way dms., c.l..lb. .13¼ Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .14 - —
medicinal, bbls., c.l.....lb. .11½ Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½ - —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .15½ - —
dms. (returnable), c.l.....lb. .11½ Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .12¼ - —
(5-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .13½ - —
tanks .....lb. .11 Nom.
No. 3, bbls., c.l.....lb. .11¼ Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - —
dms. (returnable), c.l.....lb. .11 Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .11¾ - —
tanks .....lb. .10½ Nom.
dehydrated, dms., c.l.....lb. .156 Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - .18
tanks .....lb. .15 Nom.
Castor oil, med. and No. 3 prices are dlvd. all points between N. Y. and Philadelphia, Albany, and N. E. States; Chicago c.l. prices ¾c. higher than N.Y.; l.c.l. prices ¾c. higher than N.Y.; one-way drums, ¼c. higher, all points.
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Cedarleaf, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
dms. .....lb. .90 - .95
Cedarwood, Oregon, cns., dms. lb. .28 - .30
Southern, cns., dms.....lb. .20 - .21
Celery, bots.....lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns., 500 lbs. lb. 1.00 - —
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.25 - —
Chinawood, dms.....lb. .25 - .27
tanks .....lb. .24 - .26
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bots.....lb. 9.25 -25.00
Seychelle, bots.....lb. 7.25 - 8.00
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .46 - .48
dms. .....lb. .44 - .46
Java, cns., dms.....lb. .39 - .40
Clove, makers, USP, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
dms. .....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Coconut, Manila, crude, tanks, lb. .03¾ - —
Pac. Cst.....lb. .03½ - —
edible, 76°, tax incl., dms. (returnable), c.l..lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼ - —
tanks .....lb. .08¼ Nom.
Cod, Newfoundland, shipt., un-tanked..gal. .72 Nom.
Norwegian, shipt., bbls...gal. .60 - .68
Codliver, med., USP, bbls..bbl. 36.00 -38.00
Coriander, bots.....lb. 15.00 -16.00
Corn, crude, tanks, wks.....lb. .05¾ - .05¾
ref'd., bbls.....lb. .08½ - .08¾
Cottonseed, dom., cooking, bbls. lb. .09 - —
salad, bbls.....lb. .09½ - —
import, Brazilian, semi-refd., bulk..lb. .03½ Nom.
Creosote (see C).
Croton, N.F., cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 3.75 - —
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Cypress, dom., bots.....lb. 5.25 Nom.
import, cns. .....lb. 12.00 Nom.
Degras (see D).
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk.....bbl. 1.75 - —
California, 24 plus, bulk...bbl. 1.55 - —
Dill seed, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
weed, bots.....lb. 3.60 - 3.85
Dip (see L).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. .61 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .59 Nom.
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.00 Nom.
Fuel, bunker, California, tide-water..bbl. .90 - —
Gulf Coast.....bbl. .90 - .95
Louisiana, Arkansas, 10-14.bbl. .85 - 1.00
N. Y. and N. J. terminals:—
Monday .....bbl. 1.15 - —
Tuesday .....bbl. 1.15 - —
Wednesday .....bbl. 1.15 - —
Thursday .....bbl. 1.15 - —
Friday .....bbl. 1.15 - —
Saturday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
North. Texas, 18-22.....bbl. .85 - .90
24-28, zero cold test.....bbl. 1.00 - 1.05
Oklahoma, 18-22.....bbl. .80 - .95
24-28, zero cold test.....bbl. 1.00 - 1.05
24-28, 15 and above.....bbl. .80 - .95
Pennsylvania, 36-40.....gal. .04 - .04¼
Furnace, Bayonne, 1, bulk, refinery..gal. .05 - —
2, bulk, same basis...gal. .04⅝ - .04⅞
4, bulk, same basis.....gal. .05⅜ - .04¼
Louisiana - Arkansas, 32 - 36, light straw..gal. .03½ - .03½
Oklahoma, 28-30.....gal. .03 - —
32-36 .....gal. .03⅜ - .03½
36-38 .....gal. .03⅜ - .03⅝
38-40, straw .....gal. .03⅜ - .03⅝
38-40 sero, 60 e.p.....gal. .03⅜ - .04
Fusel (see F).
Gas, Bayonne, bulk.....gal. .04 - —
Gulf Coast, bulk.....gal. .03½ - —
North Texas, bulk.....gal. .02⅞ - —
Oklahoma, bulk.....gal. .03½ - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns., lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Grapeseed, dms.....lb. .40 - .45
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Gualac wood, concrete, bots..lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Haarlem import, bots....gross. 5.50 - 5.75
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper berry, USP, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Wood tech., cns.....lb. .45 - —
Juniper tar, USP XI, 1,000 lbs., dms..lb. .53 - .58
cns. .....lb. .55 - .60

Methyl Acetone—Oil, Paraffin

Oil, lard, common, 1, bbls....lb. .09¼ - —
2 bbls. .....lb. .09 - —
extra, bbls. .....lb. .09¾ - —
1, bbls. .....lb. .09½ - —
Winter, strained, extra, bbls., lb. .09¾ - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .10½ - —
prime, ined., bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Lavender flower, French 50% ester, cns..lb. 5.25 - 5.30
38-42% ester, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
35-38% ester, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
30-32% ester, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
garden cns.....lb. .42 - .45
spike, Spanish, tech, cns...lb. 1.05 Nom.
dms .....lb. .95 Nom.
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.00 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 4.00
Terpeneless, Type 1.....lb. 10.75 -16.50
Type 2.....lb. 8.50 -14.50
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms., lb. .65 - .70
Lime, dist., West Indian, cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
expressed, cns.....lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Terpeneless, Type 1.....lb. 42.00 -46.50
Type 2.....lb. 80.00 -78.00
Linaloe wood, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Linseed, raw, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0970- .0990
l.c.l., 10 to 69.....lb. .0990- .1010
5 to 9.....lb. .1030- —
less than 5.....lb. .1050- —
tanks .....lb. .0910- .0930
Boiled linseed oil prices are .004 cents higher than raw.
Lovage, bots.....lb. 41.25 -60.00
Lubricating, at refinery (including U.S. tax 4c. per gal):—California, green, 70, 80, 100, vis., dms.....gal. .29 - —
140 vis., dms.....gal. .25 - —
green, pale, 750, 900 vis., dms..gal. .26 - —
green, pale, red, 200, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600, 700 vis. dms..gal. .26 - —
Oklahoma, bright stocks, 100-110 D, color 4, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - —
15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .23 - —
150-160 D, color, 4½, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .27 - —
15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - —
150-160 E, color 5½, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - —
190-200 D, color 4½, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - —
neutrals, 0-10 pour, 150 vis., 3 colors, tanks..gal. .13 - —
150 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .14½ - —
4 color, tanks.....gal. .14 - —
200 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .15½ - —
4 color, tanks.....gal. .15 - —
250 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .16 - —
4 color, tanks.....gal. .15½ - —
280 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .17 - —
4 color, tanks.....gal. .16½ - —
15-25 pour prices are ½c. per gallon higher than zero to 10° pour.
Penn., bright, 600, 10-15 pour, tanks..gal. .32 - —
25 pour, tanks..gal. .30 - —
cylinder, 600 fire, tanks, gal. .15 - —
600 flash, tanks.....gal. .20 - —
630 flash, tanks.....gal. .22 - —
635 fire, tanks.....gal. .18 - —
650 fire, tanks.....gal. .19 - —
Warren, E, amber, tanks, gal. .22 - —
Penna, Warren, E, neutral, 150 vis., 3 color, tanks..gal. .25 - —
180 vis., 3 color, tanks..gal. .27 - —
200 vis., 2 color, tanks..gal. .30 - —
spot, Penna., bright, bbls., c.l., f.a.s..gal. .28 - —
unfiltered, 600 s. r. ....bbls., f.a.s..gal. .21½ - —
600 flash, s. r., bbls., c.l. gal. .23½ - —
630 flash, bbls, c.l., f.a.s., gal. .27½ - —
Warren, E., bbls., c.l., f.a.s., smaller lots, f.o.b..gal. .27 - —
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Mandarin, superior, coppers..lb. 6.25 - 6.30
Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Balto..gal. .35 - —
refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .0800- —
tanks .....lb. .0740- —
refd., blown, dms.....lb. .0820- —
kettle-bodied, dms. .....lb. .0920- —
light pressed, dms.....lb. .0740- —
tanks .....lb. .0680- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
dist., natural, bots.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Neatsfoot, 20° cold test, bbls., lb. .19¼ - —
extra, bbls. .....lb. .09¾ - —
1, bbls. .....lb. .09½ - —
pure, bbls. .....lb. .15¾ - —
prime, bbls. .....lb. .10 - —
sulphonated, common, 25% moisture, dms..lb. .10½ - —
Neroli, bots.....lb. 100.00 -150.00
Nutmeg, USP, cns., dms....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Olticica, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
Oleo, 1, bbls.....lb. .09¼ - —
2, bbls.....lb. .08¾ - —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Olive, denat., bbls.....gal. 1.05 - 1.15
edible, bbls.....gal. 2.10 - 2.25
foots, dms.....lb. .09 - .09½
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. .90 - —
Expressed, African, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.50 - —
Florida, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. 3.00 - 3.75
West Indies, cns.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
terpeneless .....lb. 68.00 -69.00
Origanum, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Orris, Florentine, concrete, extra strong, bots..oz. 3.50 - 4.50
Palm, Niger, casks.....lb. .05 - —
shipment .....lb. No prices
softs, 12¼%, bulk, shipt....lb. No prices
20%, bulk, shipt.....lb. No prices
Sumatra, shipt., bulk.....lb. No prices
Palmrosa, cns.....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Palmkernel, bulk, shipt.....lb. No prices
Paraffin, 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. 2 gal. .03¼ - —
350° flash, 70-80 vis., tanks, G. 2 gal. .03½ - —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, ind. refy..gal. .13 - —

AMERICAN

ELDROL

WHITE
MINERAL OILS

U. S. P. AND TECHNICALS
PETROLATUMS

•

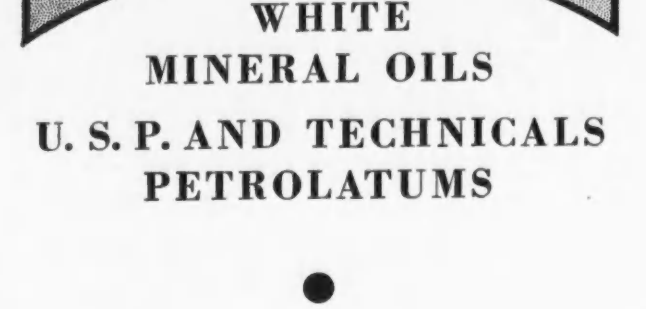
Dependable High Quality will insure the continued sale of your products

•

We therefore believe our Finest White Oils and Petrolatums will interest you as bases for your lines.

ELDROL U. S. P. MINERAL OILS are the finest to be refined from American Crude.

ELDROL PETROLATUMS are of the same high standard. Their uniformity, economy and convenience have long been recognized. Our wide distribution facilities insure prompt service and delivery.



We invite your inquiries

PENNSYLVANIA OIL PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY

WARREN PENNSYLVANIA

Oil, Paraffin—Peru Balsam

Oil, paraffin, 350° flash, 100-105 vis., bbls., extra, ind. refy.	gal.	.14	—
360° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. 3.	**gal.**	**.05¾**	**-**
Patchouli, bots., cns.	lb.	4.25	- 4.75
Peanut, crude, dom., tanks.	lb.	.06¾	- .07
refd., edible, bbls.	lb.	.10½	- .10¾
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.	lb.	2.15	Nom.
import, cns.	lb.	2.75	- 2.80
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms.	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
redist., USP, cns., dms.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Perilla, dms.	lb.	.14	- .14¼
tanks	lb	.1320	- .1350
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Pimento berry, cns.	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
leaf, cns.	lb.	2.75	- 2.80
Pine, dest.-dist., straw-color, dms., dlvd., E. ports	gal.	.53	- .56
steam-dist., dms.	gal.	.59	- —
tanks	gal.	.54	- —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns.	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Putty, bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal.	gal.	.22½	- —
contracts	gal.	.19½	- —
Whiting, Ind.	gal.	.28	- —
dms., c.l., Bost., Provid.	gal.	.25	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.27	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.18	- —
Martinez, Cal.	gal.	.28	- —
Rapeseed, blown, bbls.	lb.	.17	- .17½
denat., bbls.	gal.	1.00	- 1.05
Red, dist. or saponif., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.09	- .09½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08½	- —
Rose, artif., bots.	oz.	2.00	Nom.
natural, coppers	oz.	No prices	
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.	lb.	.75	- .80
dms.	lb.	.70	- .75
Rosin, 1st rectfd., dms.	gal.	.50	- —
2d rectfd., dms.	gal.	.52	- —
3d rectfd., dms.	gal.	.56	- —
Rue, bots.	lb.	3.00	Nom.
Sage, cns.	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Sandalwood, E. I., USP, cns.	lb.	5.25	- 5.50
Mysore, cns., case lots	lb.	No prices	
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. Cst.	gal.	.32	Nom.
refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.0800	- —
tanks	lb.	.0740	- —
kettle boiled, dms.	lb.	.0920	- —
light pressed, dms.	lb.	.0740	- —
tanks	lb.	.0680	- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.	lb.	.77	Nom.
dms.	lb.	.75	Nom.
natural, cns., dms.	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Savin, cns.	lb.	3.00	Nom.
Savory, cns.	lb.	2.00	Nom.
Sesame, refd., import, dms.	lb.	No prices	
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., wks.	gal.	.19	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.21	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.14	- —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	9.50	-10.00
Soybean, dom., crude, dms.	lb.	.06¾	- .06¾
tanks	lb.	.06	- —
refd., dms.	lb.	.07¾	- .08¾
tanks	lb.	.07¼	- —
Spearmint, USP, cns.	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
Sperm, bleach, 38° dms.	lb.	.1030	- —
45°, dms.	lb.	.0960	- —
natural, dms.	lb.	.0910	- —
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Sweet, birch, North, cns.	lb.	2.25	- 2.65
South, cns.	lb.	1.45	- 1.50
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works,	ton.	35.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	40.00	-55.00
tanks, works	ton.	25.00	- —
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04	- .05½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04½	- .06¼
tanks, works	lb.	.03½	- .05
Tallow, acidless, bbls.	lb.	.09¼	- —
tanks	lb.	.08¾	- —
Tansy, cns.	lb.	6.00	- 6.25
Tar, pine, cm'l, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. cities	gal.	.26	- —
E. ports	gal.	.25	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.26	- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.20	- —
Tar, pine, rectfd., USP, bbls., dlvd., E. ports	gal.	.58	- —
Tar acid (see T).			
Teaseed, crude, dms.	lb.	.13	Nom.
refined, dms.	lb.	.14	Nom.
Tea Tree (see Oil, Ti tree).			
Thyme, NF, red, dms.	lb.	1.10	Nom.
white, dms.	lb.	1.15	Nom.
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).			
Ti trees, cns.	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)			
Turpentine (see T).			
Turtle, cns.	gal.	7.50	Nom.
Valerian, bots.	lb.	8.00	Nom.
Vetiver, bots.	lb.	6.00	-18.00
Walnut, crude, dms.	lb.	.15	Nom.
refd., dms.	lb.	.16	Nom.
Whale, refd., natural, dms.	lb.	.0910	- —
winter, bleach, dms.	lb.	.0950	- —
Wheat germ, cns., dms.	gal.	17.50	-25.00
White, mineral, dom., dms., tech., 50-60 vis., dms.	gal.	.38	- .44
65-75 vis., dms.	gal.	.40	- .46
80-90 vis., dms.	gal.	.41	- .47
USP, 80-90 vis., dms.	gal.	.44½	- .50
95-105 vis., dms.	gal.	.57	- .58
125-135 vis., dms.	gal.	.64½	- .65½
140-150 vis., dms.	gal.	.67	- .69
175-185 vis., dms.	gal.	.72½	- .73½
200-210 vis., dms.	gal.	.74½	- .75½
USP., 320-330 vis., dms.	gal.	.78	- .81
335-345 vis., dms.	gal.	.81	- .82
Russian, 80-90 vis., dms.	gal.	.58	Nom.
145-155 vis., dms.	gal.	.70½	Nom.
175-185 vis., dms.	gal.	.80½	Nom.
335-345 vis., dms.	gal.	.89	Nom.
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 8.00
South, cns.	lb.	3.05	- 8.75
synth (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).			
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	5.25	- 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns.	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
Manila, bots.	lb.	18.00	-24.00
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.	ton.	5.00	- 8.00
Lumps same basis	ton.	7.00	- —
Spalls, same basis	ton.	5.00	- —
ground, 200 mesh, c.l., mines,	ton.	15.00	- —
20 mesh to dust	ton.	10.00	- —
Opium, USP, cns.	lb.	11.50	-13.50
gran., cns.	lb.	12.50	-13.50
powd., cns	lb.	12.50	-13.50
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls.	lb.	.30	- .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.11	- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.11½	- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo.	lb.	.11¼	- —
Other points	lb.	.10¾	- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.11½	- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.12	- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.11¾	- —
Other points	lb.	.11¼	- —
Orange, mineral, French, Tours, casks, ex dock	lb.	.13½	- —
kgs., ex dock	lb.	.14½	- —
Molybdate, bbls.	lb.	.31	- —
Toner, bbls.	lb.	.80	- —
Orangeflower petals, cs.	lb.	.50	- .65
Orange peel, bitter, bls.	lb.	.09	- .10
sweet, bls.	lb.	.17	- .19
Orris root, Florentine, bgs.	lb.	.11	- .14
fingers, cs.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.16	- .20
Verona, bls.	lb.	.11	- .14
powd., bxs., cs.	lb.	.16	- .20
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.75	- —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.	lb.	.60	- .75
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32	- —
Orthocresol, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07	- —
100-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.06	- —
50-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.09	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06¼	- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.			
Orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb.	.85	- —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15	- .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.	lb.	.75	- —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09	- —
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.80	- —
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19	- —
Osage orange extract, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.19	- —
liquid, 42°, bbls.	lb.	.08	- —
51°, bbls.	lb.	.09	- —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lbs. works	lb.	3.50	- —
bots. cns., 1-50 lbs.	lb.	3.65	- 4.00
Orthotoluene hydrochloride, dms.	lb.	.22	- —
Sulphonate, kgs.	lb.	2.00	- 2.50

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	1.90	- 2.00
Paprika, Hungarian, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.38	- .39
medium, bgs.	lb.	.31	- .32
Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs.,	lb.	.31½	- .32
fancy, bgs.	lb.	.30½	- .31
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.	lb.	.39	- .40
Parachlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32	- —
Paracymene, refd., dms.	gal.	.75	- 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.11	- .12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½	- .15¼
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy.	lb.	.06	Nom.
bbls., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.07	Nom.
124-126 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy.	lb.	.06¼	Nom.
bbls., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.07	Nom.
yellow, 124-126 A.m.p. bbls. c.l., N.Y.	lb.	.07	Nom.
fully refd., slabs, 128-128 A.m.p., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0660	- —
loose, c.l.	lb.	.0625	- —
125-127 A.m.p., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0675	- —
loose, c.l.	lb.	.0640	- —
128-130 A.m.p., bgs., or loose c.l.	lb.	.0680	- —
131-133 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0705	- —
133-135 A.m.p., bgs., or loose c.l.	lb.	.0730	- —
135-137 A.m.p., bgs., or loose c.l.	lb.	.0755	- —
138-140 A.m.p., bgs., or loose c.l.	lb.	.0630	- —
143-145 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0925	- —
151-153 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l.	lb.	.70	Nom.
Refined paraffin prices in cases are 1½c. lb. higher than bags price; sold in tankcars is .05c. lower.			
match, A.m.p. up to and incl. 110-112 bbls., c.l.	lb.	.03½	- .03¾
semirfd., solid., 122-124 A.m.p., bgs.	lb	.03¼	Nom.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N. Y. C.	lb.	.34	- —
100 to 900 lbs. shipments, same basis	lb.	.35	- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 99%, 55 and 100 gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¼	- —
5 and 10 gal. dms., works	lb.	.15	- —
USP cs., cboys.	lb.	.37	- .45
Paranisidine, dms.	lb.	.75	- —
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.47	- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs.	lb.	.15	- —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35	- —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.	lb.	.30	- —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70	- —
Paratoluidin, bbls.	lb.	.48	- —
Pareira brava root, bls.	lb.	.23	- .24
Paris green, dealer, dms., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works frt. alld.,	lb.	.23	- .26
less car lot, same basis	lb.	.24	- .26
Passion flower, herb, bls.	lb.	.07	- .08
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.28	- .30
Pellitory root, bls.	lb.	.28	- .29
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Pentanes norm., 28-38°, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.11½	- —
l.c.l., G.3	gal.	.16	- —
tanks, G.3	gal.	.08¼	- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.14	- —
l.c.l., G.3	gal.	.25	- —
Pepper, black, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	.08	- .09
Lampong, bgs.	lb.	.0385	- .0390
Tellicherry, bgs.	lb.	.08½	Nom.
Red, chillies, Japan, Hontaka,	lb.	.21	- .22
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.38	- .40
White, Java, Muntok, bgs.	lb.	.08¼	- .09
Saigon, bgs.	lb.	.07½	- .07¾
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls.	lb.	.34	- .35
import, bls.	lb.	.45	- .55
Perchlorethylene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½	- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09	- —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½	- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points.	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½	- —
All prices on perchlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal., S. F., Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb., Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha, S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.			
Peru, balsam, dms.	lb.	1.10	- 1.15

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Prepared Monthly by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

USI ALCOHOL NEWS USI

November ★ A Monthly Series of Technical Articles for Chemists and Executives ★ 1939

Stops Oxidation of Organic Compounds By New Treatment

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Deterioration of organic compounds by oxidation can be prevented or retarded by bringing them into combination with suitable organic chemicals, it is revealed in a patent issued to an inventor here.

Organic substances and compounds susceptible of stabilization by the process are said to include such substances as rotenone and dihydrorotenone, which lose much of their insecticidal strength when they become oxidized, and fatty glycerides, such as those contained in corn, cotton-seed, and olive oils, which turn rancid.

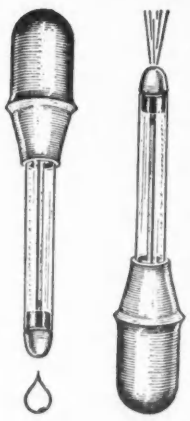
Enol Esters Used

The oxidation-inhibiting compounds, according to the inventor, may be selected from a wide number of possibilities, which may be described in general as the enol tautomers of esters of epsilon-substituted, alpha, gamma-diketo, delta, epsilon-unsaturated acids.

Good Efficacy Reported

The inventor relates that a number of tests have been conducted to determine the efficacy of the process. A typical one involved a solution of rotenone in acetone. Samples were prepared both with and without inhibitors, and all samples were exposed to diffused light until the sample without inhibitor turned deep yellow. (The yellow color which rotenone solutions develop is ascribed to decomposition, and is regarded as being accompanied by loss of toxicity.) Tests were then carried out to determine the amount of peroxide formed in the samples. It is reported that samples with inhibitors formed much smaller quantities of peroxide.

Dropper and Atomizer



VINELAND, N. J.—A novel tube that doubles as an atomizer or a dropper has been announced by a manufacturer here. Not only will it either spray or drop liquids of all types, says the maker, but it will also spray powders. Operation is said to be simplicity itself. To atomize a liquid, turn the tip of the tube up and squeeze the bulb sharply. To use as a dropper, turn the tip down, and press the bulb very gently. Tube is easy to clean.

M. J. Rolstad Joins U.S.I.

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Announcement is made of the appointment of M. J. Rolstad to the sales staff of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., effective November 1. Mr. Rolstad will handle the sales of DEREX, U.S.I.'s new insecticide concentrate, to manufacturers throughout the country.

Mr. Rolstad's many years of broad experience in the insecticidal field particularly fits him for the introduction of this new and unique product. He will make his headquarters in U.S.I.'s general offices in New York.

Wider Market for Pectin Spurs Search for Additional Sources

U.S.I. Produces Eight Formulas of S. D. Alcohol Suitable for Use In Widely Employed Process of Extracting Product from Fruits

Pectin—the stuff that makes jellies jell—is beginning to branch out into new fields, and the opening of new markets has brought about efforts to find new sources. The major source is still those fruits that are inherently suited for making jellies, and the growing importance of the product is indicated by the substantial quantities of alcohol used in the extraction process.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937 (the last period for which complete official figures have been released) pectin extraction consumed 6,721,000 gallons of alcohol—an increase of more than 40% over the previous year. U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. produces a number of formulas of Specially Denatured alcohols that are authorized for the extraction process. These formulas are 1, 2B, 3A, 12A, 13A, 23A, 30 and 35A.

The process for extracting pectin from fruits depends on the fact that the substance is soluble in water and insoluble in alcohol. Essentially, it consists in treating the fruits with hot water (usually slightly acidified) in order to dissolve the pectin. This water extract is filtered, and the pectin thrown out of solution by alcohol. Alcohol pre-treatment of the plant matter may also be employed to remove undesirable components, such as terpenes, resins, etc.

Other Sources of Pectin

Vegetables also furnish a source of pectin, and a process has been developed for extracting it from cotton fibers by treating them first with alcohol, then with distilled water, and finally with a solution of $(NH_4)_2C_2O_4$ (ammonium oxalate). Synthetic pectin, too, is receiving its share of attention. One patented process involves heating glucuronic acid or its lactate in the presence of platinum black, zinc dust, or zinc chloride, and washing the product with alcohol containing HCl.

Many New Applications

Volume market for pectin is in the manufacture of jams and jellies, but recent studies indicate many other possibilities. In the industrial field, an unusual application is the creaming of rubber latex by pectin substances produced by a special process.

Therapeutic possibilities are interesting and diversified. Experiments on animals appear to indicate that pectin has considerable value as an agent for bringing about blood coagulation. In other studies, pectin was reported as showing prophylactic and curative properties in cases of peptic ulcer artificially induced in dogs. A recently developed medicated paste, using pectin as a base, is said to be successful in treating bed sores and stubborn ulcers. An-

(*Continued on next page*)

Manufacture of jellies and jams offers a big volume market for pectin. Extracted from fruits, pectin is used commercially to obtain firm jellies. Current research has uncovered many new uses in industrial and therapeutic fields. (See story at right.)

Powerful New Drug Cuts Pneumonia Toll in Half

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Discovery of a new drug that appears to be markedly successful in combating pneumonia has been announced here.

The drug, according to the announcement, is as effective in cutting pneumonia tolls as sulfapyridine and sulfanilamide, and seems to have advantages in some respects. The drug is known as hydroxyethyl apocupreine, and is described as a derivative of quinine. In its ordinary form it is a white powder.

New Compound Shields X-Rays; Can Be Molded

PARLIN, N.J.—Shielding of X-rays by a new compound that can be molded in any desired shape is suggested in a patent issued jointly to inventors here and at Chevy Chase, Md.

A preferred formula for the compound, say the inventors, has the following proportions:

	Grams
Polyvinal acetate	27
Dibutyl phthalate	24
Diglycol laurate	9
Lead powder (fine dust)	750
Acetone	69

The compound, it is reported, has been very useful in confining X-rays for local applications. It is said to be plastic at room temperatures, and to be non-toxic, non-adhesive, and sterilizable.

Dibutyl Phthalate and Acetone are produced by U.S.I.

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November ★ # ALCOHOL NEWS ★ 1939

X-Ray Radiation Sickness Relieved by Nicotinic Acid

TORONTO, Ohio.—The use of nicotinic acid, one form of the vitamin B complex, is relieving the "radiation sickness" which has been a major obstacle in X-ray treatment of cancer patients, it has been reported after studies in this city.

"Radiation sickness" has long been a problem in Roentgen therapy and its cause is unknown, it was said. It was stated that it occurred in about 27 per cent of X-ray patients.

The nicotinic acid offers great promise, it was indicated, and has been found that it was "definitely effective" in many cases.

Specialty Formulas Given

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Data on formulation of a wide variety of products such as hectograph pads and inks, a non-volatile stamp pad ink; leather treating preparations, leather varnish, leather cleaners and renovators; eye lotions; styptic cotton for first aid kits; and many others—are published in a trade association bulletin issued here. Denatured alcohol is specified as one of the ingredients in several of the formulations. U.S.I. will gladly furnish the source of the bulletin to interested manufacturers. Ask for Bulletin A-12.

Boosts Mucilage Efficiency

Adding alcohol to increase the viscosity of colloidal solutions is reported possible with a new synthetic material similar in its properties to gum acacia. The material is said to be a synthetic derived from seaweed. Not being an alginate, it is compatible with amounts of alcohol up to 25%, and since the addition of alcohol increases the viscosity of the solution, it is possible to use smaller amounts of the material, it is claimed.

Pectin Broadens Its Field

(*Continued from previous page*)

ti-diarrheal properties are also reported.

Metal pectinates, particularly the pectinate of silver, are reported to show good bactericidal properties, while they are non-irritating and non-toxic. An interesting aspect of pectin, from the dietary standpoint, is that it seems to have a value above its caloric content. Apparently the galacturonic acid content of pectin requires little effort on the part of the human system to put it to work. If the body obtains the same sugar acid content from sources other than pectin, a greater expenditure of energy is required.

Makes Better Pencils With Ethyl Alcohol

NUREMBERG, Germany.—How graphite-clay leads can be made to produce more opaque marks is revealed in a U. S. Patent issued to an inventor here. The process consists, according to the inventor, in mixing the leads with a non-coloring body that absorbs ultra-violet, and is believed to offer an improvement over earlier methods, which used coloring bodies to achieve the same result.

As an example of the method, the inventor suggests that the leads should be immersed in a solution of 5 parts of ethyl ether of oxyquinoline in 100 parts of ethyl alcohol, and then prepared with a fat mass consisting of 10 parts of ethyl ether of oxyquinoline in 100 parts of fat.

Molecules Give Key to Germ-Killing Properties

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Arrangement of molecules has a marked effect on the germicidal properties of antiseptics, it has been revealed here by Purdue University scientists.

In studying the derivatives of phenylacetic acid, bio-chemists found that a re-grouping of the molecules increased the antiseptic powers from three to five times, it was announced.

A derivative, para-chlorophenylacetic acid, formed by the addition of chlorine in certain groupings, is about three times as effective against the common pus-producing germ, staphylococcus aureus, as is phenylacetic acid, the scientists reported. A second derivative, formed by the addition of iodine, was said to be four times as effective, while the addition of bromine increased the effectiveness to five times that of the phenylacetic acid.

Basing their opinion on these new findings, the scientists pointed out that it is generally conceded that the perfect antiseptic has not yet been synthesized, and that it is possible that further study of the action of antiseptics is needed in order to make possible its preparation.

Helpful data on the properties of Amyl Acetate have been prepared in convenient form. Among the many uses of this product is the manufacture of perfumes, flavorings, and water-proofing compounds. Copies of the data sheet may be obtained free of charge by writing U.S.I. Ask for Bulletin AA.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

A lanolin concentrate is reported to be available from a domestic source. According to the supplier, the use of 5 to 8% in a petrolatum base will give an absorption base capable of absorbing large amounts of water. Product is said to be light straw in color and to have a very faint characteristic odor. **(No. 270a)**

U S I

An aromatic substance has good blending power, high solubility, and great stability in the presence of alkalis and acids, the manufacturer states. It is further said to have a stabilizing and rounding-out effect on perfume odors, and to be applicable to toilet waters, cosmetic creams and powders, soaps, and similar products. **(No. 271a)**

U S I

A wood-treating solution combines volatile and non-volatile toxicants, it is reported. The volatile toxicant provides a high degree of toxicity for the first two years, while the non-volatile ones give long-term protection, according to the manufacturer. **(No. 272a)**

U S I

A karaya gum is said to be specially treated to make it suitable for use in wave set concentrates. It produces wave sets of the stringy type with good clarity, it is reported. The gum is white in color. **(No. 273a)**

U S I

Decalcomanias can be fired into the surface of glass, pottery, or enamel to provide a permanent label, according to the manufacturer's announcement, which also states that the decalcomanias are available in types that resist acids and alkalis. **(No. 274a)**

U S I

Methyl cellulose is now commercially produced in this country, it is announced. The product is reported to have wide use as an emulsifier in soaps, shampoos, hand creams, tooth pastes, and floor waxes. **(No. 275a)**

U S I

An anti-oxidant for fats and oils is said to be a clear liquid with a very faint odor. In concentrations of 0.1 to 0.5 per cent it is reported to be suitable for preventing rancidity in cosmetic preparations. **(No. 276a)**

U S I

Cleaning materials are said to be available in a line that includes types suitable for glass, concrete, and vitrified enamel. They contain a wetting agent, an oil and grease solvent, an emulsifier, and a rinsing agent. Furnished in dry form for mixing with water. **(No. 277a)**

U S I

Cellulosic sheeting is reported to be available in types suitable for use as surgical dressing tissue, window envelopes, and display purposes. **(No. 278a)**

U S I

A pipette filler is finger-operated, eliminating the risk of drawing harmful liquids into the mouth, according to the maker's announcement. **(No. 279a)**

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., N. Y. (U.S.I.) BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

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Pure (190 proof)
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Completely Denatured
U. S. I. (Denatured Alcohol Anti-freeze)
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
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Diethyl Carbonate
Diethyl Oxalate
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Ethyl Formate
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ESTERS, PHTHALATES
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Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
Dimethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
Amyl Propionate
Butyl Propionate
Dibutyl Oxalate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilid
Acetoacet-o-chloranilid
Acetoacet-o-toluidid
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Sodium Ethyl Oxalacetate

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

OTHER PRODUCTS
Acetone, C.P.
Butyl-mesityl-oxide-oxalate
Cellulose Acetate
Collodions
*Curbay Binders
*Curbay X (Dried Curbay)
*Derex
Ethylene
Methyl Acetone
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Potash, Agricultural
*Vacatone

Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l...lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
amber, extra, dms.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
veterinary, dms., c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
white, cream, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08½- —
snow, dms., c.l.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- —

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells:—
California:—
Alamitos Heights.....bbl. .74 - .86
Athens .....bbl. .84 - 1.00
Belridge .....bbl. .76 - 1.33
Buena Vista Hills.....bbl. .70 - 1.33
Canal-Greely .....bbl. .91 - 1.00
Coalinga .....bbl. .76 - .90
Coyote Hills (West)...bbl. .78 - 1.33
Domingues .....bbl. .78 - 1.00
East Coyote .....bbl. .76 - .90
Elk Hills .....bbl. .76 - 1.33
Elwood Terrace, f.o.b. ship., bbl. 1.23 - 1.43
El Segundo.....bbl. .86 - 1.21
Huntington Beach.....bbl. .78 - 1.33
Inglewood .....bbl. .79 - 1.27
Kern Front.....bbl. .70 - —
Kern River.....bbl. .76 - —
Kettleman Hills.....bbl. 1.13 - 1.43
La Habra.....bbl. .76 - .96
Lakeview .....bbl. .76 - 1.33
Lost Hills.....bbl. .76 - 1.13
McKittrick .....bbl. .76 - —
Midway-Sunset (except Lakeview)..bbl. .78 - 1.33
Montebello .....bbl. .77 - 1.75
Mt. Poso.....bbl. .70 - —
Mountain View.....bbl. .70 - 1.30
Newhall .....bbl. .70 - —
Orcutt .....bbl. .70 - .90
Olinda Brea.....bbl. .76 - 1.27
Playa del Rey, f.o.b. pipeline .....bbl. .80 - 1.14
Richfield .....bbl. 1.00 - 1.61
Rosecrans .....bbl. .84 - 1.00
Round Mt.....bbl. .70 - —
Santa Fe Springs.....bbl. .78 - 1.43
Santa Maria.....bbl. .63 - .78
Santa Paula .....bbl. .70 - 1.01
Seal Beach.....bbl. .79 - 1.10
Signal Hill.....bbl. .80 - 1.31
Torrence .....bbl. .80 - 1.05
Wheeler Ridge.....bbl. .79 - .93
Whittier .....bbl. .76 - .90
Wilmington .....bbl. .75 - 1.31

Canada:—
Oil Springs.....bbl. 2.17 - —
Petrolia .....bbl. 2.10 - —

Central West:—
Illinois .....bbl. .53 - 1.03
Lima .....bbl. .90 - —
Western Michigan.....bbl. .88 - —
Princeton .....bbl. 1.05 - —

East Texas.....bbl. 1.10 - —

Gulf Coast:—
Barber's Hill.....bbl. .79 - 1.16
Batson .....bbl. .74 - 1.04
Dayton .....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Esperson .....bbl. .79 - 1.16
Goose Creek .....bbl. .86 - 1.28
Hull .....bbl. .74 - 1.04
Humble .....bbl. .86 - 1.16
Liberty .....bbl. .79 - 1.16
Markham .....bbl. .86 - 1.29
Orange .....bbl. .79 - 1.18
Pettus .....bbl. 1.20 - —
Pierce Junction.....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Refugio (incl. Greta, Taft, Saxet)..bbl. .91 - 1.33

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells,
Gulf coast, Saratoga....bbl. .74 - 1.04
Sour Lake.....bbl. .86 - 1.16
Spindle Top.....bbl. .74 - 1.09
Sugarland .....bbl. .86 - 1.28
West Columbia.....bbl. .79 - 1.36

Kentucky, Tennessee:—
Big Sandy River.....bbl. 1.02 - —
Kentucky River .....bbl. 1.02 - —
Western Kentucky (Owensboro)..bbl. 1.10 - —

Louisiana, Arkansas:—
Bull Bayou.....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Caddo .....bbl. .98 - 1.00
Cameron Meadows ....bbl. 1.13 - —
Choctaw .....bbl. .74 - 1.20
Cotton Valley.....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Darrow .....bbl. .74 - 1.20
De Soto.....bbl. .73 - 1.05
El Dorado.....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Haynesville .....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Homer .....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Iowa .....bbl. .74 - 1.13
Lockport .....bbl. .74 - 1.13
Magnolia .....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Miller County.....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Pine Island.....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Rainbow .....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Rodessa .....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Smackover .....bbl. .73 - —
Tepetate .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Urania .....bbl. .89 - —

Mexico, f.o.b. terminals Mexican port—based on contract:—
Panuco .....bbl. No prices
Tuxpan .....bbl. No prices

Midcontinent:—
North Texas.....bbl. .61 - 1.16
Oklahoma-Kansas ....bbl. .56 - 1.16

Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—
Bradford-Allegany ....bbl. 2.40 - —
Corning .....bbl. 1.17 - —
Pennsylvania grade, in Buckeye lines..bbl. 1.70 - —
Eureka lines.....bbl. 1.99 - —
N. Y. Transit lines, bbl. 2.40 - —
S. W. Penn. lines..bbl. 2.05 - —
lower district in National Transit lines..bbl. 2.28 - 2.40

Rocky Mountain:—
Big Muddy.....bbl. .93 - —
Canon City-Florence...bbl. .93 - —
Cat Creek.....bbl. 1.10 - —
Dutton Creek.....bbl. .86 - 1.10
Elk Basin.....bbl. .90 - —
Fort Collins-Wellington, bbl. .81 - 1.05
Frannie, light .....bbl. .53 - —
Grass Creek, light....bbl. .90 - —
Iles .....bbl. .93 - .94
Lance Creek.....bbl. .77 - —
Lander .....bbl. .51¼- —
Midway .....bbl. .86 - 1.10
Rock Creek.....bbl. 1.00 - —
Salt Creek.....bbl. .93 - 1.10
Sunburst .....bbl. 1.20 - —
Torchlight .....bbl. 1.20 - —

South Central and Southwestern Texas:—
Bass County .....bbl. .73 - 1.03
Cleveland-Liberty .....bbl. 1.14 - —
Conroe .....bbl. 1.27 - —
Darst Creek .....bbl. .90 - —
Hardin-Liberty .....bbl. 1.00 - 1.03
Luling .....bbl. .67 - —
Lytton Springs.....bbl .93 - —

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells:—
Texas Panhandle:—
Carson-Hutchinson counties, bbl. .67 - .91
Gray County .....bbl. .73 - .96
West Texas:—
Artesia, N. M.....bbl. .61 - .88
Crane .....bbl. .53 - .95
Crockett .....bbl. .53 - .93
Ector .....bbl. .53 - .95
Eddy (N. M.) .....bbl. .77 - —
Howard .....bbl. .53 - .95
Jackson, N. M. .....bbl. .61 - .88
Lea, N. M.....bbl. .53 - .95
Maljamar, N. M. .....bbl. .61 - .88
Mitchell .....bbl. .53 - .93
Pecos .....bbl. .65 - .87
Upton .....bbl. .53 - .95
Winkler .....bbl. .53 - .95
Ether, 80-60° dms., c.l., G.S. gal. .14½- —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .25½- —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .13½- —
35-60°, dms., l.c.l., G.S....gal. .30½- —
49-75°, dms., c.l., G.S....gal. .14½- —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .25½- —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .13½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .14½- —
c.l., G.S.....gal. .25½- —
10-gal. lots, G.S.....gal. .50½- —
lacquer, diluent, at refinery:—
California, 190 l.b.p., 200 e.p., tanks, delvd. Los Angeles..gal. .11 - —
San Francisco..gal. .11½- —
f.o.b. Richmond....gal. .11 - —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 -
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .09½- .10
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07⅞- .08
Naphtha, cleaners', at refinery:—
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .09 - .10½
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06⅞- .07
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax. gal. .13½- —
Bridgeport .....gal. .13½- —
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .18 - —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .1910- —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax. gal. .1890- —
Evansville, inc. ex tax.gal. .15 - .16
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax, gal. .2030- —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .20½- —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .10½- —
New York, ex tax.....gal .10½- —
Omaha, ex tax.....gal. .1490- .1590
Oklahoma City, ex tax.gal. .16½- —
Philadelphia, ex tax..gal. .12 - —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax.gal. .15½- —
Syracuse, 150 gals.....gal. .14½- —
smaller lots, galv. drums, gal. .16 - —
milk cans..gal. .21 - —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway.....gal. .16 - —
Mirando, (incl. Duval)..bbl. .86 - 1.28
Panola County.....bbl. .73 - 1.03
Salt Flat .....bbl. .86 - —
Tomball .....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Van .....bbl. .95 - —
West Beaumont .....bbl. .86 - 1.28
2, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .17 - —
3, tanks, f.o.b. Paulsboro N. J..gal. .13½- —

Petrolatum—Pet. Thinners

Petroleum, naphtha, high solvency, 30, same basis....gal. .14½- —
40, same basis.....gal. .15 - —
v.m.&p., at refinery:—
California, 46.6, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond..gal. .11¼- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-57, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles, gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle.....gal. .11 - —
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06⅞- .07
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax. gal. .14½- —
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .17 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax.gal. .1890- —
Decatur, inc., 4c. tax..gal. .1910- —
Evansville, Ind., ex tax. gal. .1520- .1620
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.gal. .2030- —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .20 - —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .11¼- —
New York, ex tax.....gal. .10½- —
Omaha, ex tax.....gal. .1490- .1590
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .13 - —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax.gal. .1570- —
solvent, rubber, at refinery, East Coast, tanks..gal. .09½- —
Group 3 light, 120 l.b.p., 260 e.p., tanks..gal. .06⅞- .07
standard, 180 l.b.p., 288 e.p., tanks..gal. .06⅞- .07
Stoddard (CS 8-38), at refinery:—
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .08¾- .09½
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06⅝- .06⅞
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax.. gal. .14 - —
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .1640- —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .1860- —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax.gal. .1840- —
Evansville, Ind., ex tax.gal. .14 - .15
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.gal. .1980- —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .1820- —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .09½- —
New Orleans, ex tax...gal. .11 - —
New York, ex tax.....gall .09½- —
Omaha .....gal. .1360- .14½
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .13 - —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax.gal. .1340- —
Tulsa, ex tax.....gal. .10½- .11½
thinners, at refinery:—
California, 34, 325 l.b.p., 390 e.p., low sulfin, 6,000 gal. tanks or transport trucks, f.o.b. Los Angeles..gal. .15 - —
Portland, Ore.....gal. .16 - —
Richmond .....gal. .14½- —
Seattle, Wash....gal. .16½- —
44, 311 l.b.p., 385 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. Point Wells, Wash.; Willbridge, Ore..gal. .10½- —
Richmond .....gal. .10 - —
Southern Calif....gal. .09½- —
200 l.b.p., 300 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Portland, Ore....gal. .12 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Seattle, Wash....gal. .12 - —

WOULD YOU LIKE SAMPLES OF CONEWANGO'S NEW PETROLATUMS?

★ Conewango's new special-filtered petrolatums are different in that they have no admixture of distillates. *They are straight petrolatum as it comes from the crude.*

★ For this reason their viscosities, melting points, flash and fire offer definite compounding advantages. ★ We will gladly submit samples to any interested firm.

THE CONEWANGO REFINING CO.
WARREN PENNSYLVANIA

Pet. Thinners—Pyrophyllite

Petroleum, thinners, at refinery,
East Coast, 43-47, tanks..gal. .08¾- .09¼
47-49, tanks.....gal. .10½- —
New Jersey, tanks.....gal. .09 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .05¾- .06
tankwagon, tax included:—
Albany .....gal. .13½- —
Baltimore (100 gals.)..gal. .14 - —
25-99 gals.....gal. .16 - —
Boston .....gal. .13½- —
Sound Brook, North Amboy, N. J..gal. .13½- —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .11½- —
Buffalo .....gal. .15½- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .10 - .11⅛
Chicago .....gal. .1670 - —
Decatur .....gal. .1810 - —
Des Moines.....gal. .1790 - —
Evansville, Ind.....gal. .1420 - .1520
Milwaukee .....gal. .1930 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul...gal. .19½- —
Newark .....gal. .09½- —
New York (200 gals.)..gal. .09½- —
Omaha .....gal. .1360- .1460
Philadelphia .....gal. .12¼- —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .11⅛- .13⅛
Providence .....gal. .12 - —
Rochester .....gal. .12¼- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470 - —
Syracuse .....gal. .13 - —
Trenton .....gal. .10½- —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .12½- —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.95 - —
bots. or cns., 100 lbs., spot or contract..lb. 3.60 - —
25-lb. cns.....lb. 3.85 - —
Phenol, USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
under 1,000 lbs.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .85 - —
bbls., dms., kegs, 100-250 lbs., lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib., dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. fib., dms.....lb. .83 - —
25-lb. dms. .....lb. .87 - —
50-lb. kgs. .....lb. .84 - —
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Dimethylacetate, cns.....lb. 14.50 -15.00
Phenyl ethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 7.90 -15.50
Phenylhydrazine, base, CP, bots., lb. 4.00 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works..lb. 4.00 - —
commercial, kgs., works..lb. 1.50 - —
pure, bbls., works.....lb. 2.25 - —
Phlorogiucinol, CP, tins, works..lb. 20.00 -22.00
tech., tins, works.....lb. 15.00 -16.50
Phosphate rock, Fla., high-grade, hard, 77% basis, 76% min., bulk, mines..long ton. 4.35 - —
Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble, 68% min., bulk, mines, long ton. 1.90 - —
land pebble, 70% min., bulk, mines..long ton. 2.15 - —
72% min., bulk, mines..... long ton. 2.40 - —
75% basis, 74% min., bulk mines..long ton. 2.90 - —
Tenn., 72% bulk, mines, long ton. 4.50 - —
75% bulk, mines..long ton. 5.50 - —
Phosphorus, red, cs.....lb. .40 - .44
yellow, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
cases .....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., dms., wks.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works, tons. lb. .35 - —
single bbls., works.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .30 - .32
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vls..oz. 4.00 - 4.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 3.90 - 4.15
Pimento, bgs.....lb. .12½- .12¾
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. .96 - .97
Pitch, Burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
t.c.l. .....ton. 22.00 - —
Hardwood, 1-time, dms., c.l., dlvd. Akron..ton. 23.75 -24.00
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05¼
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, bbls. .....bbl. 6.00 - 6.25
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb. .12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd., E. of Miss..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Poke root, bls. .....lb. .07 - .07½
Pomegranate bark, bgs.....lb. .52 - .53
Root bark, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .19½- .20
Hungarian, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd...lb. .26 - —
kgs., dlvd.....lb. .28 - —
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .28 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .30 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .33 - —
Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., 100 lbs..lb. .11 - —
demj., 50 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls., 300 lbs..lb. .15 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .17 - —
gran., bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .17 - —
Potash, bichromate, spot, c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works..lb. .09 - —
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works..lb. .09¼- —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .31 - —
fib., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .32 - —
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .0287½- —
USP, gran., bbls., 325 lbs..lb. .13½- —
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.....lb. .19 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- .07½
import, dms.....lb. No price
liquid, 45% basis, dms.....lb. .03¼- .03¾
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- .06¾
import, dms.....lb. No price
Chlorate, cryst., kgs.....lb. .09½ Nom.
gran., kgs. .....lb. .12 Nom.
powd., kgs. .....lb. .08½ Nom.
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs..lb. .04 Nom.
Chromate, kgs.....lb. .24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., 250 lbs..lb. .33½- —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .34½- —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .35½- —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .37½- —
Cyanide, cns., dms.....lb. No price
Cyanide, gold, 11% gold, bots. works..oz. 14.20 -14.45
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
100-lb. lots .....lb. 1.10 - —
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns. lb. 1.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 1.25 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, fib., dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.60 - 1.65
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.75 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns.. 100 lbs. .30½- .32
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs., lb. .72 - —
25 to 50 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.31 - 3.35
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.20 - —
Iodide, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. 1.35 - —
bots., or cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.70
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, c.l.f. ports..ton. 14.50 - —
bgs. .....ton. 16.50 - —
Manure salt, dom., run of mine, approx. 30%, K_2O, bulk, c.l.f. ports.....unit-ton. .58½- —
import, 30%, K_2O, bulk, shipt. ton. 17.55 - —
bgs. .....ton. 19.55 - —
Metabisulphite, kgs.....lb. .18 Nom.
Muriate, dom., all strengths, min., 50% K_2O, bulk, unit-ton. .53½- —
Import, all strengths, min. 80% KCl, basis 50% K_2O, bulk, c.i.f. ports...ton. 26.75 - —
Potash muriate prices in bags are $2 per ton higher than bulk price.
Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs....lb. .30 - .31
tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.i.f. ports, ton. 55.00 Nom.
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .09 - .10¼
Permanganate, tech., dms...lb. .18½- .19
Prussiate, red, bbls.....lb. .38 - .45
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Silicate alkaline, lump, bgs., lb. .07 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 400 lbs..lb. .13 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
powd., bbls., 350 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
tech., 90-95%, min. 90%, bgs., shipt., c.i.f. ports..ton. 40.00 - —
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
Potash-magnesia sulphate, 48-53%, min. 48%, bgs., shipt., ton. 24.75 - —
Potash-titanium oxalate, kgs..lb. .35 - .40
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Berries, bgs. .....lb. .40 - .45
Prince's pine herb, bls..... lb. .15 - .17
Propane, tanks, Group 3....gal. .03¾- .04
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls. .....lb. .28 - .30
Pumice stone, Italian, Amer.-grd., 4F, 3F, 2F, 1½F, and coarser, obls., 3 or over, works..lb. .03½- —
less than 3, works....lb. .04½- —
F and 1, bbls., 3 or over works..lb. .04 - —
less than 3, works....lb. .04½- —
O, O-½, O-¾, and ½ bbls., less than 3, works....lb. .04½- —
3 or over, works.....lb. .04½- —
Ital.-grd., ogs., c.l., shipt. ex dock, N. Y...ton. 39.00 Nom.
l.c.l., 5-29 tons, ex whse., ton. 44.00 Nom.
1,000-10,000 lbs., ex whse..ton. 46.00 Nom.
2 bgs., to 1,000 lbs., ex whse. ton. 48.00 Nom.
single bgs., ex whse. ton. 60.00 Nom.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
refined, dms. .....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
standard, dms. .....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
Pyrethrum concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2.4% pyrethrin (Seil test) 55-gal. dms (incl.) frt. alld., or dlvd., on 15 gls., or more, standard brand, odorless..gal. 7.15 - 7.50
basis (80 to 1) 3.6% pyrethrin, 55-gal. dms. (incl.) frt. alld., or dlvd., on 15 gals., or ore standard brand, odorless .....gal. 10.05 -11.00
Pyrethrum, flowers, coarse, grnd. (g.d.p.) Japan, bgs., frt. alld., 15 tons or over..lb. .33 - .36
fine powd. Japan, bbls., ton lots frt. alld..lb. .35 - .37
Pyridin, denaturing, dms....gal. 1.62 - —
refd., 2*, dms.....lb. .50 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.i.f. Atl. ports..unit-ton. .12-13 Nom.
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib., dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins..lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh., c.l. mines..ton. 9.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton. 12.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh c.l. mines.ton. 7.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton. 10.50 - —

ANY BAD NAILS in YOUR HOUSE?

BAD NAILS mean the support you think is secure, is not. A little strain... the nails give way... and the support is gone.

This happens to business houses, too, for often times they have supports that are badly nailed and insecure.

Badly nailed supports may be a manufacturing method, a sales policy, or an almost unnoticed ingredient such as naphthas.

When support fails, it often has unpleasant consequences that are difficult to trace back. For example, only recently have many paint manufacturers traced gum formation, discoloration, and livering back to action of unstable naphthas.

These manufacturers are the ones who want all their supports to be secure and well nailed. That's why they are the ones who welcome the Shell Naphtha Technician, who made the greatest use of his services.

For the Shell Naphtha Technician is a specialist in naphthas. When it comes to naphtha problems, he has a remarkable record for hitting the nail on the head.

Why not invite him to inspect your naphthas supports regularly? There is no charge for his services.

SHELL NAPHTHAS

Pyroxylin scrap, amber, cs., works..lb. .13 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
China white, ivory, cs., works, lb. .18 - —
dense white, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaque, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
shell-demi, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works...lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works.lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35% tan, bbls., works...lb. .03¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .03¼- —
solid, 65%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty.lb. .04½- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis...lb. .04¾- —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .07 - .08
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Quercitron, extract, liquid, 51°, bbls..lb. .07¼- .08½
solid, dms.....lb. .10 - .15½
Quicksilver, dom., flasks, (76 lbs. net), divd., N.Y..flasks.135.00 -137.00
European, flasks, (76 lbs. net) in bond..flasks.108.00 - —
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Quinidine, cryst., small, cns..oz. .90 - —
large, cns.....oz. .98 - —
powd., precip., cns.....oz. .91 - —
Sulphate, cns.....oz. .67 - —
Subject to surcharge of 4c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.
Quinine, 100 ozs., cns.....oz. .80 - —
Acetate, cns.....oz. 1.02 - —
Arsenate, cns.....oz. .95 - —
Arsenite, cns.....oz. 1.01 - —
Bisulphate, cns.....oz. .58 - —
Citrate, cns.....oz. .75 - —
Dihydrobromide, bots.....oz. .78 - —
Dihydrochloride, bots.....oz. .79 - —
Ethylcarbonate, cns.....oz. .80 - —
Ferrocyanide, cns.....oz. 1.04 - —
Formate, cns.....oz. .97 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns.....oz. 1.17 - —
Hydrochloride, cns.....oz. .72 - —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns....oz. .79 - —
Hydroiodide, cns.....oz. 1.02 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....oz. 1.03 - —
Phosphate, cns.....oz. .86 - —
Salicylate, cns.....oz. .76 - —
Sulphate, USP, X, cns.....oz. .57 - —
USP, XI, cns.....oz. .64 - —
Sulphocarbolate, cns.....oz. 1.01 - —
Tannate, cns.....oz. .60 - —
Tartrate, cns.....oz. 1.00 - —
Valerate, cns.....oz. .96 - —
Quinine buyers must pay a surcharge of 4c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cns.oz. .79 - —
Subject to surcharge of 4c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

R

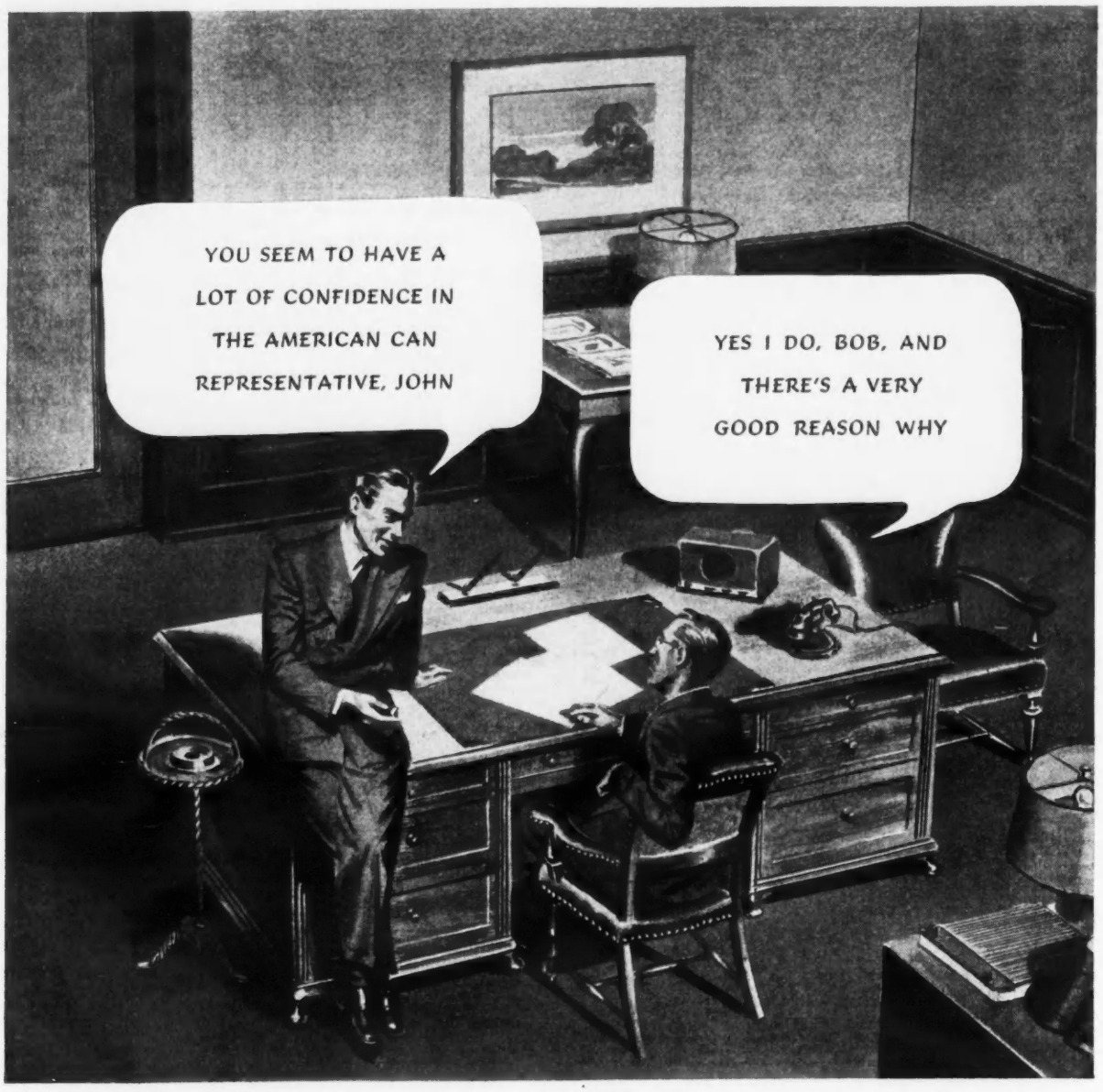
R, salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed, Belgian, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
Dutch, black, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
red, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
Japanese, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.80
Red, Alizarin lake prices are ¼c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., Ia., (Shreveport, 1¼c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher divd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago
Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .95 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .95 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .80 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .85 - —
light-medium shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis.lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .85 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .90 - —
maroon shades, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.05 - —
maroon shades, kgs., ton lots, same basis..lb. 1.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.10 - —
medium shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .90 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .95 - —
Selenide, bbls., dark, works, lb. 2.50 - —
light, works.....lb. 2.25 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40 1-lb. cns., 500 lbs. lb. 5.00 - —
dms., 500-lb. lots.....lb. 4.85 - —
100-lb. lots .....lb. 4.95 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Eosin toner, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y...06¾- —
80%-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¼- —
Iron oxide (see Red oxide).
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake, contracts.lb. 1.10 - —
open order .....lb. 1.15 - —
Red, lithol toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contrs...lb. .63 - —
open order.....lb. .67 - —
Rose lake, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Pink, bbls.....lb. .15 - .20
Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.35 - —
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis alizarin lake contracts. lb. .40 - —
Oxide (see Red, purple oxide).
Mercury oxide, tech., dom., bbls. lb. 2.41 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works...lb. .03 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09½- —
shell, dom., cs., works....lb. .12 - —
reduced, 55% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, New Castle, N. Y.....lb. .08¼- —
50% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
Para, toner, concent., kegs, same basis alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .75 - —
open order .....lb. .80 - —
Persian, Gulf, oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N.Y.lb. .04½- .04¾
ex whse., Chicago, St. Louis..lb. .05¾- —
San Fran., Los Ang., Portland, Seattle..lb. .05 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner)
Phosphotungstic rhodamine Y, kgs..lb. 3.90 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis..lb. .08 - —
Toner, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .50 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .25 - .30
Spanish, oxide, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .03¾- .0300
Toluidine toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.20 - —
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y., E. St. Louis..lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, bbls., works.....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0255- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., same basis alizarin lake.....lb. .15 - —
quicksilver, bbls., 5 tons..lb. No prices
smaller lots.....lb. 2.46 - 2.55
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red precipitate, N. F., powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.66 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls., lb. .12 - .17
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .75 - .80
USP, cryst., bbls., works...lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .12 - .14
Rhodinol, bots.....lb. 5.55 -10.90
Rhubarb, root, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .20¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .21¼- —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt..lb. .19¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .20¼- —
Rose flowers, pals, bls.....lb. .60 - .75
red, bls.....lb. 3.50 - 3.55
Rosemary, flowers, bls.....lb. .30 - .45
leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .12
Rosin, gum, bbls., ex dock, 280 lbs. 5.25 - —
D, bbls.....280 lbs. 5.35 - —
E, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.25 - —
F, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.35 - —
G, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.50 - —
H, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.50 - —
I, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.50 - —
K, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.60 - —
M, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.70 - —
N, bbls.....280 lbs. 6.75 - —
W. G., bbls.....280 lbs. 6.95 - —
W. W., bbls.....280 lbs. 7.75 - —
X, bbls.....280 lbs. 7.75 - —
Rosin, wood, bbls.....280 lbs. 4.35 - 6.00
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton.25.50 Nom.
l.c.l., f.o.b. mines.....ton.37.50 Nom.
Import, lump, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
powd., bbls.....lb. .08¼- .10
Rue, bls.....lb. .30 - .35

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .22 - .23
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.48 - 1.50
Safflower, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .42 - .43
Spanish, tins.....lb.38.00 -40.00
Sage, Dalmatian, stemless.....lb. .10 - .10½
garden, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Safrol, cns.....lb. .72 - .77
dms.....lb. .70 - .75
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .04 Nom.
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 7.04 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 7.00 - —
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
powd., fib dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.03 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Salt, rock, bgs., divd., N. Y..ton.15.20 -15.80
l.c.l., bgs., divd., N. Y..ton.15.00 -15.60
vacuum, common fine bgs.,c.l. divd., N.Y..ton.15.30 - —
l.c.l., divd., N.Y.....ton.16.60 -19.70
Saltcake, grd., dom., bbls., works, ton.19.00 Nom.
bulk, works.....ton.15.00 Nom.
import, bulk, c.i.f.....ton.15.00 Nom.
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl., refined, cryst., 10-20 tons, bbls...100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.25
1-9 tons .....100 lbs. 7.65 - 8.40
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.65
gran., bbls., 10-20 tons, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-9 tons .....100 lbs. 6.65 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 6.90 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.100 lbs. 7.50 - —
1-9 tons .....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.130.00 -132.00
Saponin crude cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
purified, bots, 5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
cns. 25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras,bls.lb. .40 - .41
Mexican, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls.....lb. .13 - .14
select, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Savory, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Scammony root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .09
resin, lump, cns.....lb. .85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. .90 - —
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots .....lb. .16¾- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots .....lb. .17¼- —
Selenium, pwd., A, 10-lb. tins..lb. 2.00 - —
100-lb. cases .....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Senna leaves, Alexandria, bls..lb. No prices
siftings, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
2 bls.....lb. .11 - .12
3 bls.....lb. .08 - .08½
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .13 - .14
Pods, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .76 - .77
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b., N. Y..lb. .23 - .24
divd. Boston .....lb. .23½- .24½
Chicago .....lb. .23¾- .24¾
Pacific Coast.....lb. .26 - .27
refd., bbls., f.o.b., N.Y.....lb. .29 - .30
divd., Boston.....lb. .29½- .30½
Chicago .....lb. .29¾- .30¾
Pacific Coast.....lb. .32 - .33
Garnet, bgs.....lb. .16 Nom.
Orange, D.C., VSO., Diamond I, cases..lb. .25 Nom.
Superfine, bgs., f.o.b. Bost., N. Y..lb. .17 Nom.
divd. Chicago.....lb. .17½ Nom.
Pacific Coast.....lb. .20 Nom.
T.N., bgs., f.o.b. Bost., N. Y., lb. .16 Nom.
divd., Chicago.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Pacific Coast.....lb. .19 Nom.
Varnish, Metro., area, orange, 5-lb. cut., bbls..gal. 1.05 - 1.10
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.00 - 1.05
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. .95 - 1.00
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.15 - 1.20
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.10 - 1.15
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.05 - 1.10
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works.ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.20.00 - —
wet-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.21.00 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.25.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.36.50 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.38.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.ton.21.50 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.23.00 - —
90%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works..ton.22.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., 2½ tons, works, ton.25.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton.27.00 - —
hard-quartz 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Silver bullion.....oz. .34¾- —
Govt., purchase, dom., metal, oz. .7111- —
Govt. purchase, foreign metal oz. .35 - —
cyanide, cns., 2,500 ozs.....oz. No prices
1,000 ozs.....oz. No prices
500 ozs.....oz. No prices
80 to 100 ozs.....oz. No prices
Nitrate, bls.....oz. .27 - —
Nucleinate, bots., cns., 480 oz., lots..oz. .30 - .31
Proteinate, bots., cns., 480 oz., lots..oz. .29 - .30
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .33 - .45
Skatol, bots.....lb.75.00 -80.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Western, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.10.00 -15.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .14
Smalt, black, extra velvet, cnts., lb. .05 - .08
Blue, cts.....lb. .07 - .08¾
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .23 - .27
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .27 - .31
cut, bls., bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60% dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .04½- .05
powd., 90%, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¾- —
Alginate, dms., bbls., works, lb. .71 - .95
Antimoniate, bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .08½- —
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers' works..lb. .07½- .09½
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .08 - .10
white, dms., c.l., dealers' works..lb. .09 - .11
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .09½- .11½
Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.12 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
sugr., c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.08
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.08 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.48 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.88 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.08
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.08 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.48 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.88 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b recognized warehouse points and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1. E. of Miss. R., but including Davenport and St. Louis, to S. bndry. of Va. and Ky., N. E. States (in Me., N. H., Vt.), special local prices apply for shipts to various counties; Zone 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), E. Kan. (incl Wichita), Minn., Miss., Mo. (except St Louis), N. C., Omaha, S. C., Tenn.; Zone 3, Ark., Kan. (W. of Wichita), La., Neb. (except Omaha), N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. (except El Paso); Zone 4, Ariz., Colo., El Paso (Tex.), Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Spokane, Utah, Wyo.; Zone 5, Calif., Ore., Wash. (except Spokane).

Pyroxylin—Soda Iodide

Soda, benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .45 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 or more...lb. .45 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .50 - —
dms., 4,000 lbs., or more..lb. .47 - .48
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .49 - .50
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .51 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.60
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - 1.95
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N Y..100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate, spot, c.l., works.lb. .06¾- -
l.c.l., 6 cks. or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07 - —
6 cks, or 9 bbls. or less, works...lb. .07½- —
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .11¾- .12
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., bbls., wks...100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.55
l.c.l. works.....100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.65
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.20 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works...100 lbs. 1.55 - —
66 deg., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
66 degs., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lb. 1.65 - —
solut., 44 deg., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .31 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .37 - —
Cacodylate, bbls., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.81 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.50 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal)
Caustic, flake, 76%, powd., ammon. process, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.95 - —
dms c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.80
2 .....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.00
3 .....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l. same zone prices as ammonia process.
liquid, 47-49% buyers' tanks, works...100 lbs. 1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
76%, buyer's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, ammon. process, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon process.
Caustic soda l.c.l. prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.
Chlorate, dom., crystal., bgs c.l., works...lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Chromate, spot, c.l., works...lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., 6 cks., 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .06¾- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .06¾- —
Citrate, U.S.P., VIII, gran. bbls., 225-lb. lots...lb. .18½- —
cns., 50-lb. lots.....lb. .20¼- —
25-lb. lots.....lb. .22½- .23¼
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .19¾- —
USP XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots...lb. .24 - —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .28 - .30
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots...lb. .24½- —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26½- —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .29½- —
kgs., 100-lbs. lots.....lb. .25½- —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms., lb. .14 - .15
import, 90%, cs.....lb. No price.
Cyanide, gold, 46% gold, bots., works..oz.15.85 -17.10
Diacetate, 83-85% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09 - —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Phila..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .07¾- —
5-9, same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
1-4, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08 - —
5-9, same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
1-4, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. Phila
Glycerophosphate, N.F., cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.30 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.55 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms.....lb. .16 - .17
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. .20½- .23
Hypophosphite, N.F., cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. .67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large, bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equal'd.100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., wks., frt. equal'd..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
pea bags, c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., wks..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., wks.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.50
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., wks..100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., wks.....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
pea, 500 to 2,500 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.35
bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.60
dms., wks.....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
less than 500 lbs., bgs., wks. 100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., wks.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, jars.....lb. 5.02 - 5.07
Iodide, jars.....lb. 2.30 - —
bots. .....lb. 2.41 - 2.67



"That fellow knows the packaging business. He's had practical training in the factories, he has spent years in various phases of the business. But even more important than the time spent is the *kind* of experience he's had. He's been brought up, you might say, in the traditions American Can follows—complete service to all customers, a high regard for quality, a far-sighted attitude toward business. That kind of experience and perspective is valuable to us."

CANCO AMERICAN CAN COMPANY, 230 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Soda, mandelate, bots., 5 lbs..lb. 3.80 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
Metaniiate, kgs .....lb. .41 Nom.
Metasilicate, gran., bbls., c.l., works..lb. 2.20 - 2.35
10 bbls. and over, dlvd., N. Y. lb. 2.90 - 3.05
1-9 bbls., dlvd., N.Y.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
Molybdate, kgs., wks.....lb. .60 - —
less kgs .....lb. .65 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate, crude, c.l., 100-lb. bgs., dlvd., f.o.b. cars producing point or ports, rail or boat shipment, ton.29.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.ton.28.20 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
rfd., gran., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 2.65 -
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
pwd., bbls., ton lots.100 lbs. 2.55 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Nitrite, 96-97%, dom., bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equalised..lb. .06¾- —
c.l., West Coast, f.o.b. ports..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- .11¾
Soda nitrite l.c.l price range represents delivery at various points.
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kgs. .....lb. .10 - .11
Perborate, N.F., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorphenate, briquets, single, bgs., works..lb. .26 - —
70 lbs., bgs, works.....lb. .19½- —
490 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .17½- —
powd., 100 lbs., bgs., works.lb. .19 - —
500 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.30 - —
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
monoacidic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 -
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - -
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.45 - -
l.c.l., works..100 lbs 8.20
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works...lb. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
USP (dibasic), bbls., works, lb. .09 - .11
dried, bbls., dms., works.lb. .11¼- .14
Pieramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .10¼- —
contracts .....lb. .09 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .10¾- —
contracts .....lb. .09¾- —
Pyrophosphate, anhy., bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equal'd.100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equalized..100 lbs. 5.30 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.55 - 5.85
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., dlvd., N. Y...100 lbs. 1.20 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.00 - —
bbls., dlvd. N. Y.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bxs. .....lb. .52 - -
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls.....lb. .04¼ Nom.
import, bbls.....lb. .05½- .06
Stannate, dms.....lb. No prices
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works..lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.65
5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd., 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., 100 lbs., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls. .....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more...100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4 .....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
Sulphocyanide, dms., cns....lb. .28 - .47
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see hyposulphite).
Tungstate, CP, kgs.....lb. No prices
tech., kgs.....lb. No prices
Solvent, high-flash, dms., works, frt., equald..gal. .31 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .26 - —
naphtha, solvent, dms., works, gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt., alld., gal. .26 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b., Minnequa, Colo..gal. .26 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, solut., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
Soybean protein, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns.....oz. 1.50 - 1.60
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .01½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .01½- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .04 - —
super, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .01¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .01⅝- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
white, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .16
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .49 - .51
St. John's Bread, edible, bls., lb. .12 - .13
inedible, bls.....lb. .08½- .09

Starch, com., pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Potato, dom., bgs.....lb. .06 - .06¾
import, bgs.....lb. .06 Nom.
Starch, rice, bbls.....lb. .07¼ Nom.
Wheat, thick, boil, bgs.....lb. .05¼ Nom.
Starch, iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Staveacre seed, bgs.....lb. .25 - .30
Stearin, oleo, bbls.....lb. .07¾- .08
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs. .....lb. .70 - .75
Stramonium leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, fib, dms...lb. .57 - .58
kgs., 150 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
Carbonate, N.F., IV, 250-lb. bbls..lb. .30 - —
25-lb. bxs.....lb. .35 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .32 - —
tech., 99-100 pc., precip., bbls., lb. .24 Nom.
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars, 25 lbs .....lb. 3.06 - —
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¼- —
1-24 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¾- —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.lb. 3.40 - 3.50
Styralyl acetate, bots.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .60 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots...oz. .50 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Arsenate, 25-oz., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .82 - —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Glycerophosphate, 25 - oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .91 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .73 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .50 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .40 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works.lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls.....gal. .65 - 1.05
Milk, bbls., c.l.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over.....lb. .17 - —
less than 10.....lb. .18 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lbs., bots.....lb. 1.65 - —
fib., dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery. lb. 1.25 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.30
Sulpnur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts....long-ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. steamers, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
ex vessels, Atlantic seaboard, contract..long ton.20.50 - —
Puget Sound, Columbia River, and British Columbia ports, bulk, contract..long ton.22.00 - —
Sewers, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works...100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.75
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
refined, broken, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works...100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.90
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
flour, comm'l, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., bgs, works...100 lbs. 1.95 - 1.95
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.70
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works...100 lbs. 3.20 - 3.60
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.55 - 3.95
heavy, bgs., c.l, works.100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.30
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.65
light, bgs., c.l., works— 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.00 -
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.40
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.75
rock, virgin, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.90
roll, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works...100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.10
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.25
rubber maker's, com'l., 99¼%, c.l. frt., alld..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bbls., same basis, c.l. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., same basis.100 lbs. 2.70 - —
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l...lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .14 - —
10-gal. dms., c.l.....lb .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb .08 - —
Dioxide, tig., com'l, cyls., works..lb .07 .09
multi-unit cars, works lb .04¼ .0-
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .16 - .40
multi-unit cars, works...lb. .07½- .10
Iodide bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.05
Precipitated, USP, bbls.....lb. .17 - .22
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, f.a.s...ton.85.00 - —
leaf, bls., f.a.s.....ton.85.00 - —
Extract, 42°, bbls.....lb. .06 - —
51°, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .07½- .09¼
berries, bxs.....lb. .05½- .06
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .06½- .07
medium, bgs. .....lb. .06 - .06½
poultry, bgs.....lb. .04¼- .04¾
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16%, bulk, f.o.b. cars, boat, Balto. ton. 9.00 - —
run-of-pile, basis 16%, bulk, same basis..ton. 8.50 - —
triple, 40-48%, a.p.a. bulk, f.o.b. Balto..unit-ton. .70 - —

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Talc, dom., Calif., 1, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.20.00 - —
2, bgs., c.l., mills.....ton.17.00 - —
N. Y., fibrous, 93-94%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills, ton.14.00 -16.00
l.c.l., mills.....ton.16.00 -18.00

Talc, dom., N. Y., 96-98%, 325 c.l., mills..ton.15.00 -17.00
l.c.l., mills.....ton.17.00 -19.00
98-99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.15.25 -17.25
l.c.l., mills.....ton.17.25 -19.25
fibrous, 90.85-99.95%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.17.00 -19.00
coarse, off color, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.11.00 -13.00
Ohio, flake type, grd., bgs., c.l., mills..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.24.50 - —
Vermont, bgs., c.l., mills, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.25.00 - —
Canad., bgs., c.l., mills....ton.11.50 -13.00
French, high-grade, bgs., l.c.l., ex whse..ton.45.00 -60.00
ordinary, bgs., c.l., ex dock, arrival..ton.23.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.27.50 -35.00
Italian, 1, bgs., ex dock, arrival. ton.67.00 -70.00
ex whse .....ton.75.00 -78.00
2, bgs., ex dock, arrival.ton.64.00 -67.00
Tallow, animal, edible.....lb. .06¾ Nom.
extra, loose.....lb. .06 Nom.
special, loose.....lb. .05¾ Nom.
vegetable, ship, cs.....lb. No prices.
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l., lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Tamarind, W. I., bbls.....lb. .12 - .13
kegs .....keg. 8.50 - 9.00
Tankage, animal, dom., grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 3.25 & .10
unground feeding, 9-11% ammon., 15-20% b.p.l. bulk..unit-ton. 3.75 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 3.25 & .10
high-grade feeding, bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
import, S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f., ports, Nov. shipt., unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour, bgs.....lb. .03 - .05
Tar acid oil, 15%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .23 - —
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .26 - —
ports .....gal. .27 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .22 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Tartar emetic, tech., fine gran., bbls., 5 or more..lb. .34¾ Nom.
less than 5.....lb. .35 Nom.
powd., bbls., 5 or more..lb. .34¾ Nom.
less than 5.....lb. .35 Nom.
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .40 Nom.
Terebene, cans.....lb. .70 - .75
Terpinyl acetate, cns.....lb. .77 - .80
Terpin hydrate, kgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Terpineol, CP, cns.....lb. .28 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - —
Terpineol, alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., wks., net wgt..lb. .17 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks..lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, CP, dms..lb. .21½- — tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .12 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, bots., works..lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Theobromine, cns.....lb. 2.10 Nom.
Sodiosalicylate, cns.....lb. 1.85 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.70 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.01 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thorium, nitrate, cs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Thymol, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Timbo root, powd., 4% rotenone, bbls..lb. .18 - .24
5% rotenone, bbls.....lb. .22 - .30
Tin chloride (ous), anhyd.....lb. No prices
Crystals, bbls., kgs.....lb. No prices
Metals, Straits.....lb. .51 Nom.
Oxide, bbls. .....lb. No prices
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls...lb. .25 - —
Titanium, dioxide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), frt. pd..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. frt. pd. lb. .13½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .13¼- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. frt. pd. lb. .13¼ - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .13½- —
50-999 lbs., E. frt. pd. lb. .13¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .13¾- —
under 50 lbs., E. frt. pd..lb. .16 - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), frt. pd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. frt. pd. lb. .13½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .13½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. frt. pd. lb. .13¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .13¾- —
50-999 lbs., E. frt. pd...lb. .14 - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .14 - —
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., (20 tons), frt. pd..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, frt. pd....lb. .16¼- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., frt. pd.lb. .16½- —
50-999 lbs., frt. pd....lb. .16¾- —
Under 50 lbs., frt. pd...lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), frt. pd. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. frt. pd..lb. .16½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .16½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. frt. pd..lb. .16¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .16¾- —
50-999 lbs., E. frt. pd., lb. .17 - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .17 - —
barium, calcium, or magnesium base, c.l., D. frt. alld., lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .05½- —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd..lb. .06¼- —
bbls., c.l., D., frt. alld..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., E., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .05¾- —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd.lb. .06½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs....lb. .86 - —
Tolu, balsam, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Toluidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol (toluene), pure, dms., works..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .22 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .22 - —
Nitration, dms., wks.....gal. .28½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .23½- —
Tonga vine, ..F, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
root, bls.....lb. .57 - .62
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Triacetin, dms. .....lb. .26 - —

Soda Mandelate—Wattle Bark

Triamyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .28 - .30
tanks .....lb. .26 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .68 - .70
tanks .....lb. .66 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd., lb. .42 - —
cns., works .....lb. .46 - .48
Trichlorethylene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —

All prices on trichlorethylene are ft. alld. with the exception of Zone 4 in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal., S. F., Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1, includes the following states:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Is., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb., Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2, includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha, S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla. and Fla. Zone 3, includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4, includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal

Tricresyl phosphate, CP, cns., dlvd..lb. .40½- .51½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34½- —
500 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
500 lbs., dms.....lb. .22½- —
less than 500 lbs.....lb. .25½- .36½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb.. 1.05 - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., dlvd., lb. .45 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Trimethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .54 - .56
dms., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. 1.05 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, dms.....lb. .38 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.26.00 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.16.00 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99%, dms., works..lb. No prices
Oxide, CP, kgs.....lb. No prices
Chem. grade, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .09½ Nom
Madras, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock..gal. .31¼- —
l.c.l., 10 ex dock.....gal. .33¼- —
5 ex dock.....gal. .35¼- —
wood dest., dist., dms., dlvd. E. cities, ports..gal. .25 - .27
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .21 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd.gal. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .24 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, kgs....lb. 2.65 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.75 - —
Urea, dom., 46 + % N, bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. ports or Belle, W. Va..ton.95.00 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. Bel'e, W. Va..ton.95.00 - —
f.o.b N. Y.....ton.101.00 - —
import, 46% N., bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl., Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., shipt..ton.95.00 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. from whse..ton.101.00 - —
pure, cs. .....lb. .14¼- .15¼
Urea-ammonia liquor, nitrogen basis, tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports, ton.121.58 - —
Urea nitrogen, dom., 42% N_2, bulk, Nov. shipt., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va..ton.56.40 - —
imported, 40% N_2, bgs., Nov. shipt..ton.55.25 - —
30% N_2, bgs., Nov. shipt. ton.41.85 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .11 - .12

V

Valerian root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton.54.00 Nom.
Cups, bgs., shipt., f.a.s...ton. 33.00 -37.00
extract, powdered, 63%.....ton. .0565 Nom.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 6.00 - 6.75
Mexican, tins.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
cuts, tins.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
South American, tins.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
oleoresin, bots.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins, lb. 2.60 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.75 - —
ex guaiacol, 25-lb. tins.....lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb tins.....lb. 2.55 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
ex lignin, 25-lb. tins.....lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.55 - —
1-lb tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
Venice turpentine, true, cs....lb. .70 - .75
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .32
Vinyl acetate, cns., works....lb. .25 - — dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs., gross works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
5 gals., dms., works.....lb. .34 - —
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum naphtha v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
tree .....lb. .19 - .22
Wattle bark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.36.50 -40.00
Extract, solid, bgs.....lb. .04¼- —

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Wax, Bayberry—Zirconium

Wax, bayberry, import, bgs.	lb.	.38 - .40
Bees, white, bleach, slabs, cs., 5 case lots	lb.	.38 - —
1 cs., lots	lb.	.38½- —
cakes, 5 cs., lots	lb.	.39 - —
1 cs., lots	lb.	.39½- —
discs, 5 cs., lots	lb.	.40 - —
1 cs., lots	lb.	.40½- —
yellow, crude, Africa, 10-bg. lots	lb.	.29½- .30
1 bg	lb.	.30 - .30½
Brazil, bgs., 5-10-ton lots	lb.	.33 Nom.
1 ton	lb.	.33½ Nom.
500 lbs	lb.	.34 Nom.
100 lbs	lb.	.34½ Nom.
refd., slabs, cs., lbs.	lb.	.31 - .36
Candelilla, bgs., 1 ton	lb.	.18 - .19
jobbing lots	lb.	.18½- .19½
Carnauba, No. 3 chalky, bgs., bgs., 1 ton	lb.	.43 Nom.
5 bgs	lb.	.43½ Nom.
1 bg	lb.	.44 Nom.
N. C., 2, bgs	lb.	No prices
N. C., 3, bgs., 1 ton	lb.	.44 Nom.
5 bgs	lb.	.44½ Nom.
1 bg	lb.	.45 Nom.
refined, bgs	lb.	.50 - .52
yellow, No. 1 bgs., 1 ton	lb.	No prices
5 bgs	lb.	No prices
1 bg	lb.	.85 - .86
No. 2, bgs	lb.	No prices
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140°, m.p., bgs., 1 ton	lb.	.09 - —
jobbing lots	lb.	.10 - —
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton	lb.	.10½- —
jobbing lots	lb.	.11½- —
160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton	lb.	.11½- —
jobbing lots	lb.	.12½- —
Japan, cs	lb.	.17½- .18
Montan, bgs., c.l.	lb.	No prices
5 tons	lb.	No prices
less than 1 ton	lb.	No prices
Ozokerite, hard, green, congeal, p. 66°-68° C., bgs.	lb.	No prices
70°-72° C., bgs	lb.	No prices
74°-76° C., bgs	lb.	No prices
snow-white, pure 76°-78° C., bgs.	lb.	No prices
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs.	lb.	No prices
Paraffin (see P.).		
Spermaceti, blocks, cs	lb.	.24 - .25
cakes, cs	lb.	.25 - .26
White lead (see Lead, white).		
White pine bark, rossed, bls.	lb.	.07 - .08
White precipitate, powd., 5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.59 - —
dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.46 - —
Whiting, chalk, com'l., dry-grd., bip. bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	12.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	14.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	15.00 -16.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	17.00 - —
pap. bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	11.20 -13.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	13.20 -14.50
wet-grnd., bip., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	14.50 -15.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	15.00 -19.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	17.00 -18.00
gilder's bolted, bip., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	18.00 -19.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	19.00 -20.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	14.60 -15.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	15.60 -16.50
extra bolted, bip., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	18.00 -22.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	19.00 -22.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	14.60 -17.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	15.60 -18.50
Paris, white, bip., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	18.60 -24.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	19.00 -25.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	14.60 -20.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	15.00 -21.50
Limestone, air floated, 99.75%, 250 mesh, paper bgs., c.l.	ton.	9.65 - —
200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	8.60 - —
90%, 200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	6.25 - —
gilders, bgs. (extra), c.l., works.	ton.	11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.	ton.	12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works	ton.	13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works	ton.	14.50 - —
extra bgs. (extra), c.l., works.	ton.	12.50 - —
extra, bgs., l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.	ton.	13.50 - —
4-8 tons, works	ton.	14.50 - —
2-4 tons, works	ton.	15.50 - —
putty grade, bgs. (extra), c.l., works.	ton.	11.00 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.	ton.	12.00 - —
4-8 tons, works	ton.	13.00 - —
2-4 tons, works	ton.	14.00 - —
water-floated, bgs. (extra), c.l., works.	ton.	11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 ton, works.	ton.	12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works	ton.	13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works	ton.	14.50 - —
precipitated, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works	ton.	20.00 - —
smaller lots, works	ton.	25.00 - —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls.	lb.	.07 - .08
rossed, bls	lb.	.05 - .06
thin, natural, bls	lb.	.09 - .10
rossed, green, bls	lb.	.07 - .08
Wild Indigo root, bgs	lb.	.13 - .14
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF bbls.	gal.	.40 - .45
Leaves, bls	lb.	.07 - .08
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).		
Woodflour, dom., fine, bgs., extra, c.l., works.	ton.	25.00 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	20.00 - —
import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock,	ton.	28.00 Nom.
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock	ton.	25.50 Nom.
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock	ton.	28.50 Nom.
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock	ton.	31.00 Nom.
Wormseed, American, bgs	lb.	.09 - .10
Levant, bgs	lb.	5.00 - 6.00
Wormwood, bls	lb.	.15 - .16

X

Xylol (xylene), indus., dms., works.	gal.	.31 - .—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.26 - .—
dms., W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.26 - —
nitration, dms., works	gal.	.42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.25 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.22 - .—
5°, dms., works	gal.	.37 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt., alld.,	gal.	.32 - —
10°, dms., works	gal.	.34 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.,	gal.	.29 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms	lb.	.35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns	lb.	1.25 - 1.55
Yellow, cadmium, CP, import., bxs.	lb.	1.35 - 1.70
lithopone, all shades, bbls., 1 ton, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.55 - —
Yellow, cadmium, lithopone, all shades, kgs., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.55 - —
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.60 - —
Sulphide, orange, bbls., works,	lb.	.75 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts	lb.	.14½- —
open order	lb.	.15½- —
Chrome yellow CP prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex., (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.		
Dutch, pink, bbls	lb.	.09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis, chrome.	lb.	1.37 - —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis, chrome	lb.	1.75 - —
Mercury oxide (see M).		
Ocher, Amer., golden, A, bbls., works.	lb.	.06¼- —
B, bbls., works	lb.	.04½- —
C, bbls., works	lb.	.03½- —
yellow, A, bbls., works	lb.	.02¾- —
B, bbls., works	lb.	.02½- —
C, bbls., works	lb.	.02 - —
D, bbls., works	lb.	.0195- —
E, bbls., works	lb.	.01775- —
F, bbls., works	lb.	.01½- —
G, bbls., works	lb.	.01¼- —
H, bbls., works	lb.	.01⅛- —
French, all shades, cks., c.l., ex dock Balto. Boston, N. Orleans, for import.	lb.	.02475- —
New York (f.o.b.)	lb.	.02⅜- —
Philadelphia for import	lb.	.02¾- —
ex dock, San Pedro, San Francisco	lb.	.0290- —
l.c.l., ex dock, Balto, Boston, N. Orleans	lb.	.02575- —
New York	lb.	.02½- —
ex dock, Phila., for import	lb.	.02¾- —
Portland, Seattle	lb.	.03½- —
San Pedro, S. Francisco	lb.	.03 - —
ex whse., Balto., Boston, N. Orleans	lb.	.02725- —
Chicago, E. St. Louis, Indianapolis, Kan. City, Milwaukee, St. Louis	lb.	.03⅝- —
New York	lb.	.02¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse., Pittsburgh,	lb.	.03¼- —
Portland, Seattle	lb.	.03⅝- —
San Pedro, S. Francisco	lb.	.03¼- —
f.o.b. N. Y., from dock,	lb.	.02⅝- —
from whse	lb.	.02⅞- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N.Y.	lb.	.04½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.04¾- —
synth., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.04¾- —
Persian orange (see O.).		
Zinc, bbls., same basis, chrome CP, contracts	lb.	.18 - —
open order	lb.	.19 - —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls	lb.	.17 - .18
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls.	lb.	.11 - .12
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.11 - .13
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vials	oz.	4.00 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.20 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., works,	lb.	.15 - .16
USP, bbls., 250 lbs	lb.	.27 - —
kgs 100 lbs	lb.	.29 - —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., dealers, cl. of Rockies	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l., bags	lb.	.12½- —
Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest. in lots of 95 lbs. or over.		
Carbonate, tech., bbls	lb.	.14 - .16
USP, precip., powd., bbls	lb.	.81 - —
dms.	lb.	.86 - —
kgs	lb.	.83 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.60 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.00 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.	100 lbs.	5.75 - —
USP, 200-lb. dms	lb.	.26 - —
25-lb. jars	lb.	.31 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l. works.	lb.	.0290- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04 - .04½
tanks, works	lb.	.0325- —
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.53 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09 - —
Iodide, N.F., bots	lb.	4.25 - —
jars	lb.	4.30 - —
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	.30 - .35
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report).		
Oxide, pigment, dom., Amer., process, coml., lead free, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.06¼- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- .07½
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- .07¾
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- .08
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- .08
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- —
85%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.0600- —
except Pac. cst.	lb.	.0606- —
Zinc, oxide, pigment, Amer., process, leaded 50%, l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.0631- —
bgs., ex whse. Pac. cst.	lb.	.0637- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0637- —
l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst.	lb.	.0662- —
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- .07¾
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06⅝- .07⅞
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- .08
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- .08
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.07¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.08 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- —
ex whse., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.09 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.09 - —
import, gold seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	.13 - .14
green seal, bbls., ex whse.,	lb.	.10 - —
white, seal, cks., ex whse.,	lb.	.11 - .12½
USP, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.09½- —
Palmitate, bbls	lb.	.24½- .26½
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls., lb.	lb.	.10 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
Stearate, tech., precip., bbls., ctns., c.l.	lb.	.21½- —
l.c.l., 1 ton	lb.	.22½- —
1,000-2,000 lbs	lb.	.23½- —
less than 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.24½- —
U.S.P., bbls	lb.	.22½- .24½
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.75 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.50 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.90 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.65 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.10 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.85 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.25 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.10 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.50 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.25 - —
Sulphide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07¾- —
bbls., c.l. 20) bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08 - —
barium, calcium or magnesium pigments, bgs., c.l., (20 tons) dlvd.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.05¾- —
bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., E. or ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- —
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls	lb.	.24 - .30
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.15 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.05¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.05¼- —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, rgd., kgs., works,	lb.	1.25 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins and other Branded Paint Materials

(Manufacturers' List Prices)

Note:—The list of prices previously printed weekly under the above heading is now printed once a month. The latest printing was in the November 6 issue; the next printing will be in the December 4 issue. Changes in prices—if any—made during the past week are noted in the report on the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials market, which begins on page 43.

Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce in foreign tariff and related trade regulations include the following:—

Antimony Sulphide:—Belgium has restricted to permit the exportation of antimony sulphide.

Bichromates: — The exportation of chromate and bichromate of potash and soda have been subject to permit by Belgium.

Copra:—The temporary reduction in import duty from 0.045 to 0.03 pesos per gross kilo on imports of copra by Colombia manufacturers of vegetable lards has been extended until January 31, 1940.

Fertilizers:—A sum of 75,000 pesos has been set aside by Sweden, to be employed as a contribution toward freight costs connected with the transportation of artificial fertilizers in the more northerly provinces.

Technical Discussions at N.P.V.L.A. Convention

A forum for the discussion of technical matters occupied November 2 during the San Francisco convention of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. It was opened in the forenoon by F. L. Sulzberger, vice-president of the association, and appreciation of the services of the technical division of the industry was exressed by Ernest T. Trigg, president. Later the forum was under the direction successively of H. R. Tibbetts, president of the Los Angeles Paint and Varnish Production Club, and G. J. Grieve, president of the Golden Gate Paint and Varnish Production Club.

Drying Oils

Supplies and characteristics of various oils possessing value in quick-drying finishes were discussed by Dr. H. A. Gardner, director of the association's scientific department. He directed his comment particularly to the problem of finding and adapting oils to eke out the diminished supply of chinawood oil. He spoke of the efforts to produce this oil independent of the uncertainties of China as a source of supply.

Dr. Gardner talked about oiticica oil, dehydrated castor oil, perilla oil, chia oil, lallemantia oil, safflower oil, soybean oil, and fish oils, and mentioned some possibilities of po-yoak oil and licania oil. He dwelt particularly on dehydrated castor oil, mentioning the lack of firmness in films with this vericle and telling of endeavors to correct this by the addition of chinawood or oiticica oil.

Oil-resin combinations were also discussed as vehicles for quick-drying finishes. Dr. Gardner explained the application of alkyds in this connection—the replacing of the elaeostearic acid of chinawood oil by another acid in the alkyd. Further attention was given to the use of phenolic resins, and their application cooked with oils was outlined. The speaker also commented on chlorinated derivatives of petroleum and predicted that this material would become an important source of film-forming agents.

Turning to oilfree coatings, Dr. Gardner commented on solutions of resins in volatile mediums, on rubber derivatives, and on cellulosic solutions. In reply to a query he briefly explained the chlorination of soybean oil.

Flax Development

The work of the flax development committee of the Flax Institute of the United States since its creation in 1935 was reviewed in a paper by Thomas L. Daniels, who also traced the history of seed flax cultivation in the United States back to fifty years ago, and the work of the paint and varnish manufacturers' committee started in 1910. Federal agricultural officials were not inclined to regard flaxseed cultivation with favor, he said, but State officials took a constructive interest in development. Recently flaxseed has been getting some deserved recognition in connection with agricultural adjustment programs.

The flax institute, Mr. Daniels said, is endeavoring to find improved strains which will produce a larger proportion of oil. It is handicapped by a lack of adequate funds and finds it necessary to spend much of these in distributing seed and carrying on an educational campaign among farmers. The rural press and the radio are used as publicity mediums. Meetings are held with farmer and business groups. Statistical data on supplies of seed, on production, and on markets are distributed. School and demonstration plot work is supported. Maintenance of adequate tariff protection is continuously advocated. AAA recognition and support of flaxseed cultivation are sought.

The desirability of having United States industry independent of foreign supplies of flaxseed was stressed by Mr. Daniels, and he asked that those interested in this objective give moral and financial support to the efforts of the flax institute and domestic growers of seed.

Flat Wall Finishes

Nonpenetrating flat wall finishes for absorbent surfaces were discussed by E. C. Alford, who told of the application in this connection of the following vehicles:—Linseed oil with metallic soaps, blown or polymerized oils, sulphurized oils, vulcanized (sulphur chloride-treated) oils, castor oil gels (blown castor oil), and highly polymerized perilla oil neutralized and thinned. The last-mentioned vehicle, be said, was very satisfactory even on damp surfaces.

Pigmentation effects were discussed by Mr. Alford, and he told how a balanced thinner of high-boiling and low-boiling solvents performed. Penetration was also controlled by the use of poor-wetting vehicles or pigments, he said, mentioning magnesium silicate pigments as typical. The basis of penetration control, he pointed out, was the fact that penetration is inversely proportionate to the viscosity of the vehicle in the finish.

Finishes made with the best-adapted vehicles could be applied three or four times, he said. They are washable, even the flattest. They are suitable for paper and wallboard, as well as mineral surfaces, and if properly pigmented will not peel.

Roller Mills

The performances of three-roller and five-roller mills were compared by A. F. Sterbenz, who considered the latter better when more than two passages are required and for viscous mixes. Because of the easier adjustment, he considered the three-roll mill preferable for small plants.

Discussion from the floor brought out the point that the better construction of modern five-roll mills was one reason for their better performance. The thickness of the film was said also to be a factor. A high-speed three-roll mill was said to be fully satisfactory for all but materials particularly hard to grind. Consistency of the paste was important, as was also the extent to which the paste was preliminarily mixed.

Tung Oil Elimination

In a discussion opened by W. A. Gerhardt, it was brought out that chinawood oil could be satisfactorily replaced wholly or in large part by the use of dehydrated castor oil, oiticica oil, perilla oil, "thermoil," and to an extent by other oils or alkyds. One point made was that the replacing of chinawood oil desirably should be directed along the line of utilizing oils for which there is or readily could be a domestic source of raw material.

Use of chinawood oil, it was advised, should be limited to where it alone will serve. In endeavoring to find a satisfactory replacing oil it is necessary to consider the characteristics of other oils and to know that one or another is not equal in elasticity and other properties to chinawood oil gallon-for-gallon. So it usually is necessary to readjust formulas in respect of the quantity of oil used, more of one or less of another being the practicable equivalent of a given amount of chinawood oil.

Another point was the necessity of individually fitting formulas to use; when a vehicle is to be used in various products the volume and handling of a replacing oil may have to be varied for each use. The value of polymerized steam-distilled pilchard oil was presented. Mixing hard-dry oils, such as

—Continued on page 36

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At the Balmat Mill of the St. Joseph Lead Company 1,000 tons of ore are hoisted daily, crushed and ground to the size of sand, and mixed with water. This pulp, with carefully controlled combinations of chemical reagents, is agitated in the St. Joe flotation machines by forcing air to the bottom of the tanks. The first combination makes the lead sulphide adhere to the bubbles and overflow at the top; the next combination "floats" the zinc sulphide, and the final circuit "floats" the iron pyrites concentrates.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison

Published every Monday by Oil, Paint and Drug Publishing Company, Inc. Harry J. Schnell, President and Treasurer; Frank V. Baldwin, Vice-President; Daniel G. Bogert, Secretary. Address 59 John Street, New York, New York, U. S. A. Telephone JOhn 4-2357. Cable Address Reporter New York.

Incorporating the Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, the New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, the New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers' Journal, the Oil and Paint Review and International Petroleum Reporter.

Subscription rates including postage in the United States, possessions and territories, one year, $5.00; two years, $8.00; Canada and Newfoundland, one year, $7.00; two years, $12.00; other foreign countries, one year, $10.00; two years, $18.00.

Member—Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Entered at the Post Office of New York as second class matter January 15, 1884, under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Vol. 136 November 20, 1939 Number 21

Chemical Business Feels 'War' Stimulant

—*Continued from page 3*

Conditions in the fields of imported materials were, of course, troublesome. There could be no foretelling when the seas would be reopened to a normal flow of commerce or when the countries from which many of these materials must be obtained would again be able to apply themselves to the productive and distributive functions of peacetimes. In these fields also importers endeavored to prevent buying from going too far ahead—or up in the air. They were faced with a reality of not being able to replace their stocks for who knows how long a time; and this posed the question of what to do if, as, and when they began to have nothing to sell.

The outstanding characteristic of all marketing of chemicals, oils, and drugs from early in the period of emergency was selfishness—but it was selfishness that looked away past today and tomorrow, beyond the chances of immediate big profits to the eventual day of reckoning when something more than extra money made in a war boom would be necessary for satisfactory existence. Memories were not short. Buyers remembered one set of circumstances from earlier war experiences. Sellers' minds brought up a somewhat different picture of those days. Both were motivated by what they recalled; but, as the inevitable result was a sellers' market, it was the latter's judgment that controlled. Not a very long memory is required to appreciate that this is well.

Analysis of price policies and sales trends in the third quarter shows that average prices of coaltar chemicals and paint, varnish, and lacquer materials were reduced during the period. Prices of fertilizer materials were not changed. Advances in other lines ranged from 0.9 percent in heavy chemicals to 33.2 percent in botanical drugs, spices, and gums. The last group, of course, is largely made up of materials imported from sources that have been quite effectively isolated from normal marketing. For a similar reason price advances were relatively large in essential oils and natural dyestuffs and tanstuffs. On the sales side the largest gain over the 1938 quarter was shown by drugs and fine chemicals—this group was about midway in the list of price advances—the sales increase being attributable to the smallness of consumers' stocks at midyear. The sole loss in sales volume is recorded for fertilizer materials. As the basic price of these was not changed the reason for the poor showing in sales must be sought elsewhere and is to be found in the fact that farmers were not so flush with spending money this year—they had money, but they were holding on to it because the future was tinged with a dubious hue. Sales of botanicals were relatively low; but this could not be attributed mainly to the big boost in prices. Oils, fats, and waxes which were relatively high in price and paint, varnish, and lacquer materials which averaged cheaper than a year ago both showed gains of approximately 25 percent in sales. Prices had neither a direct nor a reverse effect on sales during the quarter—buyers wanted certain goods and they bought them.

The Outlook

Although it is possible to look back on half of the fourth quarter it is not possible to find in that period any definite indication of what even the remainder of the year will bring to the chemical, oil, and drug business. The flurry of precautionary or alarmed buying has subsided in larger part because sellers kept a firm hand on the control levers. There is still much export demand in the markets; also the interest in this remains well below the fever-point. Sellers are still peering far ahead, but they have no clear vision at any range into the future.

It is evident that business as a whole is holding on to its improvement. This is true of all other lines, as it is of chemicals, oils, and drugs which, as is well known, are barometers and not wind currents in their relationship to business weather. There is doubt as to how long this improvement can be maintained. Too many unknown equations lie ahead to permit an accurate estimation of its life-expectancy.

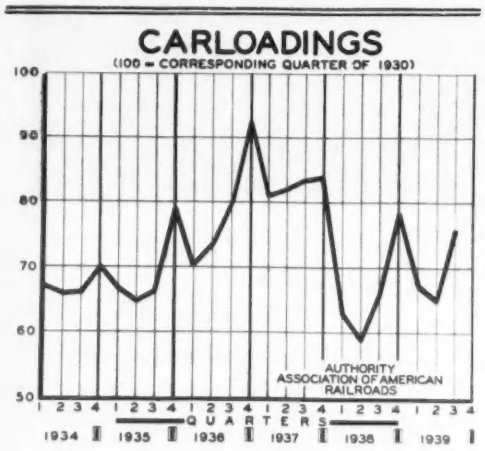
One puzzle is whether the bigger business of manufacturers resulting from the scare or whatever it was of war as an influence on buyers has flowed on through all distributing channels or has dammed up somewhere along the line. Manufacturers' inventories of chemicals, oils, and drugs at the end of the third quarter were 3.6 percent below their 1938 level. Wholesalers' inventories were only about 1 percent lower, and it is believed that retailers had reduced their stocks even less. This is understandable when it is appreciated that all manufacturers' sales in the quarter were 16 percent larger than those in the 1938 period; wholesalers' sales were 9.7 percent larger; and retailers' sales were 7.8 percent larger. That tapering off as the consumer is reached is not without significance for the turn of the year; its influence, of course, will be in reverse order, affecting manufacturers' sales the most. Because industrial production as a whole was up 20.7 percent for the third quarter—more than the increase in sales—a recession of buying of materials is to be expected—unless some potent influence, such as big war orders, is applied in the opposite direction.

Governmental expenditures for armament, or defense, may provide a measure of support for the current level of business. They would, of course, be but a prop and not a lasting foundation. It is most likely that their net influence would be reduced by heavier taxes. There is no good reason to believe that the aggregate tax burden will be lightened within two years even under normal conditions. Some more shiftings probably will be effected; but the drain on the national income, on the spending money which alone nurtures business, will not be lessened.

Business will do well to steer clear of apparently easy money, recalling and heeding the old adage about the similarity of the going and the coming of this. War profits are like skyscrapers built on ashheaps—they look better than they last.

New opportunities for the marketing of chemicals, oils, and drugs should not be disregarded. Some of them will stand keen analysis and prove worth while. Business always progresses better as it relies on its own judgment in the evaluation of what is proffered to it. Out of its experience of the past decade it should have much wisdom. The more it applies this to the ordering of its own affairs, the closer it sticks to the road, new in some ways but understandable and practicable, which it should by now have found, the farther, if not the faster, will it be able to go ahead, and the less will be the chance that it will get bogged down or be obliged to turn back.

The future is clouded by many uncertainties. But, man was never given the power to see even as far as he can plan. Peering ahead is useful, but keeping the

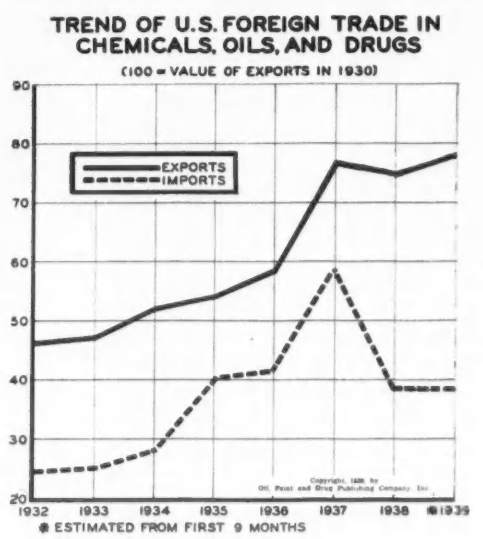

CARLOADINGS
(100 = CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF 1930)
100
90
80
70
60
50
AUTHORITY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS
1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4
QUARTERS
1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939

Car Loadings

	Number of cars— First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
1930	11,269,184	11,931,392	11,953,125	10,561,378
1932	7,335,790	6,592,030	6,864,872	7,367,260
1937	7,098,639	9,829,467	10,110,739	8,954,083
1938	7,158,227	7,038,776	7,948,796	8,322,745
1939	7,594,505	7,748,617	9,082,545	.....

Yearly (52 weeks) totals:—

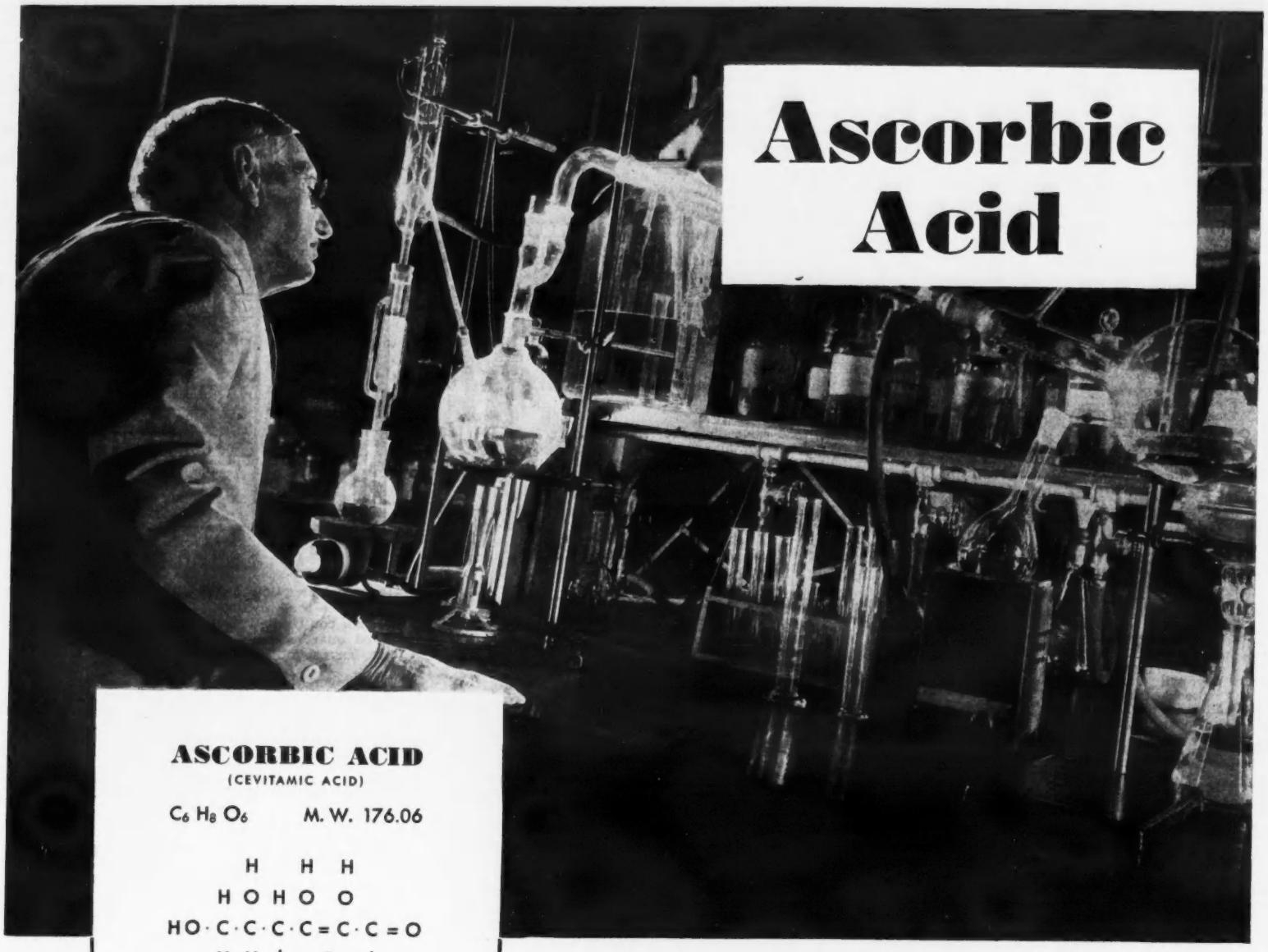
1930	45,717,079
1931	37,151,249
1932	28,179,952
1933	29,220,052
1934	30,845,960
1935	31,504,134
1936	36,063,307
1937	37,992,928
1938	30,468,544



Foreign Trade in Chemicals, Drugs, Oils

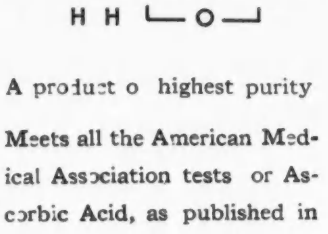
	Exports.	Imports.
1930	$800,631,700	$479,635,000
1931	498,287,300	322,836,100
1932	36[illegible]655,200	199,138,300
1933	375,922,500	200,430,200
1934	413,472,400	227,433,600
1935	430,915,400	311,968,300
1936	463,234,000	333,519,400
1937	613,835,600	464,451,500
1938	602,391,600	308,521,200
1939 (Jan.-Sept.)	465,398,200	231,382,800

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WHO WANT QUALITY



ASCORBIC ACID
(CEVITAMIC ACID)

$C_6H_8O_6$ M. W. 176.06



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feet on the path and plodding is a better way of going ahead.

General Statistical Record

Data contributed to the REPORTER's business survey or collated from a variety of relevant sources present the following comparative values of elemental factors in the general business situation during the third quarter of 1939, or for other periods or specific dates as designated; particulars for the ten divisions of the chemical, oil, and drug industries are given in the respective market commentaries farther below (the figures in the tabulation represent percentage changes from the third quarter of 1938 or from other comparable 1938 periods or dates as indicated):—

Production

	Percent.
Industrial production	+ 20.7
Manufacturing industries	+ 22.1
Capital goods	+ 48.7
Automobiles	+ 91.0
Glass, plate	+ 36.6
Pig iron	+ 79.6
Steel ingots	+ 57.7
Steel barrels and drums	+ 23.5
Consumer goods	+ 8.9
Chemicals, oils, drugs	+ 14.1
(Data for the several groups are given in the respective market comments below)	
Alcohol	+ 9.6
Stocks (Sept. 30)	— 20.9
Denatured	+ 23.4
Stocks (Sept. 30)	+ 21.4
Ammonia (coke plants)	+ 46.2
Benzol (by-product coke plants)	+ 60.0
Carbon black (Texas)	+ 7.8
Cellulose plastics	+ 37.9
Corn grind	+ 9.4
Cottonseed oil, crude	— 19.7
Stocks, both grades (Sept. 30)	+ 20.7
Gelatin, edible	+ 5.2
Stocks (Sept. 30)	+ 0.2
Glycerin (Jan.-Sept.)	+ 5.7
Stocks (Sept. 30)	+ 4.6
Linseed oil	+ 76.1
Stocks (Sept. 30)	— 0.7
Methanol	+ 45.1
Petroleum, crude (Jan.-Sept.)	+ 0.9
Gasoline (Jan.-Sept.)	+ 5.9
Motor fuel stocks (Sept. 30)	+ 3.7
Sulphonated oils	+ 48.7
Sulphuric acid (fertilizer mfrs.)	+ 19.4
Stocks (Sept. 30)	— 15.9
Superphosphates	+ 5.8
Stocks (Sept. 30)	— 12.8
Coke	+ 42.4
Lead and zinc	+ 33.7
Leather and products	+ 6.7
Newsprint	+ 16.5
Newsprint consumption	+ 5.3
Paperboard	+ 21.7
Textiles	+ 13.9
Cotton consumption	+ 16.1
Hosiery	+ 12.4
Silk deliveries	— 12.6
Wool consumption	+ 17.9
Minerals production	+ 7.7
Anthracite	+ 31.1
Bituminous coal	+ 21.0
Electric energy production	+ 11.3

Building Construction

Building permits and construction	+ 11.0
Family dwelling units provided	+ 14.7
Portland cement production	+ 14.0
Portland cement shipments	+ 14.7
Prepared roofing shipments	+ 8.2

Employment

Factory employment	+ 9.3
Capital goods industries	+ 17.1
Consumer goods industries	+ 3.9
Chemical, oil, and drug industries	+ 3.2
Factory payrolls	+ 16.5
Average weekly earnings	+ 7.1
Capital goods industries	+ 29.6
Average weekly earnings	+ 11.2
Consumer goods industries	+ 6.4
Average weekly earnings	+ 2.6
Chemical, oil, and drug industries	+ 5.6
Average weekly earnings	+ 2.7
Labor turnover	— 2.0
Accessions	+ 5.3
Separations	— 12.3

Sales

Manufacturers' sales	+ 16.0
Chemicals, oils, drugs sales (volume)	+ 15.8
Chemicals, oils, drugs sales (value)	+ 17.9
Chemicals, oils, drugs, inventories (Sept. 30)	— 3.6
Chemical, oil, drug corporation earnings	+ 45.5
Medicinal preparations sales	+ 2.3
Paint and varnish sales	+ 20.7
Toilet preparations taxes (10%)	— 29.7
Automobile sales, manufacturers	+ 48.4
Retail sales	+ 43.3
Retail financing (new cars)	+ 54.7
Leather and products sales	+ 13.2
Paper sales	+ 14.8
Rubber goods sales	+ 14.8
Rubber, crude, consumption	+ 25.7
Steel barrels and drums shipments	+ 23.7
Textiles and products sales	+ 14.6
Wholesale sales	+ 9.7
Chemicals	+ 17.4
Wholesale chemical inventories (Sept. 30)	+ 3.0
Drugs and sundries	+ 3.7
Wholesale drug inventories (Sept. 30)	— 0.5

Sales

	Percent.
Wholesale sales—	
Paints and varnishes	+ 5.0
Wholesale paint inventories (Sept. 30)	— 3.6
Petroleum	+ 8.6
Wholesale petroleum inventories (Sept. 30)	— 2.7
Oil burner shipments	+ 16.6
Retail sales	+ 7.8
Chain stores	+ 6.1
Drugs	+ 1.7
Inventories (Sept. 30)	— 0.9
Individual retailers	+ 7.4
Drugs	+ 2.4
Filling stations	— 0.7
Department and variety stores	+ 4.7
Department store collections	+ 4.8
Mail-order sales	+ 20.6
Rural retail sales	+ 8.7
Fertilizer tag sales	+ 3.5

Prices

Chemicals, oils, drugs prices (Sept. 30)	+ 6.5
Change during third quarter	+ 8.6
General wholesale prices (Sept. 30)	+ 7.5
Change during third quarter	+ 6.1
Cost of living	— 1.2
Retail cost of food (Sept. 19)	+ 0.4
Individual incomes (including benefits)	+ 5.2
Pay of employees	+ 5.4
Dividends and interest	+ 5.1
Bank debits (Sept. 27)	+ 16.0
Business loans (Sept. 27)	+ 8.7
Brokers' loans (Sept. 27)	— 17.9
Farm income (marketing and bonuses)	+ 2.2
Prices received by farmers	— 2.5
Prices paid by farmers (all commodities)	— 1.4

Transportation

Railroad carloadings	+ 14.3
Truck freighting	+ 24.9
Railroad operating income	+ 51.1

Foreign Trade

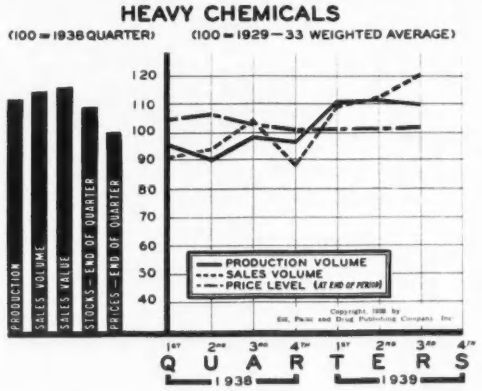
Exports, general (Jan.Sept.)	— 4.8
Chemicals, oils, drugs (Jan.-Sept.)	+ 3.7
Imports for consumption (Jan.-Sept.)	+ 13.1
Chemicals, oils, drugs (Jan.-Sept.)	+ 1.2

Records of Chemical Groups

From individual records of operations, conditions, and sentiment in the chemical, oil, and drug industries submitted for analysis in the REPORTER's nationwide survey for the third quarter of 1939 the following pictures of the several groups have been constructed:—

Heavy Chemicals

During the first two months of the quarter the movement of heavy chemicals into consuming channels continued to respond to the gradually increasing stimulation of demand created by the expansion of general industrial activity. Business was calm but gratifyingly improving. In the third month this group of materials felt the sudden urge of buying which became characteristic of all markets as



distributors and consumers, somewhat in caution, somewhat in fear, began to take stock of the more or less necessitous future and to prepare their inventories against possible stringencies of supplies. This buying of heavy chemicals—and the same is true of all other commodities—was precautionary. The question it posed was whether the precaution would reach to and influence the ultimate consumer or the buying would clog the markets unless some definite emergency created a much enlarged demand. This question is still unanswered. For this reason the heavy chemical industry is uncertain of the promise in increased demand from foreign markets and is generally content to stand by to serve its usual customers before going after new and more profitable business. The general feeling is that the business will hold its better rate of progress as in the past six months.

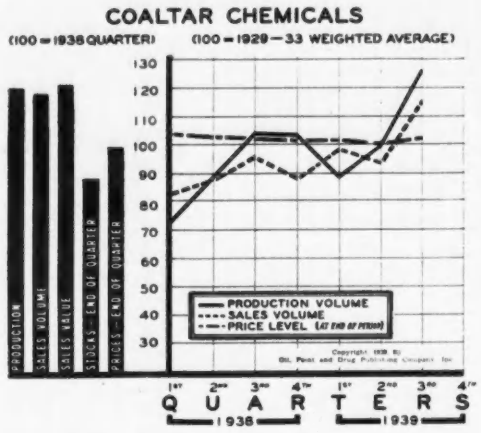
Data contributed to the REPORTER's survey for the third quarter indicate the following changes from the corresponding 1938 period:—

	Percent.
Production	+ 11.4
Sales volume	+ 15.8
Sales value	+ 16.7
Stocks (September 30)	+ 9.2
Prices (September 30)	+ 0.1
Change since January 1, 1939	+ 0.6
Change since June 30, 1939	+ 0.9
Exports (9 mos.)—$59,438,599	+ 25.9
Imports (9 mos.)—$21,929,352	+ 0.5

Credit conditions—Better.
Outlook—Brighter.

Coaltar Chemicals

Increased activity in the iron and steel industry piled up raw material for the coaltar chemical industry during the third quarter. Increased demand for its products from domestic and foreign markets kept it busy converting this abundance. And the industry was profitably engaged. It stuck close to its knitting for the most part, looking to the future with an eye to possible consuming needs, as well as for the probable plenty of raw material. Also it busied itself in endeavors to fill up the gaps, in materials and in newly opening markets, which resulted from the extensive interference of war abroad with the general flow of world trade in these products. This industry did not hitch onto a price rocket; in fact the general average of its prices for staples was slightly reduced during the quarter. Some reason for this may lie in the fact that petroleum refiners are making several solvents and phenolics, and other products which very closely resemble and in some instances match those derived from coaltar. There is expectation in some circles



that coal and petroleum will soon add a chemical rivalry to that in fuels.

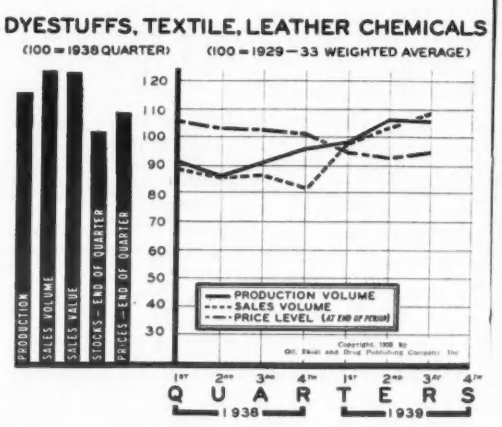
Data contributed to the REPORTER's survey for the third quarter indicate the following changes from the corresponding 1938 period:—

	Percent.
Production	+ 20.8
Sales volume	+ 18.8
Sales value	+ 21.2
Stocks (September 30)	— 12.1
Prices (September 30)	— 0.6
Change since January 1, 1939	— 0.4
Change since June 30, 1939	— 0.6
Exports (9 mos.)— $9,199,796	+ 28.7
Imports (9 mos.)—$10,527,999	— 7.2

Credit conditions—Unchanged.
Outlook—Brighter.

Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals

General disturbances on the other side of the world kept on interfering during the third quarter with supplies of botanical materials coming from those ports to the dyestuffs and textile and leather chemicals industry. Increasing demand for steel added to the strain on certain important mineral materials of this group. Buying by consumers was boosted by their sharing of the general belief that it was necessary and wise to lay in supplies against a future of growing uncertainty. There was evi-



dence in the results that synthetic reagents have not yet ousted the "old reliables" from popularity or essentiality. Some materials got very scarce, but these, for the most part, could be replaced by simple shiftings and this was largely the procedure. The consuming industries got more active, which also put a booster under sales volume. Prices were upped in a number of quarters, but these were attended by such stringency of supplies that the necessitated shiftings offset the material effect of higher prices on aggregate sales value.

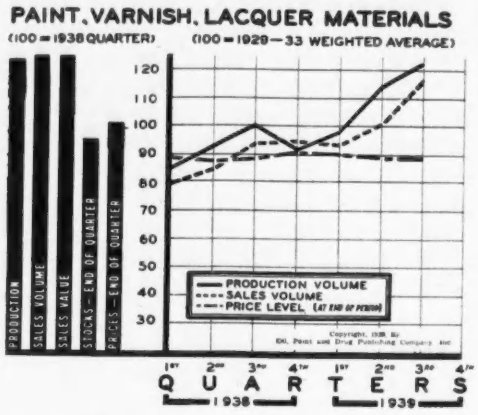
Data contributed to the REPORTER's survey for the third quarter indicate the following changes from the corresponding 1938 period:—

	Percent.
Production	+ 16.4
Sales volume	+ 23.5
Sales value	+ 23.1
Stocks (September 30)	+ 1.9
Prices (September 30)	— 7.9
Change since January 1, 1939	+ 0.8
Change since June 30, 1939	+ 9.0
Exports (9 mos.)—$5,988,723	+ 13.5
Imports (9 mos.)—$9,719,563	+ 27.8

Credit conditions—Better.
Outlook—Brighter.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Materials

Scarcity of a number of imported materials bothered producers and consumers of paint, varnish, and lacquer materials during the third quarter. For the most part these materials were replaceable by others, but the readjustments took time. Meanwhile manufacturers of paints and other coatings were manifesting concern over the size of their inventories of materials and endeavoring to fill their bins and tanks. Demand for their products was maintained in gratifying volume by activity in building and by the general increase in buying power. The former influence was a little weakened by the "trust" investigation in the construction field, and there was some feeling in materials quarters that a goodly part of their increased sales was not flowing through to ultimate consumption. Efforts were made to check inordinate buying, and to point out that conditions in lead and zinc were not to be expected to run along the lines of twenty-five years ago because European demand had been in part



anticipated and also was being directed to integrated sources of supply. Circumstances added to the consumption of synthetic resins and of oils that would replace those curtailed in supply.

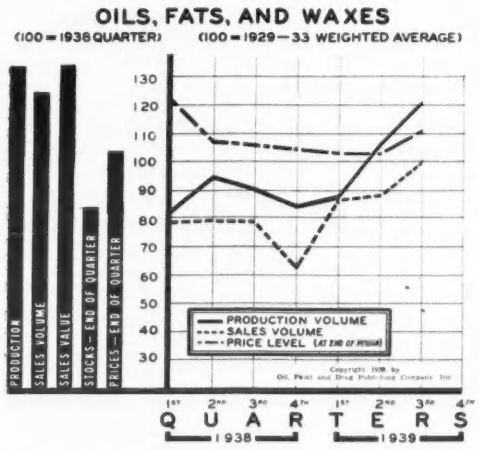
Data contributed to the REPORTER'S survey for the third quarter indicate the following changes from the corresponding 1938 period:—

	Percent.
Production	+ 22.3
Sales volume	+ 25.0
Sales value	+ 24.9
Stocks (September 30)	— 5.7
Prices (September 30)	+ 0.1
Change since January 1, 1939	— 0.4
Change since June 30, 1939	— 0.4
Exports (9 mos.)—$34,951,641	+ 14.0
Imports (9 mos.)—$18,082,215	+ 7.6

Credit conditions—Slightly better.
Outlook—Brighter.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Interference with supplies of certain imported oils was the major factor in the oils, fats, and waxes industry's operations during the third quarter. Coupled with a rush to lay in supplies this increased buying of domestic materials, and there was also an increased participation in the export trade opened by the impossibility of maintaining the customary transactions with European sellers. The results were increased production and bigger sales at home and abroad which reduced producers' stocks



and to some extent carried these through processors' inventories to the consumer. The extent to which the larger sales by producers went into intermediate hands is a problem that some expect to lead to a sagging of activity. On the whole the feeling is that the increase in business will be largely maintained, and that this will suffice to keep prices at the higher levels reached during the quarter.

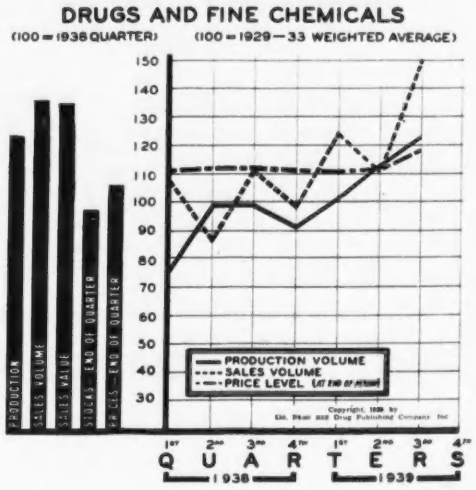
Data contributed to the REPORTER'S survey for the third quarter indicate the following changes from the corresponding 1938 period:—

	Percent.
Production	+ 33.6
Sales volume	+ 25.7
Sales value	+ 33.8
Stocks (September 30)	— 15.7
Prices (September 30)	+ 4.6
Change since January 1, 1939	+ 4.6
Change since June 30, 1939	+ 7.0
Exports (9 mos.)—$27,833,205	+ 14.4
Imports (9 mos.)—$66,765,844	— 13.5

Credit conditions—Slightly better.
Outlook—Brighter.

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

On the pharmaceutical side business in fine chemicals took a big spurt in September. Alkaloids, largely derived from materials obtained from other countries, and generally regarded as very essential, got a deal of interest on the part of buyers, and the same was true of other pharmaceuticals that have a foreign background. Much of this interest and the increased buying which it caused appeared to many sellers to be anticipatory of future needs, rather than necessary by reason of consumer demand. Whatever the cause the volume of sales was greatly expanded in the third month of the quarter and producers' stocks of some materials were substantially reduced in spite of a general policy of refusing to supply inordinate demands. Sellers were busier than they had been in a long time. They were unable to keep up with the insistence of demand and they were in a quandary with respect to whether they could replace their raw materials at any price. On the industrial side there was similar activity in a somewhat lesser degree. The demand from increasing industrial activity was felt and there was also a large new call for materials that would replace



others, even in the field of heavy chemicals, which had become difficult to obtain. Prices reflected stringencies, rather than the boom.

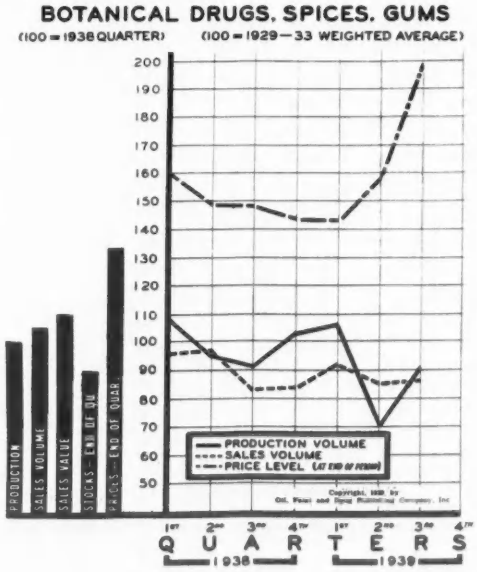
Data contributed to the REPORTER'S survey for the third quarter indicate the following changes from the corresponding 1938 period:—

	Percent.
Production	+ 23.4
Sales volume	+ 35.4
Sales value	+ 34.4
Stocks (September 30)	— 2.5
Prices (September 30)	+ 6.2
Change since January 1, 1939	+ 6.2
Change since June 30, 1939	+ 6.0
Exports (9 mos.)—$29,070,349	+ 21.9
Imports (9 mos.)—$11,568,497	— 13.6

Credit conditions—Slightly better.
Outlook—Brighter.

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Supplies of imported botanicals presented a serious problem by the end of the third quarter. Im-



ports earlier in the year had been heavy, and demand had not been greatly increased, but in September it began to look as though what was on hand in this country might have to suffice for quite some time because the sources of supply were almost completely isolated. There was of course some rush of consumers to buy in order that they at least might be prepared against the expected lean times. Sellers were careful in their endeavors to prevent the interjection of speculation and looked first to the interests of their regular customers. Collections of domestic drugs continued subnormal. Holders of these materials also held buyers in check and practically withdrew from exporting. Prices in both divisions were advanced substantially. This was expected to arouse more interest among harvesters of domestic drugs in the current season; but, as many once so engaged have become accustomed to some or other relief means of livelihood, there is a measure of doubt whether they will consider the better pay for digging and picking attractive.

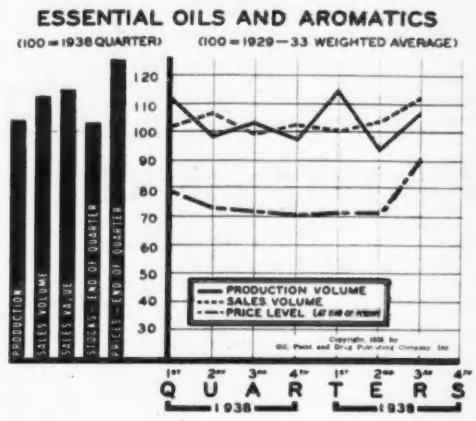
Data contributed to the REPORTER'S survey for the third quarter indicate the following changes from the corresponding 1938 period:—

	Percent.
Production	+ 0.1
Sales volume	+ 5.6
Sales value	+ 11.7
Stocks (September 30)	— 9.3
Prices (September 30)	+ 33.6
Change since January 1, 1939	+ 38.0
Change since June 30, 1939	+ 33.2
Exports (9 mos.)—$ 1,484,796	— 14.1
Imports (9 mos.)—$25,462,235	+ 34.5

Credit conditions—Slightly better.
Outlook—Brighter.

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Many essential oils are imported. Imports of these were abnormally increased during the first nine months of this year. First-hand stocks were rather large in midsummer. But, these materials also felt the effects of the buying boom caused by war fears in September and sales in the third quarter were substantially above their recently previous levels. As the same scare-influence threat-



ened to constrict future supplies and did curtail the current import movement, anticipatory buying was further stimulated, and prices reflected the pinch at one end and the pull at the other—they were substantially advanced. Naturally there was a swing toward synthetic aromatics, and the volume of new business was larger on that side. Consumer demand for both "tasters" and "smellers" had been growing for some months. It did not diminish, so the inventory-swelling rush was piled on top of that. The industry expected good times to continue, but, as in all other lines of business, the future was regarded as a period in which numerous unknown equations would probably play a larger part.

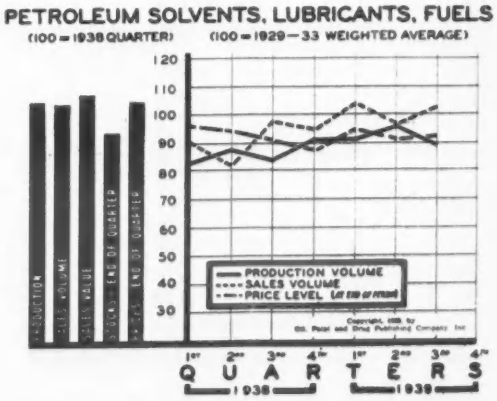
Data contributed to the REPORTER'S survey for the third quarter indicate the following changes from the corresponding 1938 period:—

	Percent.
Production	+ 4.8
Sales volume	+ 13.2
Sales value	+ 15.6
Stocks (September 30)	+ 2.8
Prices (September 30)	+ 25.9
Change since January 1, 1939	+ 26.6
Change since June 30, 1939	+ 25.9
Exports (9 mos.)—$2,523,015	+ 20.2
Imports (9 mos.)—$5,569,019	+ 48.0

Credit conditions—Slightly better.
Outlook—Brighter.

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

Supply and demand for petroleum products were fairly well balanced during the early part of the



third quarter; they were a bit unequal by the time the period ended; for these materials quite naturally felt the effects of the outbreak of war. These effects were not reflected in larger exports, circum-

stances being somewhat antagonistic to such development. Production of motor fuel had been pushed a bit strongly. Demand was somewhat improved. Control of production of crude oil began to be a bit onerous, and efforts for a measure of relaxation were in evidence as imports showed an increase. Competition was strong in white oils. Developments of new solvents competitive with coal-tar derivatives made substantial gains and the sale of petroleum products in the category of industrial materials was extended. Further expansion in this direction is clearly promised, especially in the lacquer and rubber fields, and the development of special materials is becoming an important part of petroleum refining. This reaches into waxes, as well as solvents, because the former are gaining popularity as supplies of imported vegetable materials become stringent. There is also some promise in the direction of synthetic resins made from petroleums, and the chemical future of the industry presents numerous expectations, as does the further development of gasoline production.

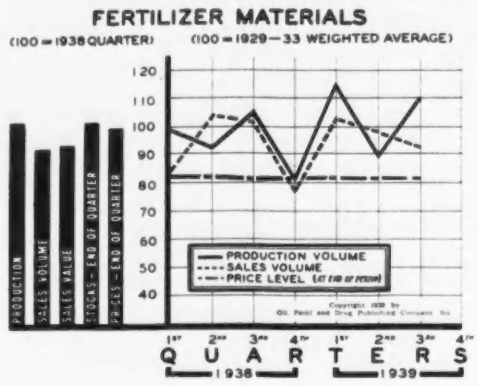
Data contributed to the REPORTER'S survey for the third quarter indicate the following changes from the corresponding 1938 period:—

	Percent.
Production	+ 4.9
Sales volume	+ 3.4
Sales value	+ 5.8
Stocks (September 30)	— 6.5
Prices (September 30)	+ 2.6
Change since January 1, 1939	+ 6.0
Change since June 30, 1939	+ 4.8
Exports (9 mos.)—$282,229,274	— 4.4
Imports (9 mos.)—$ 32,267,255	+ 12.2

Credit conditions—Better.
Outlook—Brighter.

Fertilizer Materials

The outbreak of war in Europe did not this year hit the fertilizer materials market with anything like the force that fell upon it twenty-five years ago. Developments in the interim in the production of nitrogen and of domestic potash made the circumstances very different. The effects of the war were felt on organic ammoniates, however, in a very short time because supplies of imported materials in this class were heavily curtailed. There is a possibility that the potash situation would be affected by any prolonged interference with trans-Atlantic shipping. Domestic producers have withdrawn from export markets to conserve their supplies for home demands. The industry had a rather poor business during the third quarter. Even though the national farm income was improved by better prices for farm products, export markets have been curtailed and the farmers are not spending what they feel they may need later on—at least they have not been spending as much as usual for fertilizers. There is a feeling in the industry that this condition may continue at least until Spring, and as none can see even that far, nobody knows what the later future may have in store.



Data contributed to the REPORTER'S survey for the third quarter indicate the following changes from the corresponding 1938 period:—

	Percent.
Production	+ 3.0
Sales volume	— 8.2
Sales value	— 8.0
Stocks (September 30)	+ 1.8
Prices (September 30)	0.0
Change since January 1, 1939	0.0
Change since June 30, 1939	0.0
Exports (9 mos.)—$12,678,847	+ 7.5
Imports (9 mos.)—$29,490,836	+ 5.2

Credit conditions—Unchanged.
Outlook—Slightly duller.

Price Trends

Average prices at the end of the third quarter of 1939 and of 1938, with relation to those at the end of the similar period in 1937, compared as follows:—

(100 = Prices at September 28, 1937)

	1938.	1939.
Heavy chemicals	97.6	97.7
Coaltar chemicals	98.9	97.8
Dyestuffs, textile, leather chemicals	96.7	89.1
Paint, varnish, lacquer materials	97.4	97.5
Oils, fats, waxes	76.6	80.1
Drugs and fine chemicals	100.1	106.3
Botanical drugs, gums, spices	91.9	122.8
Essential oils, aromatic chemicals	85.6	107.8
Petroleum solvents, lubricants, fuels	86.4	88.7
Fertilizer materials	99.4	99.4
Average of all these markets	93.1	98.7

Price Trends of Representative Chemicals, Oils, Drugs: 1935-39

Industrial Chemicals

	1935. H.	1935. L.	1936. H.	1936. L.	1937. H.	1937. L.	1938. H.	1938. L.	*1939. H.	*1939. L.
Acid, acetic, 28%	$2.45	$2.40	$2.45	$2.45	$2.53	$2.23	$2.23	$2.23	$2.23	$2.23
Boric, tech., gran	105.00	80.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00
Chromic	.14¼	.13¾	.14¾	.14¾	.15¼	.14¾	.15¼	.15¼	.15¼	.15¼
Sulphuric, 66 deg	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	16.50	15.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50
Alum, ammonia	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.00	2.75	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15
Alumina sulphate, com'l	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Ammonia, anhyd	.16	.15½	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16
Bleaching powder	2.00	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Calcium acetate	2.10	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.25	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.75	1.65
Arsenate	.06	.06	.06½	.06	.06¾	.06¼	.06¾	.06¾	.06¾	.06¾
Chlorine, liq., tech	2.15	2.00	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75
Potash carbonate	.07⅞	.06¾	.06¾	.06¼	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
Caustic	.06¼	.06¼	.07	.06¼	.07	.06¼	.07	.07	.07	.07
Soda ash, 58% light	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	.90	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Caustic, elect	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.30	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70
Phosphate, tri	2.40	2.10	2.10	1.75	2.00	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Silicofluoride, domestic	.05	.04¾	.07	.04½	.06½	.05¾	.05¾	.04½	.04½	.04
Sulphate, anhyd	1.15	1.15	1.45	1.15	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45

Coaltar Chemicals

Anilin oil	$0.15	$0.15	$0.15	$0.15	$0.15	$0.15	$0.15	$0.15	$0.15	$0.15
Betanaphthol	.24	.22	.24	.24	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23
Benzol	.18	.15	.18	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16
Creosote oil, crude	.12	.11½	.13	.12½	.13½	.13	.13½	.13½	.13	.13½
Cresylic acid	.51	.42	.73	.51	.89	.72	.89	.63	.63	.49
Naphthalene, crude	3.00	1.75	4.00	2.50	3.00	2.00	2.35	2.25	2.25	2.25
Phenol	.14¼	.14¼	.14¼	.13¾	.14½	.13¼	.14½	.14½	.14½	.13
Phthalic, anhydride	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½
Solvent naphtha	.30	.26	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.26	.26	.26
Toluol	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.22	.22	.22
Xylol	.30	.26	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.26	.26	.26

Dyestuffs, Textile, Leather Chemicals

Cochineal	$0.34	$0.32	$0.32	$0.32	$0.35	$0.32	$0.35	$0.35	$0.35	$0.35
Cornstarch	3.66	3.23	4.19	3.90	4.33	2.63	2.63	2.50	2.75	2.50
Egg yolk	.56	.46	.54	.49	.68	.52	.67	.62	.67	.60
Fustic, ext., liq	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½	.09½	.08½	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½
Logwood, ext., liq	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½	.09½	.08½	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½
Myrobalans	25.00	23.00	24.50	21.50	31.00	25.50	30.00	24.00	30.00	24.00
Potash bichromate	.08½	.08⅛	.08⅝	.08½	.08⅞	.08⅝	.08⅞	.08⅞	.08⅞	.08⅞
Soda bichromate	.06½	.06⅛	.06⅝	.06½	.06⅞	.06⅝	.06⅞	.06⅞	.06⅞	.06⅞
Sumac, grd	58.00	50.00	65.00	52.00	65.00	59.00	68.00	63.00	78.00	65.00
Valonia	58.00	41.00	64.50	46.00	49.00	46.00	50.00	45.00	57.00	45.00

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials

Acetone	$0.11	$0.11	$0.11	$0.06	$0.06	$0.05	$0.05⅝	$0.05⅝	$0.05⅝	$0.05⅝
Barytes, dom	22.85	22.20	22.85	22.85	22.85	22.85	22.85	22.85	22.85	22.85
Butyl alcohol	.12	.11	.11	.08½	.09	.09	.09	.08½	.08½	.07½
Carbon black, Spec. 1	.0505	.0505	.0505	.0505	.0505	.0355	.03⅝	.03⅝	.04⅜	.03⅜
Chrome yellow	.15	.11	.13	.11	.15½	.13	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½
Copal, Manila, W.S	.09¾	.08½	.09¾	.08½	.08¾	.08½	.08¾	.07⅞	.11	.07⅞
Dammar, Batavia, A/E	.13½	.11⅜	.14½	.12⅜	.17¼	.14½	.17¼	.12¼	.13¼	.11⅞
Ester gum	.07⅝	.07¼	.10	.07⅝	.11½	.09	.09	.06¼	.06⅜	.06
Film scrap, w.w	.15	.14	.15	.15	.16	.15	.16	.12	.12	.11⅛
Iron blues	.37	.36½	.37	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36
Nitrocellulose a/s	.29	.20	.29	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28
Ocher, Fr., light	.03	.02½	.03	.02¼	.02⅝	.02¼	.02⅝	.02¼	.02⅝	.02¼
Red lead	.07½	.06½	.09	.07½	.10⅝	.07½	.08	.07¼	.02¼	.0735
Rosin	6.00	5.15	11.05	5.50	11.75	6.05	7.25	5.05	6.60	5.35
Shellac, bone dry	.31	.19	.23½	.17½	.21	.17	.19	.16½	.24	.18
T. N	.21	.14½	.17	.13½	.14	.12	.12	.10½	.16	.09½
Titanium white	.06	.06	.06	.05⅝	.05⅞	.05⅜	.05⅞	.05⅝	.06½	.05¼
Turpentine	.56½	.48	.50⅝	.40⅜	.48½	.31½	.36¼	.25½	.34½	.28½
White lead	.06½	.06½	.07¼	.06½	.09	.06½	.07	.06	.07¼	.07
Zinc oxide, l. f	.06½	.05	.05¼	.05	.06¼	.05¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06¾	.06¼

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Aletris root	$0.30	$0.27	$0.30	$0.29	$0.45	$0.30	$0.45	$0.38	$0.40	$0.37
Arnica flowers	.30	.15	.33	.25	.35	.27	.33	.28	.75	.27
Belladonna leaves	.18	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.12½	.29	.12
Cascara sagrada bark	.11	.08	.12	.11	.14½	.11⅜	.11⅜	.09½	.12	.09
Dandelion root	.24	.18	.23	.18	.23	.19	.19	.13	.22	.13
Digitalis leaves	.30	.24	.26	.23	.65	.24	.65	.38	.40	.36
Ergot, U.S.P	2.10	.34	2.25	1.35	2.05	1.50	1.65	1.25	2.50	1.25
Golden seal root	2.00	1.05	2.85	2.00	3.55	2.85	3.65	2.75	3.60	2.75
Gum arabic, sorts	.13	.09½	.10¼	.09	.14½	.09¾	.11⅝	.09½	.19	.09½
Henbane leaves	.28	.19	.22	.20	.21	.19	.19	.15	.35	.14
Lanvender flowers, select	1.05	.60	1.05	.63	.60	.50	.50	.40	.45	.40
Lycopodium	.80	.32	1.25	.80	1.40	.95	1.30	.93	2.50	.92
Myrrh	.40	.22	.40	.35	.45	.40	.36	.35	.55	.35
Papain	3.25	1.75	1.75	.95	2.75	.95	2.75	1.08	1.30	1.10
Rhubarb root	.38	.23	.35	.30	.75	.32	.65	.40	.48	.35
Saffron, Spanish	12.25	9.50	18.00	11.50	23.00	14.00	30.00	23.00	44.00	29.00
Senega root	.33	.23	.36	.33	.60	.36	.70	.50	.68	.56
Stramonium leaves	.13	.08	.11	.07	.11	.11	.13½	.10	.17	.13
Tonka beans, Angost	2.75	1.85	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.40	2.40	2.35
Valerian root	.23	.13½	.13½	.11	.11	.09	.12	.08½	.20	.09½
Vanilla beans, Bourb	2.70	2.00	3.75	2.40	4.75	3.25	4.40	3.35	6.00	4.75
Mexican	3.25	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.75	4.00	4.75	4.25	6.00	5.00

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

	1935. H.	1935. L.	1936. H.	1936. L.	1937. H.	1937. L.	1938. H.	1938. L.	*1939. H.	*1939. L.
Beeswax, Afric	$0.23½	$0.21	$0.26	$0.23	$0.29½	$0.25	$0.25	$0.19	$0.24	$0.19
Candelilla wax	.16	.10	.16	.15	.15½	.13	.15¼	.13½	.16½	.15¼
Carnauba wax, 3, chalky	.39	.21	.36	.33½	.38¾	.33	.33½	.29	.36	.27½
Chinawood oil	.35	.088	.1860	.1260	.2400	.1180	.1600	.0920	.26	.14
Coconut oil	.06⅛	.03½	.09¼	.03⅞	.10⅛	.03⅞	.04¼	.03	.04½	.02½
Corn oil, crude	.11	.08¾	.10¼	.08	.10¼	.06½	.08	.06¼	.07	.04⅞
Cottonseed oil, crude	.01050	.0800	.1000	.0750	.1050	.0587½	.0750	.0587½	.06½	.04¾
Japan wax	.08¾	.06	.09¾	.08¼	.11	.09½	.10¾	.09¼	.17	.09¾
Lard	16.90	10.90	13.70	10.25	14.15	8.80	9.65	7.40	8.75	5.75
Lard oil	20.50	13.50	16.25	12.25	16.75	12.75	12.75	10.25	10.75	8.50
Linseed oil	.0960	.0770	.0970	.0880	.1070	.0960	.0970	.0750	.0980	.0780
Menhaden oil	.35	.25	.36	.28	.45	.34	.40	.27	.32	.21
Neatsfoot oil	17.00	16.25	16.75	16.00	18.25	17.00	17.25	15.25	.18¾	.14¾
Olive oil	.94	.80	1.60	.0	1.65	1.15	1.15	.86	1.35	.80
Perilla oil	.10½	.07¼	.11	.08	.13¼	.10½	.11	.09	.1400	.0890
Red oil	.08¾	.06½	.09¾	.07	.10¾	.08¾	.08¾	.06½	.08½	.06½
Sardine oil	.38	.24½	.46	.28	.54½	.36	.46½	.28	.36	.22
Soybean oil	.1000	.0800	.1050	.0700	.1080	.0600	.07	.05¾	.06½	.04½
Stearic acid	.11¾	.09½	.11½	.08½	.12½	.11	.11	.10	.12½	.10
Tallow	.07⅜	.05⅜	.08⅜	.04⅛	.10¼	.05⅞	.06⅝	.04½	.06⅞	.04⅝

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Agar agar, 1	$0.90	$0.52	$0.90	$0.67	$1.15	$0.72	$1.05	$0.85	$1.50	$0.90
Alcohol, S.D. 1	.31	.295	.31	.23	.27	.26	.27	.22	.22	.19⅛
Aloin	1.60	1.30	1.60	1.50	2.00	1.50	2.65	2.00	2.95	2.65
Bismuth subcarbonate	1.65	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.23	1.53	1.22	1.52	1.78
Metal	.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.05
Cadmium metal	.85	.55	1.05	.85	1.60	1.05	1.60	.85	.85	.55
Calomel	1.11	1.01	1.40	1.01	1.59	1.40	1.50	1.18	2.57	1.44
Castor oil	.10	.09½	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.09	.09	.08
Corn syrup, 42°	3.63	3.18	4.10	3.05	4.36	3.11	3.12	2.89	3.27	3.02
Corrosive sublimate, cryst.	.76	.71	1.05	.76	1.30	1.20	1.30	1.05	2.14	1.26
Cream of tartar	.17¾	.17¼	.17¼	.15	.19¾	.15	.22¾	.19¾	.25¾	.22¾
Epsom salt	2.15	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.00	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
Iodine, resubl	1.90	1.65	1.65	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.75	1.50	1.75	1.75
Iron-ammonia citrate, b., s.	.52	.49	.49	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37
Menthol	3.75	2.80	3.75	3.10	3.40	3.10	3.25	3.10	3.10	2.95
Quicksilver, domestic	75.00	69.50	94.00	74.00	97.00	81.00	82.00	72.00	160.00	77.00
Quinine	.51	.51	.53	.51	.53	.53	.54	.53	.54	.54
Santonin	70.00	26.00	43.00	30.00	43.00	25.00	25.00	21.00	55.00	19.00
Silver nitrate	.50	.36⅜	.33¼	.32¾	.33⅜	.32¼	.32⅝	.31½	.31½	.28⅜
Thymol	1.85	1.65	1.65	1.55	1.65	1.55	1.65	1.40	1.50	1.40
Vanillin, ex eugenol	4.00	3.00	3.90	3.75	3.65	3.10	3.10	2.10	2.60	2.10

Essential Oils

Anise	$0.50	$0.40	$0.95	$0.50	$1.35	$0.70	$1.25	$0.70	$0.85	$0.65
Bergamot	1.80	1.30	2.95	1.60	4.00	2.95	4.00	3.65	4.00	3.65
Cassia	1.52	1.10	1.10	.90	1.25	.90	1.20	.84	1.15	.85
Citronella, Ceyl	.28	.22	.29	.18	.42	.32	.42	.32	.36	.32
Clove	.90	.83	1.05	.88	1.25	1.05	1.07	.95	1.55	.95
Geranium, Alg	5.25	4.50	5.25	4.50	4.85	4.00	4.00	2.85	2.75	2.65
Lavender, 30-32%	3.00	2.55	2.75	2.55	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.25	2.00
Lemon, Calif	1.70	.60	3.00	1.00	3.50	2.60	2.50	2.50	3.00	2.00
Italian	1.85	.95	2.85	1.00	3.75	2.60	4.00	3.00	3.50	2.60
Lime, dist., Mexican	6.00	4.35	5.75	5.45	6.10	5.40	5.40	3.35	3.45	2.50
Orange, Calif	3.00	2.00	3.25	2.25	3.25	1.75	1.75	.65	1.40	.76
Italian	2.95	1.50	2.75	1.90	4.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	3.00	1.90
Peppermint, redist	3.20	2.05	2.55	2.10	2.80	1.75	2.35	2.15	2.55	2.20
Spearmint	1.75	1.60	2.00	1.40	1.90	1.65	1.70	1.60	1.80	1.70
Thyme, red	1.35	.58	.85	.68	.85	.69	.85	.69	1.10	.85
White	.80	.65	.80	.80	.85	.78	.85	.78	1.15	.85
Wormwood	2.75	2.45	3.00	2.25	3.00	2.00	3.25	2.65	4.90	2.65

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

Cylinder stock oil, bright, Pa.	$0.23	$0.18½	$0.25	$0.23	$0.29	$0.20	$0.20	$0.18	$0.09½	$0.08½
Gasoline, 65 oct., G.3	.05⅝	.04¼	.05⅝	.04½	.06	.04¼	.04¼	.03⅞	.05	.04⅜
Kerosene, 41-43, G.3	.03¾	.03	.04⅜	.03	.04¼	.03⅜	.04½	.03⅞	.04¼	.03⅜
Paraffin, scale 124-126, N. Y	.03¼	.1090	.0255	.02¼	.0293	.0140	.0235	.0185	.0300	.0290
Petrolatum, L. w	.06	.05¼	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.05¼	.07	.05½
Petroleum thinner, G.3	.05⅞	.05⅞	.06⅜	.05⅞	.06⅞	.05⅞	.06⅜	.05⅜	.05½	.05⅞
Stoddard solvent, G. 3	.06⅜	.06⅜	.06⅞	.06⅜	.07⅛	.06⅜	.06⅞	.05⅞	.06	.05⅞
V.m.p. naphtha, G.3	.06⅞	.06⅛	.07⅛	.06⅞	.07⅛	.06⅞	.07⅛	.06⅜	.06½	.05⅞

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonia sulphate	$24.00	$21.50	$26.00	$24.00	$28.00	$26.00	$27.75	$27.25	$28.00	$28.00
Phosphate rock, Fla., 68%	3.40	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.90	1.90
Potash, manure salt	.48	.43	.55	.48	.58½	.55	.58½	.58¼	.58½	.58¼
Muriate	.46	.40	.50	.45	.53½	.50	.53½	.58½	.53½	.58¼
Soda nitrate	23.50	23.50	25.50	23.50	27.00	25.50	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00
Superphosphate	8.00	7.75	7.75	7.75	8.50	7.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00

* January 1-September 30, 1939.

Wartime Effects on Chemical Prices

Heavy Chemicals

		Price in Dec., 1913.	War period high and date.			Price July 3, 1939.	Price Nov. 17, 1939.
Acid, acetic, 28%	100 lbs.	$1.75	$12.00	(June,	1918)	$2.23	$2.23
Acetic, glacial	100 lbs.	8.00	42.00	(May,	1918)	7.62	7.62
Battery, 66°	100 lbs.	1.00	9.00	(Sept.,	1918)	1.60	1.60
Boric, tech., gran	ton.	140.00	290.00	(Dec.,	1919)	1.50	1.50
Formic	lb.	.14	.38	(Aug.,	1920)	.10½	.10½
Hydrofluoric, 30%	lb.	.03	.11	(Dec.,	1918)	.07	.06
Lactic, 22%	100 lbs.	1.78	7.00	(Jan.,	1917)	2.50	2.50
Muriatic	100 lbs.	1.45	5.00	(Jan.,	1918)	1.05	1.05
Nitric	100 lbs.	4.50	10.70	(Oct.,	1917)	5.00	5.00
Phosphoric, 50%	lb.	.0360	.47	(Jan.,	1917)	.06	.06
Oxalic	lb.	.07½	.80	(March,	1916)	.10¾	.10¾
Sulphuric, 66 deg	100 lbs.	20.00	60.00	(Jan.,	1916)	16.50	16.50
Tannic, tech	lb.	.35½	.80	(Dec.,	1918)	.40	*.40
Alum, ammonia	100 lbs.	1.75	8.00	(Sept.,	1918)	3.15	3.15
Alumina hydrate, light	lb.	.12	.17	(Dec.,	1918)	.12	.12
Hydrate, neavy	lb.	.05	.11	(Dec.,	1918)	.0290	.0290
Sulphate, iron-free	100 lbs.	1.25	7.00	(Aug.,	1920)	1.30	1.45
Sulphate	100 lbs.	.90	3.50	(Nov.,	1917)	1.15	1.15
Ammonia, anhydrous	lb.	.25	.33	(Dec.,	1918)	.04½	.04½
Aqua, 26 deg	lb.	.04¾	.30	(May,	1918)	.05	.05¼
Ammoniac, sal	lb.	.05¾	.22	(July,	1917)	.05½	.05½
Antimony, needle	lb.	.04	.20	(Jan.,	1915)	.12	*.20
Oxide	lb.	.06¾	.35	(Jan.,	1916)	.10	‡..
Arsenic, red	lb.	.05¾	.70	(Dec.,	1916)	.15¾	.19
White	lb.	.02¾	.20	(May,	1917)	.03	.03
Barium chloride	ton.	33.00	160.00	(Apr.,	1920)	77.00	77.00
Bleaching powder	100 lbs.	1.25	14.00	(Jan.,	1916)	2.00	2.00
Blue vitriol	100 lbs.	5.00	23.00	(Jan.,	1916)	4.10	4.75
Calcium acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	7.05	(Jan.,	1916)	1.65	1.90
Chloride, fused	ton.	12.00	23.00	(Jan.,	1917)	20.00	20.00
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.07¾	.45	(Oct.,	1918)	.06½ (gal.)	.06½
Chlorine, liq., tech	lb.	.15	.22	(June,	1918)	.05¼	.05¼
Copperas	100 lbs.	.82½	4.00	(June,	1920)	1.45	1.45
Copper carbonate	lb.	.13½	.45	(Jan.,	1918)	.14	*.19½
Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.60	3.00	(July,	1918)	.95	.95
Lead acetate	lb.	.07¾	.17	(March,	1918)	.10	.11
Arsenate	lb.	.05¾	.15	(Jan.,	1918)	.10	.10
Nickel salts	lb.	.12	.17	(Sept.,	1918)	.13	.13
Phosphorus, red	lb.	.50	1.70	(Jan.,	1918)	.40	.40
Yellow	lb.	.45	2.10	(Jan.,	1918)	.18	.18
Potash carbonate	lb.	.03¼	.70	(Nov.,	1917)	.06½	.06½
Caustic	lb.	.04	1.00	(Feb.,	1916)	.07	.07
Chlorate	lb.	.08¼	.75	(March,	1916)	.09¼	*.09¼
Permanganate	lb.	.09¾	2.75	(Jan.,	1917)	.18½	.18½
Saltcake	ton.	11.50	80.00	(Aug.,	1920)	15.00	15.00
Saltpeter	lb.	.04½	.38	(Jan.,	1916)	.07½	.07½
Soda ash, 58%, light	100 lbs.	.57½	4.50	(Feb.,	1916)	1.10	1.10
Bicarbonate, tech	100 lbs.	1.00	4.50	(Sept.,	1917)	1.70	1.70
Bisulphate, powd	100 lbs.	2.25	6.00	(Jan.,	1918)	3.30	3.30
Caustic, 76%, solid	100 lbs.	1.75	10.70	(Jan.,	1917)	2.30	2.30
Chlorate	lb.	.08¼	.35	(Feb.,	1916)	.06¼	.06¼
Cyanide	lb.	.25	2.00	(Sept.,	1917)	.14	.14
Sal	100 lbs.	.60	2.50	(Nov.,	1918)	1.20	1.20
Silicate, 40°	100 lbs.	.60	3.50	(Oct.,	1918)	.80	.80
Silicate, 60°	100 lbs.	2.00	8.00	(Oct.,	1918)	1.40	1.40
Sulphide	100 lbs.	2.25	12.00	(Nov.,	1918)	2.25	2.25
Sulphite	100 lbs.	2.25	6.00	(Jan.,	1916)	2.10	2.10
Sulphur, comm. flour	100 lbs.	2.00	3.75	(Jan.,	1918)	1.60	1.60
Tin oxide	lb.	.40	1.10	(May,	1918)	.52	‡...
Zinc carbonate, tech	lb.	.08½	.20	(Jan.,	1918)	.14	.14
Chloride, fused	lb.	.04½	.17	(May,	1917)	.04¼	.04¼
Sulphate	lb.	.02½	.07½	(Dec.,	1916)	.02¾	.02¾

Coaltar Chemicals

Acid, benzoic	lb.	.23	9.00	(Dec.,	1916)	.43	.43
Cresylic	gal.	†	1.25	(Aug.,	1918)	.40	*..
Picric	lb.	.50	1.50	(May,	1916)	.35	.35
Salicylic	lb.	.25	4.25	(April,	1916)	.33	.33
Sulphanilic	lb.	†	.45	(Dec.,	1916)	.17	.17
Alphanaphthol	lb.	†	1.25	(Dec.,	1917)	.52	.52
Alphanaphthylamine	lb.	†	1.35	(Jan.,	1917)	.32	.32
Anilin oil	gal.	.10¾	.95	(Dec.,	1916)	.15	.15
Anthracene	lb.	†	1.00	(Dec.,	1919)	.55	.55
Benzol, 90%	gal.	†	.90	(March,	1916)	.16	.16
Betanaphthol, tech	lb.	†	.38	(July,	1921)	.23	.23
Betanaphthylamine, tech	lb.	†	2.00	(Jan.,	1918)	.51	.51
Bismarck brown R	lb.	.45	1.25	(Feb.,	1918)	.37	.37
Chrome yellow G	lb.	†	2.00	(Jan.,	1918)	.65	.65
Creosote oil, 25%	gal.	†	.40	(Jan.,	1920)	.13½	.13½
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	†	1.50	(Jan.,	1917)	.09½	*..
Diethylanilin	lb.	†	5.50	(May,	1918)	.40	.40
Dimethylanilin	lb.	†	1.65	(May,	1920)	.23	.23
Direct black	lb.	†	3.50	(Jan.,	1918)	.50	.50
Fuchsin, basic	lb.	3.00	11.25	(March,	1918)	2.10	2.10
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.02¼	.21	(Aug.,	1920)	.05¾	.06¾
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.06¼	.25	(Feb.,	1917)	.08	.08
Phenol	lb.	.08½	1.50	(Feb.,	1918)	.13	.13
Phthalic anhydride	lb.	†	6.00	(Dec.,	1917)	.14½	.14½
Solvent naphtha	gal.	†	.30	(Jan.,	1917)	.26	.26
Sulphur yellow	lb.	†	.90	(Jan.,	1918)	.30	.30
Toluol	gal.	†	6.00	(Feb.,	1918)	.22	.22
Vat indigo	lb.	.42	1.50	(May,	1917)	.15	.15
Xylol	gal.	†	1.20	(Feb.,	1917)	.26	.26

Fertilizer Chemicals and Materials

Ammonia sulphate	ton.	59.00	157.00	(April,	1918)	28.00	28.00
Blood, dried	unit-ton.	3.30	8.75	(March,	1920)	2.50	3.35
Bones, raw, ground	ton.	28.00	62.50	(March,	1920)	28.00	30.00
Fishscrap	unit-ton.	3.60 & .10	7.50 & 10	(June,	1920)	3.35 & .10	4.25 & .10
Hoofmeal	unit-ton.	2.95	7.50	(March,	1920)	2.65	3.25
Phosphate rock, Fla	ton.	3.00	12.00	(July,	1920)	1.90	1.90
Potash, muriate	unit-ton.	.80	7.30	(Jan.,	1918)	.58½	.58½
Sulphate	unit-ton.	.94	8.00	(Jan.,	1918)	.73¾	.73¾
Pyrites	unit-ton.	.10½	.25	(Dec.,	1917)	*.12	‡...
Soda nitrate	ton.	44.00	110.00	(May,	1918)	27.00	27.00
Sulphur	ton.	22.00	75.00	(Jan.,	1918)	20.50	20.50
Tankage, concentrated	unit-ton.	2.45	7.25	(March,	1920)	2.85 & .10	4.00 & .10

Dyestuffs, Textile, Leather Chemicals

Albumen, egg	lb.	.42	2.40	(July,	1918)	.60	.64
Annatto seed	lb.	.07	.17	(Jan.,	1917)	.06½	.06½
Antimony salt	lb.	.11¾	.75	(Nov.,	1918)	.25¾	*.38
Cochineal	lb.	.45	1.00	(Nov.,	1918)	.35	.35
Cornstarch	100 lbs.	2.34	9.00	(June,	1918)	2.50	2.45
Dextrin	100 lbs.	3.17	9.00	(June,	1918)	3.70	3.60
Fustic, ext., solid	lb.	.08	.55	(Jan.	1916)	.17½	.17½
Gambier, common	lb.	.04½	.40	(Dec.,	1916)	.06¾	.07 Nom.
Indigo	lb.	.75	3.75	(July	1918)	1.63	1.63
Logwood ext., sol	ton.	.08	.90	(Jan.,	1916)	.15	.15
Myrobalans	ton.	28.00	68.00	(Feb.,	1917)	25.50	41.00
Potash bichromate	lb.	.06¾	.50	(Sept.,	1917)	.08¾	.08¾
Prussiate, yellow	lb.	.14	1.30	(Jan.,	1918)	.14	.15
Quebracho	lb.	.04¾	.20	(Jan.,	1916)	.03¾	.03¾
Sago flour	lb.	.02¾	.10½	(Aug.,	1918)	.02½	.04 Nom.
Soda acetate	lb.	.03¾	.35	(July,	1918)	.04	.04
Bichromate	lb.	.04¾	.45	(April,	1920)	.06¾	.06¾
Hydrosulphite, ordinary	lb.	1.30	4.10	(Nov.,	1918)	2.25	* 2.25
Prussiate, yellow	lb.	.10½	.75	(June,	1918)	.09½	.10½
Starch, potato, dom	lb.	.05	.15½	(April,	1918)	.04	*.06
Potato, imp	lb.	.05¼	.16	(April,	1918)	.05	*.07¼
Wheat	lb.	.04¾	.12½	(Dec.,	1918)	.05	*.05¼
Sumac, ground	ton.	15.00	150.00	(Feb.,	1919)	66.00	85.00
Tapioca flour	lb.	.03½	.18	(June,	1918)	.02½	.03 Nom.
Turmeric, Alleppey	lb.	.04¼	.17	(May,	1918)	.06¼	*.09½
Zinc dust	lb.	.06½	.35	(Jan.,	1916)	.06½	.06¼

* Nominal. † No record. ‡ No prices.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Materials

		Price in Dec., 1913.	War period high and date.			Price July 3, 1939.	Price Nov. 17, 1939.
Asphaltum	ton.	36.00	60.00	(March,	1919)	50.00	50.00
Barytes	ton.	19.00	40.00	(Aug.,	1920)	22.85	22.85
Blanc fixe	ton.	57.50	130.00	(Nov.,	1920)	55.00	47.50
Carbon black	lb.	.04	.40	(May,	1918)	.03¾	.03¾
Casein	lb.	†	.20	(Dec.,	1918)	.08¾	.18
China clay, dom	ton.	8.00	25.00	(March,	1919)	9.50	9.50
Imported	ton.	11.00	50.00	(Aug.,	1918)	*22.00	*26.00
Chrome yellow, C.P	lb.	.11	.35	(March,	1918)	.14½	.14½
Chrome green	lb.	.07	.70	(Aug.,	1918)	.21	.21
Copal, Manila, small chips	lb.	.13	.20	(May,	1920)	.08¼	.10¼
Dammar, Batavia	lb.	.20	.60	(March,	1920)	.11⅞	.14¼
Iron blues	lb.	.30	1.50	(July,	1917)	.36	.36
Litharge	lb.	.06¾	.12½	(July,	1917)	.0635	.0710
Lithopone	lb.	.03¾	.08¼	(July,	1920)	.04½	.03¾
Orange mineral, Amer	lb.	.07½	.15	(July,	1917)	.10½	.11
Red lead	lb.	.06	.13	(July,	1917)	.07¾	.08⅛
Shellac, T.N	lb.	.19½	1.60	(Jan.,	1920)	.09½	*.12
Sienna, Ital., burnt	lb.	.04	.16	(Jan.,	1920)	.12¼	.12¼
Talc, Amer	ton.	15.00	40.00	(July,	1918)	14.00	14.00
Turpentine	gal.	.45	2.65	(April,	1920)	.34½	.32½
Umber	lb.	.03	.07½	(Oct.,	1917)	.02⅞	.02⅞
White lead, basic carbonate	lb.	.05¼	.11½	(July,	1918)	.07	.07¼
Basic sulphate	lb.	.05	.11	(July,	1917)	.06¼	.06½
Whiting	ton.	45.00	140.00	(April,	1920)	12.00	12.00
Zinc oxide, Fr., red	lb.	.08⅜	.17½	(April,	1917)	.07½	.07½

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Beeswax, Afr	lb.	.36	.47	(Nov.,	1918)	.19½	.29
Candelilla	lb.	.22	.57	(June,	1918)	.15½	.18
Carnauba, N.C. 3	lb.	.33	.81	(June,	1918)	.31	*.43
Chinawood oil	lb.	.06⅞	.32	(July,	1918)	.20	.24
Coconut oil	lb.	.12½	.20¼	(July,	1919)	.03⅝	.03¾
Cod oil	gal.	.39	1.60	(Oct.,	1918)	.32	.60
Corn oil, crude	lb.	.06½	.20¾	(Jan.,	1920)	.06½	.05½
Cottonseed oil, crude	lb.	.05¾	.22½	(June,	1919)	.05⅝	.05⅝
Degras	lb.	.03	.26½	(Oct.,	1918)	.07	.17½
Grease, house	lb.	.05¼	.16½	(July,	1916)	.04¾	.05¾
Japan wax	lb.	.10½	.27½	(Sept.,	1918)	.11¼	*.17½
Lard	lb.	.10½	.37½	(June	1919)	.06¼	.07
Lard oil, No. 2	gal.	.52	1.50	(Sept.,	1918)	.08⅝	.09
Linseed oil	gal.	.46	2.22	(July,	1919)	.0880 (lb.)	.0930
Menhaden oil, crude	gal.	.36	1.27	(Sept.,	1918)	*.26	.35
Oleo oil	lb.	.08½	.34	(May,	1919)	.08	.09¼
Neatsfoot oil, 20 deg	gal.	.96	3.50	(June,	1918)	.14¾ (lb.)	.19¼
Olive oil, denat	gal.	.83	4.50	(Aug.,	1918)	.82	1.05
Palmkernel oil	lb.	.10½	.22	(Oct.,	1919)	.0360	‡...
Peanut oil, crude	lb.	.06½	1.80	(June,	1919)	.05⅝	*.07
Perilla oil	lb.	†	.26	(Aug.,	1919)	.1020	.1320
Rapeseed oil, denatured	gal.	.38⅝	.25	(Sept.,	1918)	.14	1.00
Red oil, dist	lb.	.06	.20½	(June,	1919)	.06½	.08½
Sardine oil	gal.	†	1.23	(Jan.,	1918)	.34	.32
Soybean oil	lb.	.06¾	.20½	(July,	1918)	.05½	.06
Sperm oil	gal.	.60	2.25	(Dec.,	1918)	.09	.1030
Stearic acid	lb.	.09	.31½	(July,	1919)	.10	.12½
Stearin	lb.	.09¾	.34	(May,	1919)	.05¾	.07¾
Tallow	lb.	.06⅞	.21	(July,	1919)	.05 (lb.)	.06
Whale oil, refined	lb.	.50 (gal.)	1.50	(Sept.,	1918)	.0770	.0910

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Acetanilide, U.S.P	lb.	.21	2.50	(April,	1916)	.32	.32
Acetphenetidin	lb.	.84	42.00	(Nov.,	1916)	1.00	1.00
Acid, citric	lb.	.51	1.25	(Dec.,	1918)	.20	.20
Tartaric	lb.	.31	.83	(April,	1919)	.27¼	.31¼
Alcohol, ethyl, tanks	gal.	2.50	5.60	(Oct.,	1917)	4.46	4.48
Antipyrene	lb.	2.60a	60.00	(Feb.,	1916)	2.00	2.00
Bismuth subnitrate	lb.	1.80	3.20	(April,	1918)	1.23	1.48
Blue mass	lb.	.40	.95	(July,	1918)	1.10	1.47
Caffeine alkaloid	lb.	3.65	13.50	(April,	1918)	2.20	2.20
Camphor, Japanese	lb.	.42½	3.75	(Oct.,	1918)	.48½	.70
Calomel	lb.	.63	2.00	(July,	1918)	1.52	2.57
Castor oil, medicinal, tanks	lb.	.08¾	.30	(Aug.,	1918)	.08	.10½
Chloroform	lb.	.25	.70	(Jan.,	1916)	.30	.30
Codliver oil, Nor	bbl.	23.00	130.00	(July,	1916)	20.00	38.00
Codeine sulphate	oz.	5.50	11.00	(Feb.,	1917)	9.50	9.50
Corn syrup, 42°	100 lbs.	2.01	6.39	(Aug.,	1917)	3.07	2.97
Corrosive sublimate	lb.	.54	1.79	(July,	1918)	1.17	1.99
Cream of tartar	lb.	.24¾	.68½	(July,	1918)	.22¾	.25¼
Epsom salt	100 lbs.	1.05	4.37½	(June,	1917)	1.80	1.80
Formaldehyde	lb.	.08½	.85	(March,	1920)	.05¼	.05¾
Glycerin, C.P	lb.	.20¾	.70	(Oct.,	1917)	.12½	.12½
Dynamite	lb.	.19¾	.70	(Oct.,	1917)	.11½	*.11½
Soaplye	lb.	.14¼	.47½	(March,	1917)	.07¾	.07¾
Saponification	lb.	.16½	.55	(Oct.,	1917)	.08¾	.08¾
Iodine, resub	lb.	3.55	4.50	(Aug.,	1919)	1.75	2.00
Menthol	lb.	2.70	14.00	(Jan.,	1920)	2.95	3.30
Mercury bisulphate	lb.	.37	1.58	(July,	1918)	1.77	2.51
Methanol, 95%	gal.	.46	3.25	(June,	1920)	.31	.31
Morphine sulphate	oz.	4.50	13.80	(Oct.,	1917)	8.80	9.00
Opium, powd	lb.	7.35	33.00	(April,	1917)	12.50	12.50
Quicksilver	flask	40.50	300.00	(Jan.,	1916)	88.00	135.00
Quinine sulphate, U.S.P. XI	oz.	.23	.90	(May,	1918)	.61	.64b
Red precipitate	lb.	.73	2.19	(July,	1918)	1.81	2.66
Saccharin	lb.	1.15	46.25	(Jan.,	1918)	1.45	1.45
Salol	lb.	.55	9.50	(Jan.,	1916)	.90	.90
Santonin	kilo.	57.00	175.00	(May,	1920)	55.00	130.00
Soda benzoate	lb.	.23¾	9.00	(Oct.,	1916)	.46	.46
Bromide	lb.	.45	3.50	(Jan.,	1916)	.31	.31
Strychnine sulphate, cryst	lb.	.50	1.80	(June,	1918)	.42	.50
Thymol	lb.	2.25	17.50	(May,	1917)	1.40	1.50
Vanillin	lb.	5.28	14.40	(Aug.,	1918)	2.10	2.10
White precipitate	lb.	.78	2.29	(July,	1918)	1.76	2.46

a Price in January, 1915. b Plus 4c. per oz. surcharge.

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Aconite root	lb.	.13	.90	(Dec.,	1919)	.25	.45
Aletris root	lb.	.20	1.25	(March,	1920)	.37	.89
Arnica flowers	lb.	.15	3.00	(April,	1917)	.27	.45
Belladonna root	lb.	.09	4.50	(Jan.,	1918)	.17	.40
Leaves	lb.	.23	1.65	(Feb.,	1918)	.12	.24
Cascara sagrada	lb.	.07¾	.19	(Sept.,	1918)	.09	.14
Chamomile flowers, Rom	lb.	.21	1.35	(May,	1917)	.28	.45
Hungarian	lb.	.13	.75	(April,	1916)	.21	.40
Cinchona bark, quills	lb.	.20	.80	(Jan.,	1918)	.53	.70
Digitalis leaves	lb.	.08	.70	(Jan.,	1918)	.36	.40
Ergot	lb.	1.25	5.00	(Dec.,	1919)	1.35	2.90
Golden seal	lb.	4.90	5.75	(April,	1917)	2.75	3.60
Gum arabic	lb.	.08½	.33	(Oct.,	1917)	.10¼	*.24
Tragacanth, Alleppo, No. 1	lb.	1.15	4.15	(Dec.,	1918)	2.25	2.50
Henbane leaves	lb.	.12	2.10	(July,	1918)	.14	*.65
Ipecac root	lb.	1.80	4.75	(Nov.,	1918)	1.00	1.20
Jalap root	lb.	.13	.80	(Aug.,	1919)	.15	.24
Lycopodium	lb.	.38	4.75	(Feb.,	1921)	1.20	4.00
Myrrh	lb.	.13	1.00	(Feb.,	1919)	.39	.65
Rhubarb root	lb.	.16	1.90	(Dec.,	1919)	.46	.60
Saffron, Spanish	lb.	11.50	16.00	(July,	1918)	29.00	38.00
Senega root	lb.	.66	2.50	(Jan.,	1920)	.56	.85
Soapbark, whole	lb.	.08½	.16	(Aug.,	1919)	.10½	.23
Cut	lb.	.10	.26	(May,	1920)	.18	.35
Stramonium leaves	lb.	.08	.22	(Jan.,	1918)	.13	.17
Tonka beans, Angostura	lb.	1.75	1.75	(July,	1919)	2.35	2.40
Valerian root	lb.	.09½	1.65	(Jan.,	1919)	.13	.28
Vanilla beans, Bour	lb.	3.00	3.00	(Aug.,	1919)	5.50	6.00

Essential Oils

Almond, sweet	lb.	.80	2.75	(Dec.,	1918)	.56	1.00
Anise	lb.	1.65	1.50	(Dec.,	1918)	.65	.80
Bergamot	lb.	6.00	7.50	(Sept.,	1917)	3.65	4.00
Cassia	lb.	1.30	3.75	(Nov.,	1918)	.90	1.20
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.48	.61	(Jan.,	1918)	.33	.44
Clove, cans	lb.	1.00	3.50	(Jan.,	1918)	.97	1.45
Eucalyptus	lb.	.45	.70	(Jan.,	1917)	.42	*.59
Geranium, Alger	lb.	7.50	11.00	(Nov.,	1918)	2.65	3.25
Lavender flowers, 30-32% ester	lb.	3.75	11.00	(Dec.,	1919)	2.00	3.75
Lemon, Italian	lb.	2.90	2.00	(March,	1920)	3.20	3.10
Lime, distilled	lb.	.70	2.75	(Jan.,	1917)	2.65	3.75
Orange, Italian	lb.	3.10	11.00	(June,	1920)	1.90	3.00
Peppermint, natural	lb.	3.70	9.00	(March,	1919)	2.30	2.76
Sandalwood	lb.	5.50	13.50	(Jan.,	1918)	4.50	5.25
Sassafras, artificial	lb.	.27	.50	(Dec.,	1918)	.36	*.75
Spearmint	lb.	4.90	13.50	(Feb.,	1920)	1.70	2.09
Wormseed	lb.	1.90	11.00	(July,	1918)	2.25	3.00

* Nominal. † No record. ‡ No prices.

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Heavy Chemicals

Soda Cyanide and Alumina Sulphate Quotations Extended—Soda Silicate Renewed—Soda Metasilicate Prices Higher—Carbon Tetrachloride and Trichlorethylene Remain Firm

The release of first quarter contract prices made their appearance on a broader scale in the market for heavy chemicals last week. With the time fast approaching when contract work will necessarily have to be undertaken, many sellers took the initiative on important chemicals. Prices were carried into the early part of 1940 on ammonia alum, commercial and iron-free, alumina sulphate, barium chloride, precipitated barium carbonate, carbon tetrachloride, perchlorethylene, methyl chloride, soda cyanide, di and tri soda phosphate, soda silicate and trichlorethylene. As announced late the preceding week, quotations for soda metasilicate and sesquisilicate were slightly higher.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Soda metasilicate, c.l., wks., 15c. per 100 lbs.
Sesquisilicate, c.l., wks., 15c. per 100 lbs.
Chrome cake, bulk, $1 per ton.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
149.4	149.4	149.4	147.2

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
99.0	99.0	99.0	99.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

The position of many chemicals was little changed last week. While new business gave further evidence of subsiding, the number of inquiries reaching the market still was large, and sellers were kept busy informing prospective consumers that bookings were about complete in several chemicals for the balance of the year. There was no widespread cancellations in orders despite the clarification of prices for early part of next year. However, it was evident that some of the heavy buying was in anticipation of higher prices, and may be carried over the next few months. New contracts on many chemicals, particularly materials where shortages occurred because of abnormal demands, will contain more definite spreads between maximum and minimum quantities.

Alums. — A leading seller extended current prices for ammonia alum into the first quarter of next year. Firm conditions prevailed in the market for potash and soda alums and business was generally steady. Quotations for potash-chrome alum were strictly nominal.

Alumina Sulphate.—One factor was accepting contracts for the commercial and iron-free at current levels for the early part of 1940. Shipments against contracts remained active. Export inquiry was brisk; September exports totaled 4,844,240 pounds, valued at $53,201, of which 4,537,920 pounds went to Canada.

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—Sellers were actively engaged in soliciting contracts for next year at the unchanged levels announced a few weeks previous. September exports aggregated 663,943 pounds, valued at $110,606, of which the bulk went to South America, Mexico and the Far East.

Ammonia, Aqua. — Firm conditions surrounded the trading in the market. Domestic and export inquiries reached the market in satisfactory volume. Good progress was reported in renewing contracts for next year.

Ammonia Persulphate.—Stocks of material were rather limited, and sellers were not able to take care of any large quantities for the present. No change occurred in the quotations, and prices were very firm.

Ammoniac, Sal.—Trade was awaiting release of next year's prices for the gray and white material. The market was well sold up on current production, and no spot business of consequence was reported, except occasional small lots in the resale market, which passed at much higher prices.

Antimony.—Quiet prevailed in the market for the domestic metal, and spot price remained at the 14c. per pound level. No particular change took place in the market for oxide of antimony, sellers were barely able to take care of regular contract consumers.

Barium Salts.—One seller extended prices into the early part of next year for barium chloride and precipitated barium carbonate. Nominal conditions prevailed in the chlorate, nitrate and hydrate, although prices displayed relatively little change. Demand was only moderate as a rule.

Bleaching Powder.—Shipments moved fairly well against orders already on the books, while new business was somewhat slower. An active export inquiry still prevailed. Good progress was reported in renewing contracts for next year.

Blue Vitriol.—The market fully retained its strong position. A good deal of the current business emanated from abroad, particularly South and Central America, although domestic withdrawals for industrial purposes was satisfactory. Sellers, however, were following a reserved policy in accepting all inquiries at this time.

Calcium Chloride.—Movement of material for ice control work continued to improve last week. Demand for other purposes, particularly concrete acceleration was better. Prices were unchanged and firm. September exports were 6,174,789 pounds, valued at $36,837, of which 5,152,000 pounds went to Sweden.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Current prices were carried into the first quarter of next year by one factor, and contracts were booked subject to quarterly adjustment. Demand against contracts was steady, and the market position was firm.

Chlorine.—Writing contracts for next year continued to occupy the attention of sellers. Progress so far has been very gratifying. The market was in a satisfactory condition, and shipments moved to many channels in fair size volume. September exports amounted to 788,894 pounds, valued at $17,491, of which 673,350 pounds went to Canada.

Chrome Cake.—The bulk material in car lots was advanced $1 per ton to the basis of $16 per ton, reflecting higher replacement costs. New business was accepted at this level.

Copper.—Leading producers continue to adhere to the 12½c. per pound level. Sales were on a pro rata basis, although little evidence of panicky buying was discernible. Conditions in the outside market were still tight, and some business passed at 13¼c. per pound. Dealings in the export market were quiet around 13c. per pound, f.a.s. N. Y. Some attention was directed toward the possibility of a cut in the copper duty in favor of Chile and other favored nations.

Copper Salts.—While the market was nominal in practically all instances, some progress was reported in clearing up back orders on the more important items such as carbonate and oxides of copper.

Copperas.—The market continued in a tight position. Sellers were not able to take care of all inquiries reaching the market. The change in method of steel making by some large producers, has correspondingly reflected in reduced output, despite the current high rate of operations. Prices were unchanged and very firm.

Fluorspar.—Withdrawals remained active in the market last week. Various grades of domestic material were very firm, and the position of the market was regarded as tight because of the sudden spurt in steel operations. No further changes were recorded in the market for the domestic and imported grades.

Glauber's Salt.—A steady interest was disclosed in the market last week. With

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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the lack of any substantial imports, the domestic material showed continued firmness.

Methyl Chloride.—A leading seller will accept contracts for next year at unchanged levels, subject to usual adjustment clause. Dealings were not particularly active at the present.

Nickel Salts.—Trading continued to be characterized by firm conditions. Sellers were able to report more progress in arranging prompt shipments than heretofore, while new business was not as active.

Potash Carbonate.—Little difficulty was encountered in renewing contracts for next year, although most sellers were inserting stricter maximum and minimum spreads. Current position of the market remained unchanged, with output fairly well sold up against contracts.

Potash, Caustic.—Writing of contracts for next year was progressing satisfactorily, and little resistance was reported for 1940 requirements. Most of the difficulty was encountered in making prompt shipments against old contracts.

Potash Chlorate.—Sellers were awaiting arrival of necessary replacements to take care of back orders. In the interim some material passed in the resale market at considerably higher levels. Some definite word was expected regarding prices to usual consumers within the next few weeks.

Potash Permanganate.—Current production was well sold ahead against existing contracts, practically no spot offerings were made. No word was forthcoming regarding contract prices for early part of next year.

Saltpeter.—Shipments moved at a steady pace throughout the past week. Inquiry for export still was good, however, practically all the business was for domestic purposes where sellers have been forced to ration material at times. No word was released concerning next year's prices.

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Soda Acetate.—A much firmer tone prevailed in this direction. A good movement of the various grades considerably strengthened the market in recent weeks.

Soda Ash.—Some tapering off in demand was noticeable. However, orders reached the market in sufficient volume to fully maintain the firmer position established a few months previously. Exports were moving in good volume. A satisfactory response was still in evidence regarding contracts for next year at the unchanged levels.

Soda Bicarbonate.—Sellers were actively engaged in writing contracts for next year at the unchanged basis. Domestic and export business was moderately active.

Soda, Caustic.—Firm conditions predominated in the market, particularly in the electrolytic grades. Inquiries were somewhat slower, however. Shipments moved against contracts in good-size quantities to many consuming channels. Export business remained brisk.

Soda Cyanide.—A leading producer will accept business for the early part of next year at the current levels. The heavy demand noted for several weeks subsided to some extent, but nevertheless was sufficient to keep sellers pressed to make prompt deliveries.

Soda Hydrosulphite.—Current position of the market was very strong. Demand from domestic sources absorbed practically all spot stocks, and in the absence of any sizable imports, the market was unable to take care of all inquiries.

Soda Metasilicate.—As reported in the late market section of the November 13th issue, a leading producer announced contract prices for the first quarter of 1940 for the granular, car lots, works, $2.35 per 100 pounds, an advance of 15c. per 100 pounds.

Soda Phosphate.—Quotations established a short time ago for the di and tri will be carried into the early part of next year. Shipments moved against old contracts at a satisfactory pace, with a good inquiry prevalent for export purposes.

Soda Sesquisilicate.—A leading seller released prices for the first quarter of next year, making car lots at the works $2.90 per 100 pounds. Quotations for less than car lots were on a delivered basis, with the usual differentials according to quantity.

Soda Silicate.—Quotations were carried into the early part of 1940. Contracts will be booked for next year at firm levels, subject to usual quarterly adjustments. A good inquiry prevailed in the market from domestic and foreign sources last week.

Soda Silicofluoride.—No word was heard regarding contract prices for next year in the domestic material, while nominal conditions still prevailed in the spot market in the absence of any excess supplies over contracts. Limited stocks of imported were available, ranging from 5½c. to 6c. per pound.

Soda Sulphide.—A firm price tone ruled in the market last week. Shipments moved to consumers in good volume against contracts. Imports from Germany were no longer a factor in the market, with September imports totaling only 77,063 pounds, valued at $1,298.

Sulphur, Refined. — Consumers displayed little hesitation in accepting prices for next year on various grades of commercial sulphur, which were announced the preceding period at the same levels. Current withdrawals were holding satisfactorily.

Trichlorethylene. — A leading producer released prices at the current levels for the first part of 1940. Shipments for dry-cleaning and solvent purposes continued steady.

Tin Salts.—The market lacked any new price developments. Sellers were not quoting on tin crystals, anhydrous stannous chloride of tin and tin oxide. Anhydrous tetrachloride of tin held at 25c. per pound. Straits metal was nominal around 51c. per pound. The procurement division of the Treasury Department has asked for bids on 400,000 pounds of pig tin to be submitted November 28.

Zinc Sulphate. — A firm price tone ruled in this direction during the past week. Interest from regular consumers was steady.

Acids

Shipments against contracts continued steady in the market for mineral acids last week. Several acids remained in a tight position, and sellers were not able to offer a great deal of material in the spot market for the present. Sulphuric was in a strong position, and supplies, aside from quantities for regular customers, were not large. Demand for acetic remained satisfactory, and the position of the market lost none of the improvement of the past several weeks. No definite word was forthcoming regarding next year's prices for important acids, but indications were that some prices would soon be released.

Acetic.—Conditions in the market underwent little change last week. Activity tapered off to some extent, but was sufficient to keep the market in a better position than for some time. Quotations were steady to firm.

Chromic.—No word was head as yet concerning next year's prices. The market was in an excellent position, and shipments moved to regular channels in fair size volume.

Formic.—Firm conditions were still in evidence in most directions last week. Leading consumers displayed a satisfactory interest in the market.

Gallic.—The market remained in a nominal position. No definite prices could be mentioned in view of the uncertain conditions surrouning raw material replacement costs.

Muriatic.—Shipments moved against contracts in good volume during the past week. Prices were unchanged, but the tone of the market was very firm. September exports totaled 898,435 pounds, valued at $13,303, of which 610,975 pounds went to Cuba and 139,500 pounds to the Dominican Republic.

Nitric.—Interest in the market remained at active levels last week. Nothing new was divulged concerning prices, and the tone of the market held firm.

Oxalic.—Shipments moved to various consumers at a moderate pace, and demand was along broad lines. Prices ruled firm. Imports into Canada during the 12 months ended March, 1939, totaled 344,911 pounds, against 247,407 pounds in the preceding fiscal year. The Netherlands and Germany were the largest importers.

Sulphuric.—The market experienced continued heavy shipments against old contracts last week. In view of the broader demand from important consumers, sellers were not able to offer much material aside from regular contracts. Many inquiries reaching the market were not taken care of, and some delays will necessarily follow until the situation clears up. No definite word was released regarding quotations for tanks in various grades of acid, although indications pointed toward a renewal of carboy prices for the early part of next year.

Baltimore, Nov. 15.—Conditions in the sulphuric acid market continue unchanged, with the producers still in the position of getting plenty of inquiries, but having to fill orders taken at the old figures of $12 per ton for 60-degree and $15 per ton for 66-degree acid to absorb the supplies available. Those plants which have acid over and above their contract requirements, of course, manage to obtain advances over this level, and in consequence the production is pushed as much as possible. The output is still reported to be short of the demand, and the market remains strong, with the figures consumers are willing to pay very attractive. Oleum is in much the same position, with the old orders being filled on the basis of $18 per ton for 20 percent stocks.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Insecticides

Developments of importance were absent in the market for agricultural insecticides and fungicides during the past week. Most of the domestic activity was confined to the South and Southwest territories. A good inquiry remained in evidence for export purposes, with the majority coming from South and Central American countries. Prices were firm and in conformity with those established previously.

Calcium Arsenate.—The market was devoid of any new developments last week. Demand was dull, and prices were without change.

Lead Arsenate.—Quiet conditions continued to prevail. Pricewise a firm tone predominated.

A. R. Maas to Erect Soda Pyrophosphate Plant

A. R. Maas Chemical Company, Los Angeles, plans an addition to its plant for the production of soda pyrophosphate. The new unit, expected to be in production by January 1, 1940, will have a daily production capacity of 35,000 pounds.

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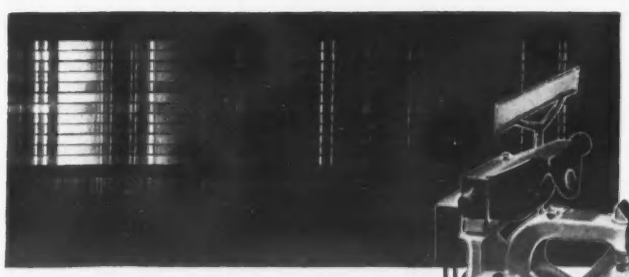
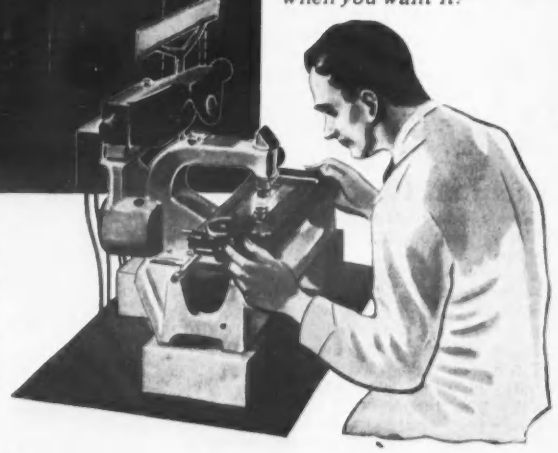


(Above) This photographic plate shows all the substances present in the sample analyzed, and the quantity of each. It shows minor impurities whose presence could be determined only with difficulty by other means.

(Right) This is the instrument that measures precisely the density of the Spectrograph lines, and thus indicates the quantity of each substance present in the sample.



DIAMOND ALKALI COMPANY

PITTSBURGH AND EVERYWHERE

Technical Discussions at N.P.V.L.A. Convention

—*Continued from page 25*

oiticica, with soft-dry oils, such as castor, was suggested as useful. There was general feeling that formulation should be adjusted to the oil, as attempting to go the other way could not be satisfactory, and that the past could well be forgotten in going ahead.

Sealing Plaster

Variations of Federal specification TT-P-56 for priming smooth, hard plaster surfaces were discussed by Ted Hawlish, who suggested that 100 pounds of lead-zinc-titanium paste in 5 gallons of sealer oil thinned with mineral spirits was satisfactory but had to be made as used to avoid livering. The Montreal formula of titanium-calcium pigment and asbestine in sulphur chloride-treated, heat-bodied linseed oil was mentioned as satisfactory.

The influence of reactions in plaster during drying was offered for consideration as an influential factor in sealing (subject covered by New England club in a federation paper several years ago). And checking the moisture of the plaster was advised.

Clarifying Paints

Various methods in use for straining and clarifying paints and varnishes—gravity straining, settling, filter-pressing, centrifuging—were outlined by M. M. Loeserman to start an experience meeting. One operator said he had trouble keeping dust out of the batch. Use of baffles was suggested as a preventive. Another said that varnishes made with bodied oils and hard résins had a tendency to separate if not carefully filtered.

Fire Prevention

Plant fires usually are caused by spontaneous combustion, flashing of materials heated beyond the ignition point, or ignition of combustible vapors generally by a spark, according to Kenneth Tyson. The best prevention of the first, he said, was good housekeeping. Definite inspection duties should be carried out continuously, he advised. Knowing ignition points and watching heating would prevent fires from the second cause. Ventilation is the best guard against accumulation of hazardous vapors.

Factory personnel should be trained to meet fire emergencies, Mr. Tyson urged. Proper equipment properly located is important. He described a new firefighting device known as a fog nozzle and related an experience which proved its efficacy. This works on ordinary water pressure, and in his case the hose was a five-eighths inch one.

Stable Aluminum Paint

Studies to perfect a ready-mixed aluminum paint that would retain its leafing under heat, agitation, moisture, and long storage were reported by C. S. Fleming and William Millema. These causes of loss of leafing were reviewed. The opinion was expressed that the stability test in Federal specification TT-A-466 was not suitable for pastes for ready-mixed paints. Aging of the oils caused loss of leafing, it was said. Lead and to a lesser degree zinc and lime destroy leaf retention.

Heating to 300°F. or treating on a boiling water bath was said to be a dependable test. Exposure in open cans to the sun was suggested as an accelerated test. Leafing, it was said, could be restored, and can be maintained, by the use of a special vehicle containing an alkyd and a cobalt drier.

The use of dry cans was helpful, one observer said. Use of zinc was particularly disapproved. The addition of stearic acid was said to give but temporary improvement.

Titanium Chalking

The behavior of the new nonchalking titanium white pigments was discussed by R. L. Wharton. He said that in exterior enamels "Titanox-AA" had given results equal to a mixture of 60 percent of "Titanox-A-168" and 40 percent of antimony oxide, with an excellent hiding power. "Titanox-A NC" and "Titanox-L" showed practically no chalking after a year's exposure, he said. The former has a lower hiding power and a poorer color.

The proportion of titanium dioxide can be doubled in house paints by means of the new "Titanox" pigments without changing chalking characteristics, Mr. Wharton said. A mixture of 15 percent of dioxide and 35 percent of magnesium silicate was mentioned, but he considered about 25 percent of the latter a better proportion. The new nonchalking pigments, he added, were similar to the leaded titanium dioxide in tint-retention value, and increased the hiding power of tinted paints. The chalk-retention of the NC pigment, he said, was not so high as that of former titanium dioxide pigments.

Production Control

A method of laboratory control of production was briefly sketched by Adolph Pahl. Checking against a standard panel was suggested for color, body, drying, and other properties. Batch samples and panels are kept under an index system. Sunlight color matching is employed. Body is tested by the knife method, the Ford cup, Gardner mobilometer, or Stormer viscosimeter according to the product.

Dr. H. A. Gardner spoke briefly on the use of the glossmeter.

A brief review of the Chicago meeting of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs was given by A. E. Stauderman, retired president. On the motion of President Ernest T. Trigg, the convention passed a vote of appreciation of Mr. Stauderman's work.

Submerged Fouling

A scientific description of the fouling of submerged surfaces and the biological approach to the preparation of antifouling points was given by Dr. Claude E. ZoBell, of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California. This covered work done in connection with the United States Navy Department on what the speaker called a troublesome and expensive problem the responsibility for the solution of which, he said, rested squarely on paint manufacturers. He laid the technological lag in this respect to the complexity of the problem. He was aware of no practical method that gives ships' bottoms satisfactory protection.

Dr. ZoBell showed that once an organism has attached itself to a submerged surface its removal is difficult, and the accumulation of such adherents is rapid. The nearest approach to protection is through the use of a coating which will discourage the attachment and growth of these organisms. Such coatings, he said, lack permanent effect; they are usually mere anticorrosive rather than antifouling preparations. He made the point that dark surfaces attract barnacle larvae more than light or bright surfaces do. An interesting life history of barnacles was given. The early stages of this, the speaker said, must be properly considered if any progress is to be made toward better protective service, early poisoning that is continuous being necessary.

BEFORE building its huge carbon black plant at Sunray, Texas, Continental Carbon Company made a careful survey of the present needs of the rubber industry. The plant, therefore, is designed and constructed so as to produce blacks that meet the demands accurately and efficiently. Rubber production calls for blacks classified according to rate of cure and processing qualities. We have found that seven grades, from fast cure and easy processing, to slow cure and hard processing, cover practically all the requirements. Continental's plant is laid out in seven distinct, separate units. The product of each of these units can be kept separate throughout every stage of the manufacturing process—from burner tip to package. Users are therefore assured of a consistent uniformity in every grade. An exceptionally rigid system of laboratory control gives further assurance of quality and uniformity. The grades, listed below, are produced in both Compressed and Dustless forms:

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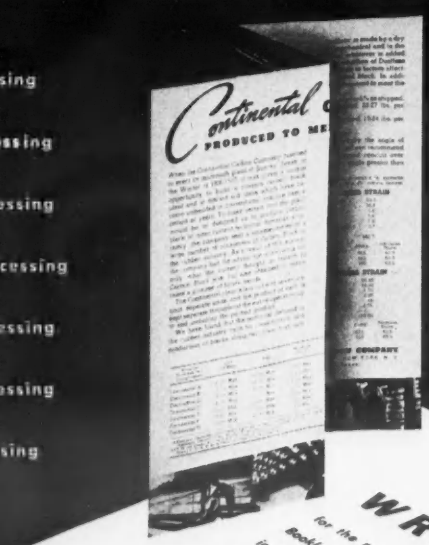
CONTINENTAL C:
Medium Cure, Easy Processing

CONTINENTAL D:
Medium Cure, Medium Processing

CONTINENTAL E:
Medium Cure, Hard Processing

CONTINENTAL F:
Slow Cure, Medium Processing

CONTINENTAL G:
Slow Cure, Hard Processing


Continental
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WRITE
for the new Continental Booklet "The Modern Trend in Carbon Black," which gives complete information on these various grades of Blacks.

Factory Bookkeeping

The use and procedure of formula and batch tickets were described by Bert Pennington. He enumerated the fifteen items recorded on a ticket to identify a product, the method of its preparation, its physical characteristics, the packaging, and formula details. He told how this ticket is routed for operations, for costing, and filing.

Grinding Mills

Roller, pebble, and stone mills were compared in their operations by R. Rucker. The rapidity of roller mills was said to be a factor; their use is satisfactory on enamels; losses are small.

Pebble mills were suggested for large batches. The obviating of preliminary mixing was given as one of their good points. Losses on these mills, even of volatiles, are very small, the speaker said. He suggested holding out some of the thinner for use in cleaning the mill, the washings being stirred into the batch. Losses are relatively large on stone mills, but these are useful for grinding hard pigments. They are slow.

Discussion brought out that temperature is a factor in mill performance and that contamination by atmospheric dust must be guarded against.

Color Standards

A ramified discussion of permanent color standards and their use was opened by W. J. Quinn. He pointed out the shortcomings of lard oil standards, porcelain discs, lacquered sheets, and the photoelectric cell. There is a need for better harmony between color cards and actual paint colors, he said. Individual buyers should be given paints from the same batch on reorders as far as possible.

One observer said that he had finally obtained satisfactory porcelain panels; he mentioned the difficulty of exactly matching lighter shades by means of metal panels. Mineral oils have been used instead of lard oil, but these were said to have tinting power of their own. Standardized enamel colors could be procured from two concerns, it was said. These are more expensive than the satisfactory porcelain panels.

Methods of lighting—of looking at colors—were discussed. The use of fluorescent lamps was explained in this connection. The effects of different light values were mentioned. Care of fluorescent lamps apparently had troubled some.

Industrial Complaints

In handling complaints on industrial finishes three factors must be given consideration—the material, the surface, and the conditions of application—said M. M. Loeserman. Careful checking of the material in actual application was suggested as the first step. Surface faults are usually obvious, the speaker said.

Application procedure offers a variety of causes for complaints, Mr. Loeserman said. These call for thorough investigation with the actual applier as this alone will uncover hidden factors.

Trouble shooters must work by elimination; they must have intuition, tact, a knowledge of psychology, and ability to ask leading questions, he declared.

Fish Oils in Paints

The treatment and application of California sardine oil as a drying oil were discussed by W. H. Dexter. Freezing out of stearins gave this oil an iodine number of between 195 and 200, he said. Further refinement was possible, but depended commercially on the marketing of the by-products.

Much secrecy surrounds the use of sardine oil, Mr. Dexter said, but it can be evaluated in comparison with vegetable drying oils for durability, waterproofness, drying, tack, elasticity, afteryellow, and hardness. The objectionable odor has been got rid of. But the oil causes a loss of aftergloss.

Ideas varied among several observers in respect of the optimum temperature for cooking sardine oil; some said 535° F.; some went as high as 605° F. The "cloud" of cooked sardine oil was said to be a very good drying phase; it could be avoided by cooking first to about 485° F.

Checking Phenolics

The difficulties arising from lack of uniformity on the part of manufacturers' methods of stating the characteristics of phenolic resins were related by J. B. Heymes. He felt that adoption of a uniform system would be helpful to the user. Performance tests were noted as important, more so in many ways than records of physical characteristics; as melting point and acid value, for example, mean nothing after the resin has been cooked with an oil. The Brown heat test was suggested, but this was not considered accurate.

Lack of uniformity was blamed on resin manufacturers and the paint and varnish industry, too. It was suggested that the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, perhaps with the cooperation of the American Society for Testing Materials, should endeavor to induce all to use a uniform system and attempt to develop improved control tests.

Painting Iron and Steel

The development of paint systems for painting iron and steel was discussed by G. H. P. Lichthardt, senior chemical testing engineer for the California Division of Highways. This, he said, demands extensive study, not only of finish formulas, but also of surfaces, climatic conditions, and atmospheric contaminations, such as exist with respect to overhead railroad crossings. A paint coat will entrap adsorbed hydrogen sulphide, and trouble will always ensue. Sulphur compounds in smoke will deleteriously affect even red lead primer coats.

Many conditions met in eighteen years of work on specifications were related by the speaker. The use of specifications was defended on the grounds of uniformity. Long-time service tests were considered necessary. Special provisions are made in contracts for recognition of improvements.

Factory priming had not been found fully satisfactory, because of the effects of transportation factors. Protection is the first objective; good results have been obtained in endeavors to get special color effects in the finishing coat. Succeeding coats are designed primarily to protect the important priming coat.

Lead in House Paint

Climatic conditions influence the optimum lead content of a good house paint, said L. A. Thompson; but he felt that 100-percent lead was the best approach to all-around satisfaction under normal conditions.

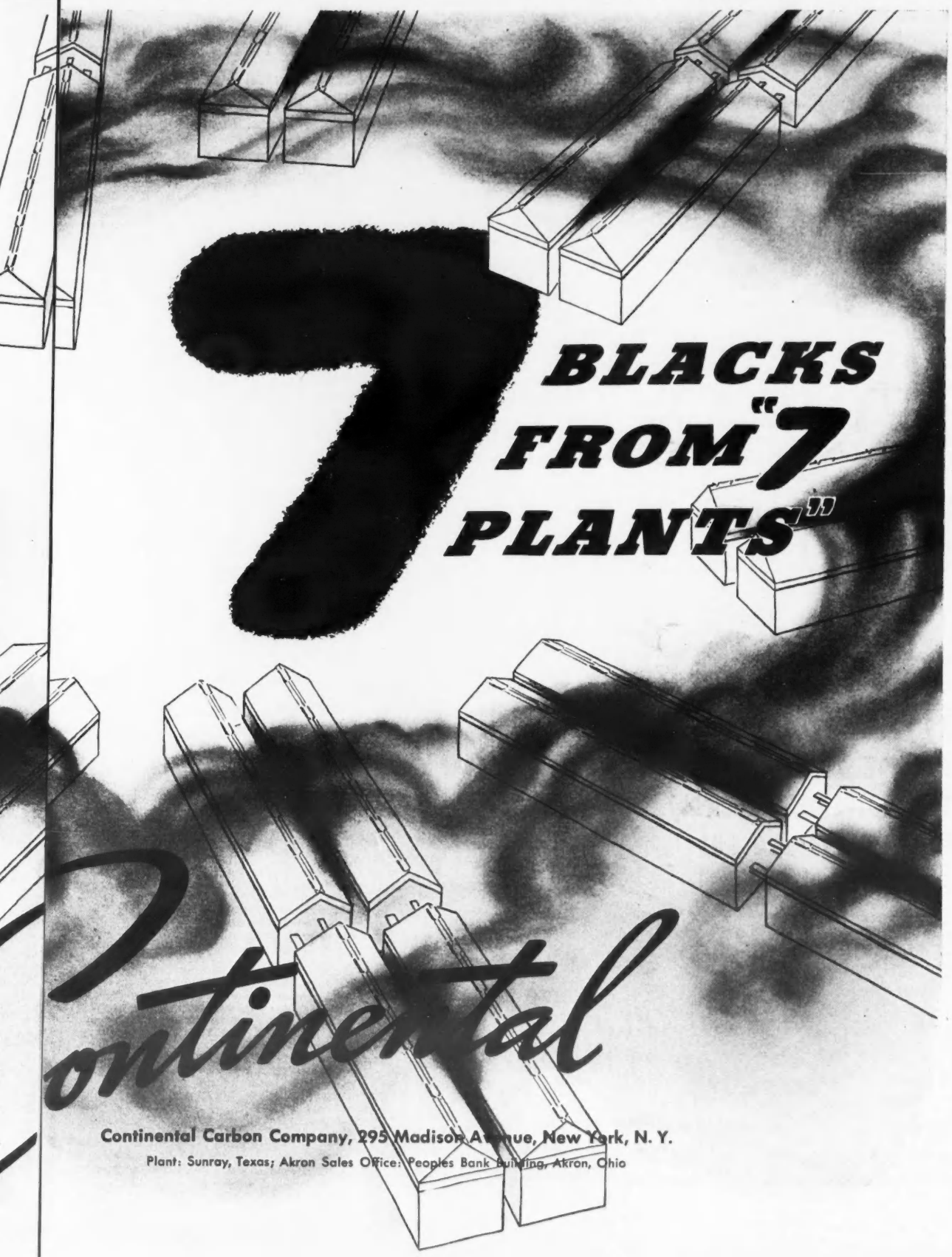
For variations to meet climatic conditions he suggested 50 percent to 75 percent of white lead and the remainder zinc oxide in areas of high humidity; 35 percent to 45 percent of white lead when used with titanium alone or with zinc oxide also; 25 percent to 50 percent with zinc sulphide; 50 percent to 60 percent in combination with leaded zinc oxide; no white lead where hydrogen sulphide is present in the atmosphere.

The influence of incorrect application was noted by one commenter.

Exposure Tests

Exposure of test panels at 45 degrees is not satisfactory alone, said J. P. Cornell; comparative vertical tests are necessary. The slanted panels, he said, aggravate the usual influences of exposure; they accelerate weathering; they do not allow proper evaluation of tint changes because of their rapidity; they suffer more from erosion; they collect moisture abnormally.

(To be continued)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Chemical Engineers Discuss War Materials

—Continued from page 5

silk, tin, tungsten, and wool, said Mr. Robinson.

As less vulnerable "critical" materials, which are those produced in this country, but in insufficient amount for war purposes and civil purposes combined, so that restricted civil use would have to be made to procure enough for military use, Mr. Robinson named the following: asbestos, cadmium, coffee, cork, cryolite, flaxseed, fluorspar, graphite, hides, iodine, kapok, nux vomica, opium, phenol, picric acid, platinum, scientific glass, tanning materials, titanium, toluene and vanadium.

All of these have important peacetime use which would suffer as a result of the war demand, Mr. Robinson said. Phenol, for example, he said, is being used in making synthetic plastics and as a disinfectant, titanium for the manufacture of white pigments for paints, opium and nux vomica for the preparation of important medicinal drugs.

The list of essential chemicals which will be required in large amounts by the Army and Navy for the manufacture of explosives and war agents is a considerable one, according to Mr. Robinson. It includes acetic acid, acetone, ammonia, benzene, caustic soda, chlorine, grain alcohol, methanol, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, picric acid, phenol, potash, soda ash and toluene.

The bulk of these chemicals go into the manufacture of explosives of various sorts and chemical agents, Mr. Robinson explained. Practically all modern explosives are mixtures of nitrated organic compounds which require the use of sulphuric and nitric acids in their manufacture, he said. Ammonia goes into ammonium nitrate, which is likely to be most widely used in high explosives, and into ammonium picrate, which is used in armor-piercing projectiles because of its insensitive character, he added. Acetone, acetic acid, and the alcohols, he pointed out, are used as solvents for lacquers, plastics, and smokeless powder. Chlorine, he said, is the basic raw material used in the synthesis of most chemical war agents such as mustard gas and chlorpicrin. Toluene, he said, is the basis for the famous TNT and is largely used in other, less widely known, explosives. Mr. Robinson further said:—

Many of these chemicals cannot be used for the manufacture of munitions in their usual commercial purity and must be subjected to additional purification to meet Army and Navy specifications. This is because ammunition is subjected to extremes of temperature and humidity and must function perfectly. It is no exaggeration to say that many of the fires and explosions which have occurred at one time or another in munitions plants and storage depots have been due to materials which have been insufficiently purified.

All of the chemicals on the above list of essentials are produced in this country, but phenol, picric acid, and toluene are not produced in sufficient amount to supply the wartime needs of the government in addition to the civilian requirements. Of these three, toluene is the most conspicuous. The only sure source of this critical material in any reasonable amount are the byproduct coke ovens. When running at full capacity, these ovens will produce a huge amount of crude toluene which, however, must be highly refined before it can be successfully nitrated for ammunition purposes.

None of the chemicals listed is used in ammunition as such but is a raw material for the manufacture of the particular explosive or chemical agent. At present there are in this country virtually no plants for the production of military explosives on a wartime scale, and there is little likelihood of any such plants being built until after a war is declared.

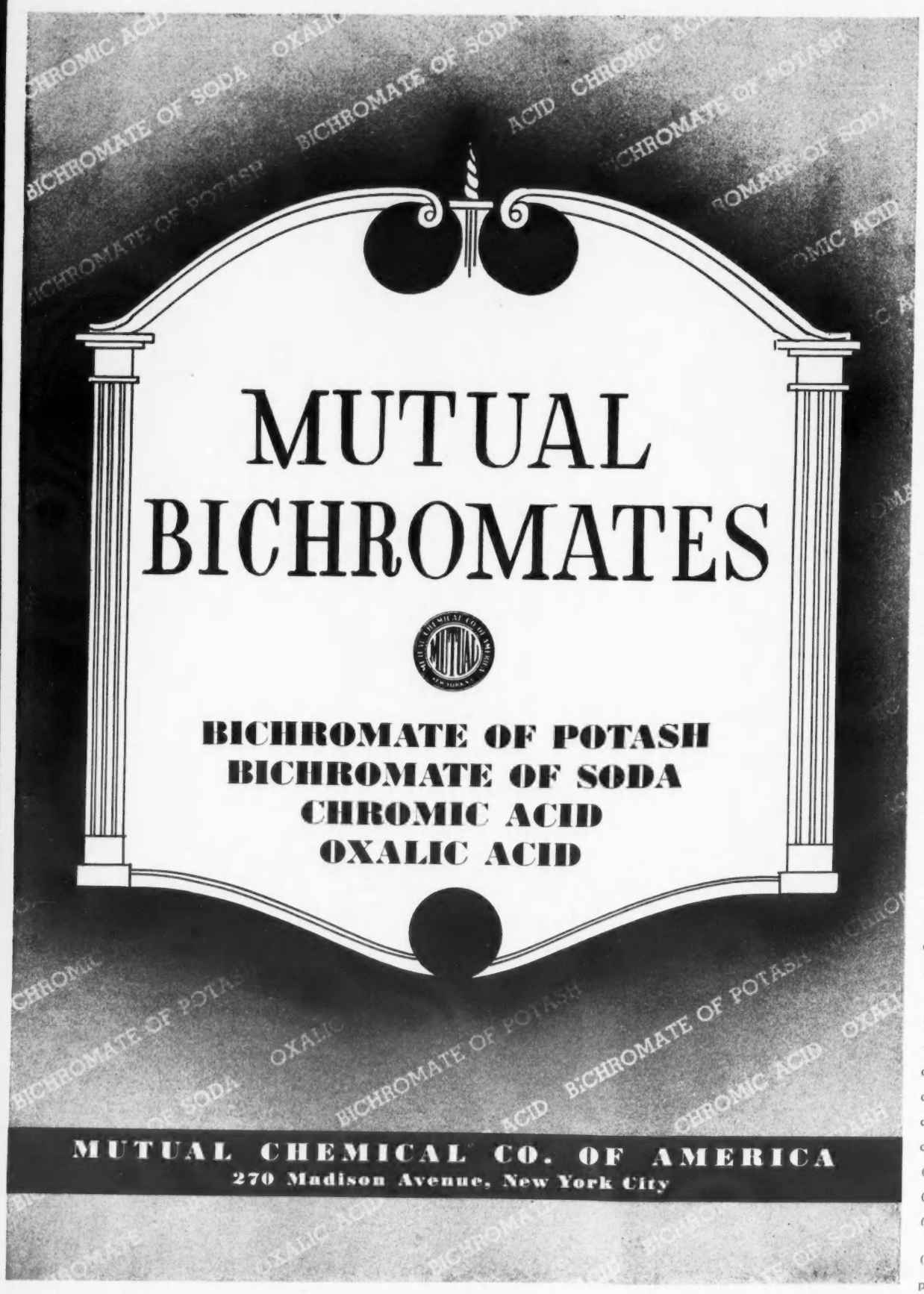
Eighteen highly scientific papers reporting advances in engineering research and the application of chemical engineering to industry and public health were discussed at the meeting. Subjects were concerned with heat transfer, distillation, absorption, desorption and other diffusional processes.

Webster N. Jones, dean of the school of engineering of Carnegie Institute of Technology, was re-elected president. Other officers re-elected to serve were:—

Vice-president, James G. Vail, of the Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary and executive secretary, Stephen L. Tyler, New York; and treasurer, C. R. DeLong, New York.

The following directors were elected to serve for a term of three years each:—

George Granger Brown, of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Charles R. Downs, of Weiss & Downs, consultants, New York; A. B. Newman, of the College of the City of New York; and J. H. Perry, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington.



L.H. Brown Presented With Vermilye Medal

Philadelphia, Nov. 14, 1939

The Vermilye Medal was presented by the Franklin Institute tonight to Lewis H. Brown, president of Johns-Manville Corporation, in recognition of "outstanding contribution in the field of industrial management." In accepting the medal, presented by Philip C. Staples, president of the institute, Mr. Brown declared that the "first and greatest task" of those who would solve the nation's problems was "to set out courageously to rebuild confidence in America."

The fallacious doctrine, Mr. Brown said, that the motive power for America's economic life can no longer be supplied through the initiative and energy of a free people, cannot be accepted, but is now dependent upon an omnipotent centralized government. He added that American enterprise system must be restored through applied scientific research and the stimulation of new business ventured to a basis where government spend-lend respirators can be finally and permanently dispensed with.

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following trade openings should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or to any district office or cooperative office of the bureau, and not to this publication. When writing give the number of the item:—

Acetic acid:—Cairo, Egypt; purchase (4509).
Aluminum sulphate:—Cali, Colombia; agency (4541).
Aniline:—Cairo, Egypt; purchase (4509).
Aniline salt:—Cairo, Egypt; purchase (4509).
Bleaching powder:—Cairo, Egypt; purchase (4571).
Blue Vitriol:—Cairo, Egypt; purchase (4509).
Blue Vitriol:—Izmir, Turkey; purchase (4520).
Borax:—Stockholm, Sweden; purchase (4507).
Borax: acid:—Stockholm, Sweden; purchase (4507).
Carbon:—Brussels, Belgium; purchase (4570).
Carbon Black:—Stockholm, Sweden; purchase (4507).
Chemicals: — Cairo, Egypt; purchase (4510).
Chemicals:—Para, Brazil; agency (4592).
Chemicals:—Cairo, Egypt; agency (4599).
Chemicals:—Namur, Belgium; purchase (4497).
Chemicals:—Caracas, Venezuela; agency (4558).
Chemicals: — Brussels, Belgium; purchase (4498).
Chrome Sulphate:—Cairo, Egypt; purchase (4509).
Cobalt Oxide:—Stockholm, Sweden; purchase (4507).
Copper Sulphate:—Izmir, Turkey; purchase (4520).
Degras:—Alexandria, Egypt; purchase (4503).
Drugs:—Tel-Aviv, Palestine; purchase (4518).
Dyes: — Sourabaya, Java; purchase (4514).
Dyes:—Cali, Columbia; agency (4540).
Dyes: — Alexandria, Egypt; purchase (4547).
Dyestuffs:—Vila Nova de Gaia, Portugal; purchase (4597).

Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals

Myrobalans Score Another Sharp Advance — Quebracho Higher —Wattle Bark Firmer—Gambier Common and Cubes Easier —Contract Renewals for Bichromates Very Satisfactory

Demand for most dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals was only moderate last week. There was less disposition to order out in anticipation of future needs, and with inventories in the hands of consumers considerably strengthened, a marking time policy seemed to be the general rule. Prices continued to show more stability, and the only fluctuations were confined to tanning materials where higher replacement costs brought about some advances.

Another sharp advance occurred in myrobalans, reflecting the additional freight among other things in making replacements. Quebracho extract, solid and clarified scored another fractional advance, while gambier was slightly easier. Sellers were well booked ahead on cutch, and business for next year was expected to be at slightly higher levels to cover additional replacement costs.

Sellers reported excellent results in renewing contracts for next year in bichromates at the firm levels announced a short time ago. Spot position of the market was still tight, and little export business was consummated, with most sellers booked ahead for the balance of the year.

Demand for corn derivatives was only fair last week, although sellers report a good amount of business still on the books for shipment. Corn ground of eleven refiners of starches, syrups, sugars and other derivatives of corn for the month of October totaled 8,113,487 bushels, against 7,589,250 bushels in the preceding month and 6,105,872 bushels in the like month a year ago. For the first ten months the grind amounted to 57,610,000 bushels, compared with 54,320,446 bushels in the like period a year ago.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Myrobalans, J1, $5 per ton.
J2, $5 per ton.
Quebracho ext., solid, ½c. per lb.
clarified, ½c. per lb.
Wattle bark, E. African, $1.50 per ton.

Reduced

Gambier, common, 1c. per lb.
cubes, Singapore, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
148.3	148.5	148.4	147.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride.—No new price developments occurred in the market. Prices for the solution and crystals were firm, but unchanged. Business was fairly steady.

Potash Bichromate.—Sellers encountered no difficulty in renewing contracts for next year at the unchanged levels. The spot position of the market remained tight, with little new business or export inquiries taken.

Potash Prussiate. — Firm prices prevailed in the market during the past week. Red was still available in limited quantities. Demand was moderate.

Soda Bichromate. — Sellers were actively engaged in renewing contracts for next year at the firm levels released a short time ago. A number of inquiries still reached the market, and sellers were not able to provide prompt shipments for all, with bookings about completed for the remainder of the year.

Soda Prussiate. — No word was released concerning next year's prices for contracts. Spot prices were without change, and the tone of the market remained firm. Business was moderately active.

Zinc Dust. — Prices were without change, but the market was firm. Domestic and export inquiries reached the market in satisfactory volume.

Dyestuffs

Annatto. — Dealings in the market were generally confined to small lots. Sellers adhered to quotations in force previously.

Archil. — Supplies of material were negligible. Shipments were slow in arriving, and available stocks were virtually exhausted.

Cochineal. — The market underwent no particular change last week. Sellers were taking care of regular consumers for moderate quantities. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Fustic.—Interest in the market was retained at steady levels during the past week. Prices were in line with those established previously.

Hypernic.—Firm conditions prevailed in this direction throughout the week just ended. Shipments moved at a fair pace.

Logwood.—Usual consumers supplied a moderate call last week. The position of the market remained favorable, and prices were well sustained.

Turmeric. — The market remained a strictly nominal affair. There was little material available in the spot market, and demand was quiet.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Domestic material moved to consuming channels direct from production. Little or no imported material was available. Prices for the light and dark were unchanged and firm.

Albumen, Egg.—Demand was not very active, and usually confined to moderate quantities. No change was disclosed in the quotations. Price for imported was strictly nominal, and stocks were not large.

Dextrin.—Shipments moved against previous bookings at a good pace. Volume of new business was somewhat lower, but a fairly satisfactory inquiry was still prevalent in the domestic and export market. Prices ruled unchanged.

Egg Yolk.—Consumers displayed only moderate interest in the market last week. Prices for domestic and imported remained at previous levels.

Starch.—Nothing new occurred in the way of price developments for various grades of starch during the past week. Prices for corn starch were well maintained, reflecting the steady tone in the basic commodity. Business was about fair, although sellers were in receipt of a good quantity of booking from previous weeks. Visible supplies of corn for the week ended November 11 totaled 31,011,000 bushels, an increase of 4,158,000 bushels over the preceding week and compared with 38,560,000 bushels in the like week a year ago.

Tanning Materials

Cutch.—Sellers were well booked for the balance of the year. Business covering next year's requirements was expected to be made at slightly higher levels to cover additional replacement costs.

Gambier.—Quiet conditions prevailed in the market last week. Only small quantities were available, however, and the market was nominal. The common was quoted at 7c. per pound, and Singapore cubes at 10c. per pound.

Myrobalans.—The market showed a further advance of $5, reflecting the higher replacement costs. J1's were quoted at $50 per ton, while J2's were $41 per ton.

Quebracho.—Quotations for the solid and clarified were ½c. per pound higher, making the car lot prices 4½c. and 4¾c. per pound, respectively. Demand remained steady.

Sumac.—Quotations for the leaf and ground remained at the same levels, namely $85 per ton which was established the preceding period.

Wattle Bark.—Price for East African advanced $1.50 to $36.50 per ton, while the South African held unchanged at $40 per ton. Business was quiet.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Stein-Hall Erecting Addition to L. I. Plant

Stein, Hall & Co., this city, is constructing a five-story and basement addition to its factory in Long Island city, which will provide about 27,000 square feet of new production space to meet increased demand for the company's gums and dextrins. The addition will be completed in January.

Construction was started sometime before the European war began, so that the expansion is in no sense an emergency proposition. Increasing business, even prior to the outbreak of hostilities, made the need for enlarged production facilities imperative. The top floor will provide for an enlargement of the Long Island city laboratory.

Tanning Industry Standards To Be Improved in India

OPD Washington Bureau
November 16, 1939

The government of India is taking steps looking to the improvement of the domestic tanning industry, according to advices from the American trade commissioner in Calcutta to the Department of Commerce. At a recent meeting of the Industrial Research Council held in Calcutta it was decided to undertake a comprehensive survey of the industry with a view to effecting an improvement in the standard of tanning technique. The development of an export trade in finished leather of good quality is one of the aims of the council. Tanning is a major industry in India, the report points out, but the methods generally employed in tanning are crude and antiquated.

Building Prospects Studied by Industry

—Continued from page 5

and insisted that private enterprise will find plenty of new frontiers. A similar view was taken by I. N. Tate, vice-president of the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, St. Paul, Minn., who said that, while some members of the construction industry are interested only in quick profits, the industry as a whole is forward-looking and alive to the possibilities of the future.

At a luncheon meeting presided over by Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, a round-table discussion was held on the future for residential construction. One of the principal speakers was Fermor S. Cannon, president of the Railroadmen's Federal Savings and Loan Association, Indianapolis, who urged business men to resist the idea that the Federal government must finance the construction of small homes for persons of low income, and declared that private financing and private industry can do a better job than the government. As did several other speakers, he asserted that the main task facing the building industry in all its branches is to sell the public and prospective customers on the need for new construction and on the ability of the industry to meet the need.

O'Neill Heads Foamite Corp.

Edward E. O'Neill, vice president and a director of the American La France-Foamite Corporation since 1936, has been elected president to succeed the late W. J. Childs. William M. Cooper, formerly with Stevenson, Jordan & Harrison, management engineers, has been named vice president and controller.

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Coaltar Chemicals

Coaltar Solvents, Intermediates and Tar Acids Well Sold Up —Benzoic, Chlorosulphonic and Salicylic Acids Remain Firm —Release of Basic Product Prices for 1940 Near at Hand

The position of most coaltar chemicals remained relatively tight last week. Heavy bookings against contracts have absorbed available production of many items for the balance of the year. This was particularly true in coaltar solvents, tar acids and various intermediates. Sellers experienced much difficulty in supplying prompt shipments, although the pressure was somewhat lessened recently. The volume of new business slackened, but inquiries were still active for products that were in poor supply.

Much interest prevailed regarding next year's contract prices. Most of the concern was centered in the basic products. Release of prices covering the early part of the year, however, were not expected in many chemicals until later in the month. Quotations for intermediates, acids and colors were expected to follow shortly after basic prices were set.

A leading producer released quotations for the early part of next year on benzoic, chlorosulphonic, salicylic and H acids at current levels. Intermediates to be carried into the first quarter included monochlorobenzene, orthochloranilin, orthochlophenol, parachlorphenol and paranitrochlorobenzene.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
125.7	125.7	125.7	125.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—The market fully retained its firm position last week. Word was expected soon regarding contract prices for next year. Shipments moved out for industrial purposes in good size volume and sellers report a lack of any sizable stocks, despite the rapid advance in by-product coking operations. Steel operations last week were scheduled at 93.5 percent of capacity, a new high record for the last ten years and a gain of 1.1 percent for the week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. In the corresponding month a year ago operations were at 62.6 percent of capacity. Export inquiry was not especially active, however, the difficulty encountered in obtaining necessary shipping space has further added to the confusion in the export market. September exports totaled 48,283 gallons, valued at $10,813, of which 20,618 gallons went to Canada; 11,395 gallons to Argentina, and 10,020 gallons to Cuba.

Coaltar.—Dealings in this direction were at a routine pace. Pricewise a firm tone governed the transactions. September exports amounted to 871,291 gallons, valued at $45,499, of which 865,137 gallons went to Canada.

Creosote Oil.—Shipments moved against contracts at a steady pace throughout the past week. Prices were unaltered, and the tone of the market remained firm. Export inquiries reached the market in fair volume. Septemper exports aggregated 66,599 gallons, valued at $14,986, of which 21,962 gallons went to Canada and 29,021 gallons to Colombia.

Cresols.—Quotations in the spot market were nominal in the absence of any offerings of consequence. Sellers were still pressed to take care of all contract consumers, and endeavored to hold withdrawals to normal proportions.

Cresylic Acid.—Withdrawals against contracts constituted the bulk of the business in the market again last week. Spot material was scarce and the market was strictly a nominal affair. Much interest was centered on prices covering the early part of next year, and release of 1940 quotations was only a matter of a few weeks. Offernigs from abroad were not large. Small stocks of material were on hand, however. Prices ranged from 70c. to 75c. per gallon, depending on quality, and demand was not particularly active at the present.

Naphthalene.—Most of the interest revolved around the situation in the import market, where only comparatively small quantities were available. Some business was understood to have been consummated at figures ranging from $2.65 to $2.85 per 100 pounds, and strictly nominal conditions prevailed. There was little new to report in the domestic crude or refined market. Shipments of refined were still somewhat limited, in view of the tight position in the crude.

Phenol.—As reported the preceding period, one leading producer was accepting contracts for the early part of next year at current levels. So far no definite confirmation was forthcoming regarding other sellers' ideas. Withdrawals against contracts were still on an active scale, and pressure was on sellers to make prompt deliveries. Stocks in the hands of producers were not large. Little if anything was uncovered for export. September shipments totaled 253,894 pounds, valued at $36,833, of which 111,940 pounds went to Australia, 72,664 pounds to Belgium, 33,060 pounds to China and 22,050 pounds to Brazil.

Toluol.—Lack of available material continued to stand out in the market last week. Sellers were constantly falling behind in their efforts to obtain sufficient supplies, and bookings by far exceeded current output. Trade was awaiting release of prices for next year.

Xylol.—The market remained in about the same position as the past several weeks. Shipments moved direct from production to consuming channels. Prices were very firm.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

Trade is reported continuing on a good basis in the coaltar bases, notwithstanding persistently high rate of new supplies, caused by high rates of operations in the steel industry. Demand for benzol, etc., has shown no sign of slackening, it is reported. Most of the current orders seem to reflect wish of buyers to keep the conservative side of the operations and to avoid running up large inventories. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 16c. to 17c. per gallon; motor benzol, 10½c. to 11c.; toluol, 22c.; 10-degree xylol, 29c.; solvent naphtha, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 13c. to 14c.

Coaltar Acids

Benzoic.—A leading seller extended quotations into the first quarter of 1940. Prices for the technical range from 43c. to 47c. per pound, according to quantity. Withdrawals against contracts held steady.

Chlorosulphonic.—Quotations were renewed for the early part of next year by a leading factor. Tank price was firm at 3c. per pound. The market retained its strong position and demand was well sustained.

Fumaric.—Firmness characterized the dealings in the market throughout the past week. Leading consumers provided a good interest.

H.—Trading in the market was along routine lines. Quotation will remain firm into the first quarter of 1940.

Maleic.—Shipments moved out against contracts at a good pace during the week just ended. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Salicylic.—A leading seller carried current prices into the early part of next year. Quotations for the technical was firm at 33c. per pound. Demand remained steady.

Other Intermediates

Anilin.—The market fully retained its firm position, and prices were without change. Shipments moved to dyestuff manufacturers in good quantities against contracts.

Dimethylanilin.—No change occurred in the quotations, and the market was firm last week. A good inquiry was prevalent and business was fairly active.

Dinitrobenzene.—Consumers entered

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

the market for moderate replacements throughout the past week. No change was disclosed in the quotations.

Dinitrotoluene.—Demand was usually restricted to cover necessary requirements. No change was reported in the prices and the market remained firm.

Monochlorobenzene.—A leading seller extended current prices into the first quarter of next year. Current demand remained steady and the market was regarded as in a satisfactory position.

Nitrobenzene.—Business was sufficient to keep the market in a favorable position and prices fully retained their firm tone.

Orthochloranilin. — Quotations will remain firm for the first quarter. Sellers continue to make normal shipments against contracts to regular consumers.

Orthochlorphenol.—The market fully retained its strong position, and prices were without change. Sellers will book business for early next year at current levels.

Parachlorphenol. — Current prices were carried into the first quarter of 1940. Business was steady against existing contracts.

Paranitrochlorobenzene. — A leading seller will accept contracts for the next year at the same levels, subject to adjustment clause. Dealings were generally routine.

Phthalic Anhydride. — Major consumers displayed a consistent interest in the market last week. Some good size replacements against contracts prevailed, while no change took place in the quotations, the market was firm.

Toluidin.—Firm conditions predominated in the market throughout the past week. Shipments moved steadily.

—*Continued on page* 42

Soda Cyanide Prices Unchanged for Early 1940

The R. & H. chemicals department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, announced that it is accepting contracts for first quarter, 1940, shipments of 96-98 percent soda cyanide. Prices, which are on an f.o.b. works basis, freight equalized with New York, follow:—

	Per Pound.
10,000 pounds and over	13c.
500 to 9,900 pounds	14c.
100 to 400 pounds	15c.

Chilton Receives Chandler Medal

Thomas H. Chilton, director of the technical division of the engineering department for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, received the Charles Frederick Chandler Medal of Columbia University at a ceremony in Havemeyer Hall November 16. The presentation was made by Dean Joseph W. Barker of the Columbia School of Engineering, which is celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding by Dr. Chandler and his associates.

Mr. Chilton, seventeenth winner of the Chandler Medal, was cited for "outstanding achievements in the discovery and formulation of principles underlying the unit operations of chemical engineering, and in the application of these principles to process development, equipment design, and chemical plant construction and operation."

Born in 1899, in Greensboro, Ala., Mr. Chilton attended Stark's University School and Sidney Lanier High School in Montgomery. After one year of study at the University of Alabama, he entered Columbia University, where he received the degree of chemical engineer in 1922. For the next three years he was engaged in chemical research and development for F. J. Carman, of New York. Since 1925, Mr. Chilton has been associated continuously with the du Pont company as chemical engineer and executive.

Prior Magazine Discusses Photography Centennial

A short treatise on photography is given in the November number of *Priorities*, house-organ of the Prior Chemical Corporation, this city. The subject is opportune since the present year is being observed as the centennial of photography. Stress is laid on the essentially chemical nature of the photographic process; interesting observations are made on the part photography plays in industrial and scientific research, and some indication is given of the extent of the industry and wide employment now dependent wholly or in part on the photographic process.

Obituaries

E. Royce Armstrong

E. Royce Armstrong, chairman of the directorate of the Armstrong Paint & Varnish Works, Chicago, died in his home in Evanston, Ill., November 14. He was sixty-six years of age. Mr. Armstrong became president of the company in 1900 and chairman in 1924. The organization was founded by his father, E. R. T. Armstrong, in 1854. Surviving are his wife, a sister and a brother.

John A. Defandorf

John A. Defandorf, president of the DeGolyer Varnish Works, Inc., Lansingburg, a suburb of Troy, N. Y., died in his home November 10. He was seventy years of age. Mr. Defandorf has been president of the Degolyer Varnish organization for thirty-three years. He had served as delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Chruch, and had been on several national church committees. Surviving are his wife and son.

Murry Guggenheim

Murry Guggenheim, financier and philanthropist and senior member of the firm of Guggenheim Brothers, died in his home in this city November 15. He was eighty-one years of age.

Born in Philadelphia, Mr. Guggenheim received his early education in the public school system there, finishing his education in Switzerland where he remained to gain experience in the lace and embroidery business. In 1881 he returned to the United States to enter the employ of the firm of M. Guggenheim Sons, lace importers, of which firm his father was a member. However, in the late 1880's his father became interested in a Colorado mine and subsequently the firm's entire activities were devoted to the mining and smelting of metals. The firm moved its headquarters from Philadelphia to New York in 1889, the year in which Murry Guggenheim was sent to Pueblo to take charge of a new smelter. He later went to Mexico to obtain valuable concessions.

Mr. Guggenheim served on the directorates of many companies and at the time of his death was a director of the Kennecott Copper Corporation, Utah Copper Company, Braden Copper Company, Nevada Northern Railway Company, Yukon Pacific Mining Company, Pacific Tin Corporation, Minerec Corporation, Keno Hill, Ltd., and New River Collieries Company.

Included in his many philanthropies was the establishment of the Murry and Leonie Guggenheim Foundation, which built and maintained a dental clinic in this city, where more than 30,000 school children of poor parents received treatment. Surviving are his wife, one daughter and a son.

James S. Abrams, manager of the New York office for the O'Brien Varnish Company, South Bend, Ind., died November 8.

Henry Genet Dusenbury, identified with Richard Hudnut, cosmetic manufacturer, this city, for twenty-nine years until his retirement a year ago, died in his home in Essex Fells, N. J., November 14. He was sixty-three years of age.

Dr. Henry C. Fall, internationally known entomologist, died in Tyngboro, Mass., November 14. He was seventy-six years of age.

Charles D. Jacoby, chemical engineer of the research laboratories of the Linde Air Company, Tonawanda, N. Y., died recently in Niagara Falls. He was twenty-six years of age.

Mrs. Josie Farrell Kaufmann, widow of Henry J. Kaufmann, New York chemist, died in her home in White Plains, November 12. She was seventy-one years of age.

Ralph Stewart MacPherran, chief chemist for Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, and an expert in gray iron metallurgy, died November 13 in Duluth, where he was visiting his brother. He was 67 years of age.

Mrs. Charles E. Welch, widow of Dr. Charles E. Welch, founder of the Welch Grape Juice Company, died at the home of a son, William Welch, in Westfield, N. Y., November 11. She was eighty-three years of age.

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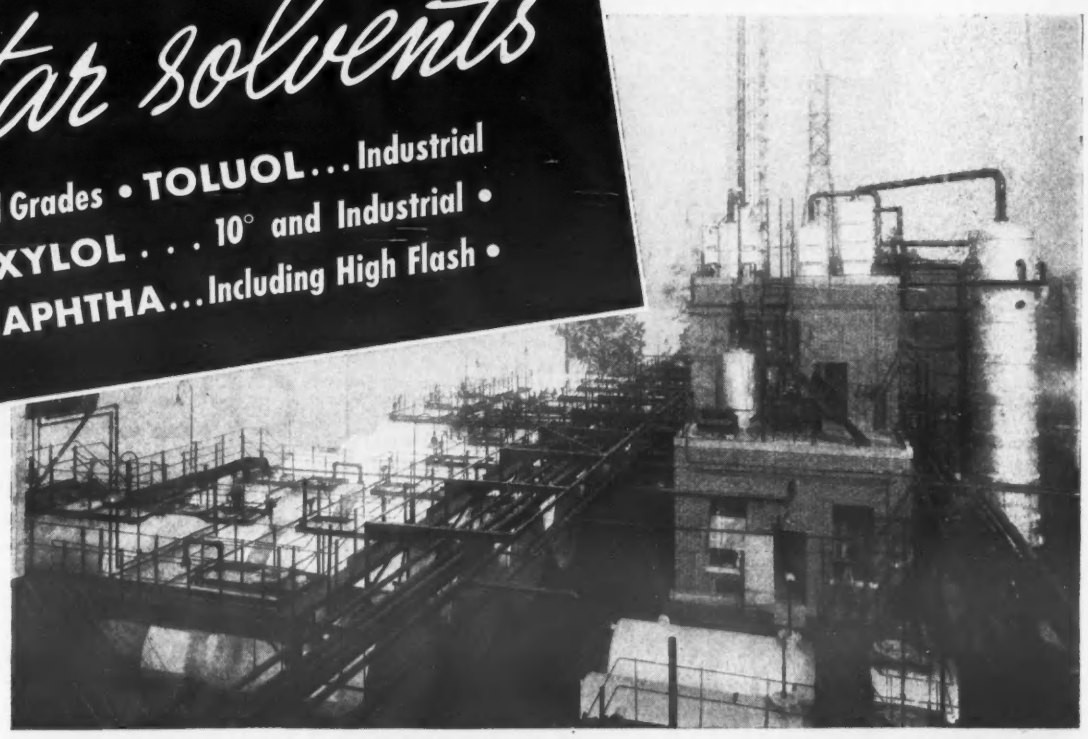

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KOPPERS COMPANY . PITTSBURGH, PA.

Coaltar Chemicals

—*Continued from page 41*

Coaltar Colors

A firm price tone continued to prevail in the market for various coaltar colors. It was still too early for any concrete information concerning next year's quotations, but indications were that some word would be forthcoming within the next few weeks. No widespread or sharp advances were looked for, but moderate adjustments may be necessary in some colors to conform with the higher replacement costs. Demand for most colors was consistent with the improved operating schedules in many important consuming lines. Sellers and consumers were adhering to orderly policies insofar as current transactions were concerned. An active export inquiry overhung the market, and shipments so far have shown a decided improvement over the like period a year ago, directly reflecting the war conditions in Europe. Imports to this country in turn have been retarded and reduced considerably. September exports amounted to 1,023,754 pounds, valued at $610,245, of which 694,339 pounds went to Canada; 76,813 pounds to China and 30,798 pounds to Belgium. The United States exports of dyes during the first three quarters of 1939 were brought to a total of 7,776,556 pounds, an increase over the 6,413,827 pounds shipped out during the corresponding period of 1938. September, 1938, shipments of 490,000 pounds were more than doubled in September, 1939, when over a million pounds were exported, these going principally to Canada, Latin American and China.

Colombia Seeking Dyes

Colombian textile interests which have been obtaining about 90 percent of their dye requirements from Germany are becoming increasingly concerned in the present emergency and are looking for new sources of supplies, particularly in the United States, according to a report from the American commercial attache, Bogota, made public by the chemical division of the Department of Commerce.

Tung Oil Nov. 1 Stocks At Hankow 4,063 Tons

—*Continued from page 4*

shipments of oil no other shipments were made by other foreign firms during the month. At the end of October it was estimated locally that stocks of oil on hand at Hankow were approximately 4,063 long tons.

Stocks of oil on hand in Hong Kong at the end of October were reported to be 400 tons held by independent dealers and 2,000 tons in the hands of Chinese government agencies. Exports of tung oil from Hong Kong during October totaled 4,548,196 pounds, of which 4,417,829 pounds were consigned to the United States and 130,367 pounds to Europe. The European buyers were the United Kingdom, Denmark, Finland, and France.

Montan Wax Substitute Offered By Synthetic Products Company

Tonnage production of "Synprowax," a montan wax substitute especially recommended for rubber compounding, has been started by the Synthetic Products Company, chemical manufacturers, Cleveland, Ohio. It is said rubber compounders who have tested "Synprowax" were greatly pleased with its performance in rubber stocks because it imparted better modulus and tensile strength while maintaining hardness. Quantity production of "Synprowax" is especially timely, it is pointed out, since events abroad are severely restricting the importation of montan wax.

Export Managers Frolic Dec. 14

Export Managers' Club of New York will hold its third annual Christmas frolic in the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city, December 14. The cost is $5 each, with activities scheduled to get started at 6 p.m.

McKesson & Robbins, this city, October sales totaled $13,461,332, compared with $13,177,261 in October last year.

Crown Drug Company, Kansas City, October sales amounted to $690,075, against $723,509 in October last year.

Coaltar Dyes Strength Standards Issued

The supplementary list No. 56 of proposed standards of strength of imported coaltar dyes as issued by the U. S. Customs Laboratory, this city, follows:—

Std. No.	Class index.	Name of standard.	Mfr.	Partial list of trade names of imported products commercially identical with each standard.	Mfr.
1 BW	(DAS)	Artisil direct blue 4 GP	(S)	Cibacete sapphire blue 4 G	(S)
2 BW	(DAS)	Celliton fast rubine B	(IG)	Cibacete rubine R	(J)
3 BW	(D)	Chlorantine fast brown 10 GLL	(J)		
4 BW	(D)	Chlorantine fast yellow 3 RLL	(J)	Diphenyl fast orange 3 GL Conc. No. 1524	(G)
5 BW	(V)	Ciba bordeaux 2 RN paste and powder	(J)		
6 BW	(DAS)	Cibacete brill. pink 4 B	(J)	Celliton fast pink FF3B	(IG)
7 BW	(DAS)	Cibacete scarlet 2 B	(J)	Celliton Scarlet B	(IG)
8 BW	(V)	Cibanone bordeaux 2 B micro powder	(J)		
9 BW	(V)	Cibanone olive BG paste and powder	(J)		
10 BW	(Dds)	Diazamine light red N7B	(CN)		
11 BW	(D)	Direct yellow ACL	(NVF)	Triantin light yellow RTN	(NVF)
12 BW	(A)	Erganil red brown C	(IG)	Neolan red brown C	(J)
13 BW	(SV)	Indigosol brill. violet 14 R	(D-H)	Indigosol brill. violet 14 R	(IG)
14 BW	(M)	Metomega chrome red GM	(S)		
15 BW	(A)	Setoglaucine G	(G)		
16 BW	(D)	Toluylene fast orange LX	(By)	Solar orange 4 G	(S)
21	S-VII 806	Acid violet 4 BN	(B)	Acid violet 4 B	(P)
	C-698			Acid violet 5 BE	(P)
58	S-VII 1152. C-1040	Alizarine SX—20% paste	(B)	Alizarine N3J—20% paste	(CN)
59	S-VII 1141. C-1027	Alizarine VI extra fine 20% paste	(B)	Alizarine N3B 20% paste	(CN)
82	(A)	Alizarine direct blue A	(M)	Alizarine light blue 2 A	(S)
1 BH	(A)	Alizarine light blue FF	(S)	Erio anthracene brill. blue FF supra No. 1682	(G)
1 BI	(A)	Alizarine light blue 4 GL	(S)	Erio anthracene brill. blue 4 GL conc. No. 1902	(G)
129	(A)	Amido yellow E	(M)	Erio fast yellow AEN conc. No. 1995	(G)
179	(D)	Benzo fast black L	(By)	Direct light black LB	(P)
204	(D)	Benzo fast scarlet 8BS	(By)	Fast diazol scarlet N8BS	(CN)
1 BG	(A)	Brill. indocyanine G	(IG)	Brilliant cyanine G	(J)
305	S-VII 985. C-814	Chloramine yellow FF	(By)	Phebamine yellow FF	(St. Cl.)
335	S-VII 432. C-441	Chromocitronine R	(D-H)	Chromine yellow NR	(CN)
3 BV	(A)	Cloth fast brill. blue R	(J)	Polar brilliant blue RAW conc. 1972	(G)
533	(D)	Direct deep black E extra	(By)	Noir M. I. laine E extra	(AFF)
13 BB	(V)	Indanthrene brown BR paste	(B)	Solanthrene brown NBR	(CN)
724	(V)	Indanthrene golden orange 3G paste	(CN)	Solanthrene orange N3J	(CN)
9 BC	(V)	Indanthrene golden yellow GK 25% paste	(IG)	Vat yellow JK supra fine for printing	(P)
755	(V)	Indanthrene yellow brown 3G paste	(B)	Solanthrene yellow brown N3J	(CN)
773	(A)	Isamine blue 8B	(C)	Anthranile sky blue GG	(DCC)
774	(A)	Isamine blue R	(C)	Batavian pure blue R	(DCC)
842	(A)	Neolan black GG	(J)	Pilatus fast black GGN	(IG)
843	(A)	Neolan blue B	(J)	Pilatus fast blue BNO	(IG)
15 BB	(A)	Neolan bordeaux R	(J)	Pilatus fast claret RN conc	(IG)
7 BJ	(A)	Neolan verdon B	(J)	Pilatus fast dark green BN Ex. Conc.	(IG)
16 BB	(A)	Neolan violet brown B	(J)	Pilatus fast brown BRRN Conc	(IG)
970	(Dd)	Rosanthrene fast bordeaux 2BL	(J)	Diazamine light bordeaux N2BN. Tetramine bordeaux 3BRN	(CN) (DCC)
972	(Dd)	Rosanthrene orange R	(J)	Tetramine brilliant orange conc.	(DCC)
11 BT	(V)	Vat brilliant pink 3B paste 12%	(IG)	Vat brilliant pink 3BS powder	(IG)

Changes in Standard List

Cibacete brilliant pink 4 B (J), listed under standard 7BE; grasol orange 2 R (G), listed under standard 979; grasol red GBN No. 1299 (G), listed under standard 14BK; are removed from the list.

Gibbs Medal Awarded To Dr. V.N. Ipatieff

Chicago, Nov. 17, 1939

Dr. Vladmir N. Ipatieff, internationally known for chemical discoveries basic to petroleum refining and to the organic synthesis of artificial rubber and of many other industrial products, has been awarded the 1940 Willard Gibbs Medal of the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Ipatieff, Russian scientist who came to this country in 1931, is now professor emeritus of Northwestern University, where he directs research in catalytic high pressure syntheses, and director of chemical research in the Riverside, Ill., laboratories of the Universal Oil Products Company. His chemical achievements in the field of catalysis and high pressure syntheses date from 1897. During the World War, Dr. Ipatieff was in charge of all chemical work for the Russian government, and after the Revolution he became president of the Central Chemical Bureau and founder of the High Pressure Research Institute. For this work he received the Lenin prize.

Dr. Ipatieff, now an American citizen, was born in Moscow on November 9, 1867. He was graduated from the Academy of Artillery in St. Petersburg in 1892, and received the doctor of chemistry degree from the University of St. Petersburg in 1907. He was professor of chemistry at the Academy from 1898 to 1906, and at the University from 1906 to 1915. From 1914 to 1917 he was general lieutenant of the Russian Artillery besides being chairman of the Chemical Committee of Russia. He was appointed professor of chemistry at Northwestern University in 1931, becoming professor emeritus in 1935.

Disk Filters Discussed

The applications, operation and construction of disk filters are discussed in a bulletin just issued by the International Filter Company, 325 W. Twenty-fifth place, Chicago, Ill. Copies of this new bulletin may be obtained from the company by mentioning the REPORTER.

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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Ester Gum Contracts for 1940 Being Booked at Advanced Price —Blanc Fixe, Mica Higher—Casein, English Vermilion Down — Rosin Lower, Turpentine Firmer

Ester gum producers were booking contracts for 1940 last week at a price that is higher than the one now in force. This was one of the most noteworthy items in a week that was featured by several price revisions. The ester gum contracts were mainly for the first quarter of the new year, but it was learned that at least one producer was contracting for six months.

All grades of blanc fixe were sharply advanced and wet-ground mica was higher. No company announced 1940 contract prices for barytes as yet, but the strength of the inert filler and extender market was accepted as a favorable sign. One Congo gum was advanced, but three others were lower. Elemi gum was also reduced. The sharply increased influx of Argentine casein into the United States caused the price of both that product and the domestic material to be reduced. Lack of interest on the part of consumers of English vermilion during the past several weeks caused producers to lower the price.

Carbon black producers had apparently still not decided what the contract price would be for the new year. Several factors intimated quotations would be unchanged, but others felt there would be an advance. Black production in Texas during September was 1,301,328 pounds, against 1,113,177 in August and 1,090,590 in September, 1938.

Rosin was more active in Southern and local markets, but the improvement in business was at the expense of values, the trend of prices being downward at times. On the other hand, turpentine was firmer, although trade remained rather quiet. Receipts were larger, but temperatures were lower and a decrease in the movement was expected shortly. Stocks under government control showed a further substantial shrinkage.

The dollar volume of residential construction contracts awarded in thirty-seven Eastern States during October was the highest for any month since April, 1937, and lifted the cumulative total for the first ten months of the year 57 percent above the figure for the same period of 1938, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Last month's aggregate, $118,303,800, was $5,630,000 higher than for last October. Non-residential work, because of a lag in public building and engineering projects, fell below last year's volume. This was offset to some extent by privately-sponsored work which totaled $51,776,000. A decrease in all awards of 27 percent was accounted for by a loss of 55 percent in public work, which was only partially offset by gains amounting to 10 percent in private projects.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., $2.50 to $5 per ton.
direct process, bgs., c.l., $1.50 to $2.50 per ton.
pulp, c.l., bulk, $2.50 per ton.
Gum, copal, Congo, c.l., No. 26, ⅝c. per lb.
Turpentine, gum, ¼c. per gal.

Reduced

Casein, dom., bgs., c.l., dlvd., 1c. to 2c. per lb.
Argentine, bgs., c.l., dlvd., 1c. to 3c. per lb.
Gum, copal, Congo, c.l., No. 1, 2⅝c. per lb.
No. 5, 1⅝c. per lb.
No. 14, ½c. per lb.
Elemi, c.l., ⅜c. per lb.
Red, English vermilion, 24c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, 10c. to 30c. per 280 lbs.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
131.2	131.2	131.2	131.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Lead dealings continued at about the same pace that had been reported for the previous week. Sales for November delivery were practically disposed of and the majority of transactions were for delivery next month. The ending of a strike at the Perth Amboy plant of one of the largest producers of lead will assure a freer supply in the future. Shipments had been made from that plant during the strike, but from stocks rather than from current production.

The zinc market continued quiet, with quotations steady or firm. The American Zinc Institute reported that sales of prime western zinc for October delivery totaled 3,344 tons at a weighted average selling price of .06494, and that sales for subsequent delivery amounted to 10,807 tons at a weighted average selling price of .06500. There were also 165 tons sold for October delivery at the price on date of shipment.

Lead.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from November 11 to November 17, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0550@.0555	$0.0535	..* .. ..
Monday	.0550@.0555	.0535	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0550@.0555	.0535	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0550@.0555	.0535	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0550@.0555	.0535	.. .. ..
Friday	.0550@.0555	.0535	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Zinc.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from November 11 to November 17, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0690	$0.0650	..* .. ..
Monday	.0690	.0650	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0690	.0650	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0690	.0650	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0690	.0650	.. .. ..
Friday	.0690	.0650	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Pigments

Litharge.—Buying was moderate with prices unchanged.

Lithopone.—No announcement regarding 1940 contract prices was forthcoming. Demand was fair.

Orange Mineral. — Conditions surrounding the market for this oxide were unchanged during the period under review with demand only fair.

Red Lead.—Reflecting the steadiness of the pig lead market, prices for this item were firm despite the falling off of orders from the battery makers.

Titanium Pigments.—Sales volume was lower last week than it had been in several previous weeks but principal factors in the market reported that it was still more than satisfactory. Contracting for 1940 at unchanged price levels continued good.

White Lead.—The interest in both dry material and the product in oil was lessened last week by the slackening in Fall painting due to cold weather. Prices were firm.

Zinc Oxides.—Demand from tire and linoleum firms was fairly well maintained and prices were firm. No definite stand regarding 1940 contracts was taken but a decision will be made in the near future.

Fillers and Extenders

Barytes.—The market for domestic material was unchanged. No an-

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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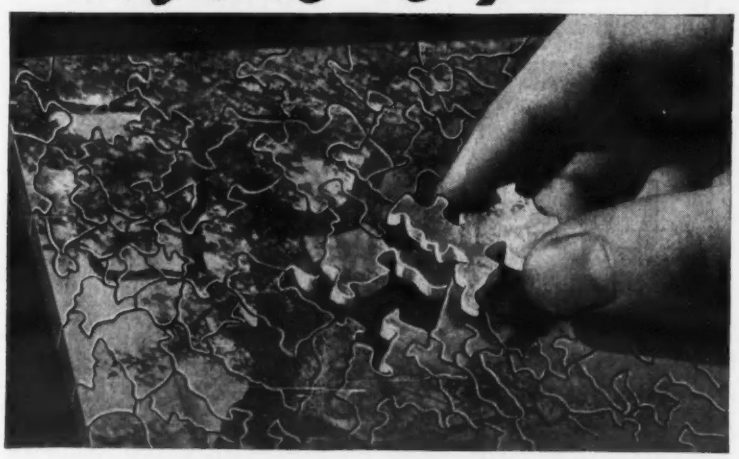

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nouncement regarding 1940 contract prices was made.

Blanc Fixe.—The market was very strong last week and material was being offered at higher prices than last quoted. The advances were made by several factors and ranged from $2.50 to $5 per ton for the dry, by-product material; $1.50 to $2.50 for the direct process grade and $2.50 for the pulp. Material was offered last week on the following basis:—dry, by-product in bags, $47.50 to $65 per ton for car lots and $55 to $70 for smaller lots; direct process, $57 to $75 per ton for car lots and $65 to $80 for smaller lots; and pulp, $32 to $45 per ton for car lots and $39.50 to $50 for smaller lots.

China Clay.—Contracting for 1940 was underway last week with quotations 50c. per ton higher than the present figure.

Mica.—The wet-ground material was advanced ¼c. per pound to the following levels: paint, 4½c. per pound for car lots, 5c. for smaller lots; wall paper, 4⅝c. per pound for car lots, 4⅞c. for less car lots; and rubber, 4¼c. for car lots and 4¾c. for smaller lots.

Talc.—Both the French and Italian products were being imported in better volume during the week and shipments to this country were more regular. Imported prices were firmer and domestic was unchanged.

Varnish Gums

Copals.—Three grades of Congo gums were reduced and one was advanced last week. No. 1 was lowered 2⅝c. per pound to 49½c. No. 5 was reduced 1⅝c. to 22⅜c. No. 14 offered at 23⅜c. per pound, a ½c. reduction. No. 26, however, was advanced ⅜c. per pound to 9½c. All quotations were for car lots.

Dammar.—There was not much new business appearing in the market last week and all prices remained unchanged. Movement of material on contract was satisfactory.

Elemi.—The car lot quotation was reduced ⅜c. per pound to a level of 12⅝c.

Synthetic Resins

Ester gum was being offered on contract for the first quarter of 1940 at a price range of 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound for delivery in the New York area. This was a ¼c. per pound advance over the price that prevailed during the last quarter of 1939.

Driers

Takings against contracts were fairly regular and in good volume during the period under review. Spot demand was less active and all prices continued steady or firm.

Naval Stores

An easier tone developed in Southern markets for rosin last week, this apparently being a reflection of a recent slowing down of new business. At Savannah the trend of some grades was downward at times, F dropping to $5.10 against $5.35 at the close of the previous week, K to $5.30 against $5.60 and N to $5.50 against $5.65. Sales showed some increase at the decline, transactions on Wednesday on the Savannah board being 451 barrels, the largest officially reported on any one day for two weeks. Turpentine displayed a steadier tone, sales being reported at Savannah at an advance of ½c. as compared with the previous week.

New business in turpentine was reported as quiet but there was said to be a steady movement of that product as well as rosin into consuming channels, with the requirements of consumers of rosin in some important industries apparently expanding. Predictions were heard that the consumption of both rosin and turpentine in this country for the second half of the naval stores year would show a substantial increase over the corresponding period in the previous year.

Receipts showed some increase early in the week, but temperatures at many points in the South were lower and there was an expectation that the movement from the interior to primary points would show a falling off in the near future. The work of gathering the scrape crop, it is believed, will get under way in the not distant future, and receipts may show a temporary increase. There has been nothing in the way of statistical developments recently to bring about any revision of ideas concerning production for the season, however, the indications still pointing to a substantial decrease as compared with the previous season.

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Coal Tar Products

CCC Loan Holdings

The following table shows the stocks of rosin and turpentine held November 10 by the CCC under loans on the 1938 crop:—

	Rosin		Turpentine.
	Barrels.	Drums.	Barrels.
Savannah	129,582	363	.....
Jacksonville	191,567	2,278	15,244
Brunswick	98,343	6,103	.....
Mobile	15,744	10,554	.....
Pensacola	28,054	117	.....
Valdosta	123,779	3,788	.....
Totals	587,069	23,203	15,244
Pre-week	592,902	26,728	21,923

Turpentine.—An upturn occurred in the Savannah market last week and this imparted a firmer tone to the situation here without bringing about any change in the character of business. There were reports of a fair inquiry, but purchasing was apparently limited to comparatively small quantities to fill the current requirements of consumers.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 17.—The turpentine market had a steadier tone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Re-ceipts.	Ship-ments.	Stocks.
*Saturday	..	...	...	...	.....
Monday	25½	86	185	75	26,443
Tuesday	26	73	299	...	26,742
Wednesday	26	49	196	20	26,918
Thursday	25¾	54	334	95	27,157
Friday	25¾	70	343	6	27,394

* No trading.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 17.—Turpentine was quiet and steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Re-ceipts.	Ship-ments.	Stocks.
*Saturday	..	...	...	...	.....
Monday	26	...	337	80	51,590
Tuesday	26	...	114	161	51,552
Wednesday	26	...	78	328	51,304
Thursday	26	...	102	10	51,296
Friday	26	...	159	48	51,507

* No trading.

PENSACOLA, Nov. 11.—Turpentine receipts were moderate. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Re-ceipts.	Ship-ments.	Stocks.
Monday	54	3	18,560
Tuesday	91	164	18,487
Wednesday	50	...	18,537
Thursday	20	...	18,557

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Turpentine prices seem strong and suppliers have been reporting existence of much interest on the part of buyers. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 34c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 39c.; single drums, 31c.; single barrels, 42c.

London Turpentine Stocks

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	Nov. 17.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	18,799	20,796	24,378

Rosin.—No broadening of trade was reported in the local market last week. Sales in the South showed some increase but purchasing here was generally limited to small or moderate quantities, the movement of such lots apparently being unimportant in the aggregate. The trend of prices was downward at times in company with the course of primary quotations.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 17. — Changes in rosin quotations were unimportant. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$4.00	$4.00	$4.00	$4.00	$4.00
D	...	4.20	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10
E	...	5.10	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
F	...	5.25	5.15	5.10	5.10	5.10
G	...	5.45	5.30	5.15	5.15	5.25
H	...	5.45	5.30	5.20	5.20	5.25
I	...	5.55	5.35	5.25	5.25	5.25
K	...	5.55	5.40	5.30	5.30	5.35
M	...	5.55	5.55	5.45	5.45	5.45
N	...	5.65	5.65	5.50	5.50	5.50
WG	...	5.80	5.80	5.70	5.70	5.70
WW	...	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30
X	...	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30
		Barrels				
Sales	...	214	249	451	...	91
Receipts	...	1,295	1,293	879	718	503
Shipments	...	1,583	112	3,316	100	538
Stocks	...	236,807	239,988	236,918	236,169	236,134

* No trading.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 17.—The rosin market was quiet. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$3.75	$3.75	$3.75	$3.75	$3.75
D	...	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
E	...	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05
F	...	5.25	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15
G	...	5.35	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
H	...	5.35	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30
I	...	5.45	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35
K	...	5.50	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35
M	...	5.50	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
N	...	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60
WG	...	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
WW	...	6.25	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20
X	...	6.25	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20
		Barrels				
Sales	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts	...	1,420	698	846	626	706
Shipments	...	31	1,051	65	12	503
Stocks	...	342,088	341,735	242,516	343,130	343,363

* No trading.

PENSACOLA, Nov. 11.—The rosin market was steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
Receipts	280	564	370	232
Shipments	323	...	84	202
Stocks	60,003	60,567	60,853	60,883

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Buyers of rosin are keeping in close touch with the market and sellers say there is no difficulty in booking considerable business. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—B grade, $7 per lot of 280 pounds; G grade, $8.40; M grade, $8.60; W.W. grade, $9.25.

Pine Oil.—A steady tone continued to feature the local market, spot quotations being maintained. Business lacked snap but there was a fair movement to local and other consumers.

Pitch.—Local spot quotations were stationary and the tone of the market remained firm. There was fairly active inquiry though consumers were not disposed to anticipate.

Rosin Oil.—Quotations on spot material were stationary and the tone of the market apparently continued firm in the absence of any marked change in the position of basic material in primary centers.

Tar.—Selling schedules were held at the levels prevailing in the previous period, with the tone of the market steady. A good inquiry was reported.

Dry Colors

Brown Oxide.—Shipments into consuming channels was at a satisfactory level during the period under review. Material was offered at 11¼c. per pound, f.o.b. New York.

Carbon Black.—Contract prices for 1940 were still uncertain. Sales volume last week was slightly off in comparison with the previous period, but tire makers were still calling for satisfactory tonnages.

Cadmium Red.—The price was firm and unchanged at 75c. to $1.05 per pound.

Cadmium Yellow.—Material was offered at the unchanged price of 50c. to 55c. per pound.

Carmine No. 40.—The market was quiet with sales made at $4.85 to $5 per pound.

Mercuric Oxides.—Conditions surrounding the market were unchanged with quotations at $2.41 per pound for the technical red material and $2.26 for the yellow.

Ultramarine.—No stand had been taken yet regarding 1940 contract prices. The market was fairly quiet last week with quotations firm.

Vermilion.—Producers of the quicksilver color finally prompted a bit more interest in offerings last week by reducing the quoted price 24c per pound. Material was offered at $2.46 per pound for 500 pounds, $2.51 for 100-500 pounds, and $2.55 for smaller lots.

Shellac

The shellac market has become somewhat more quiet. High pressure demand for prompt deliveries has passed from the market place and a quiet situation was expected to prevail until buyers for consumption are compelled to enter the contract market once more on the expiration of the present sellers obligations of that sort. In the meanwhile, Calcutta remains a strong market with offerings reported inconsiderable and prices difficult to calculate. The feeling among prominent agents was that there would be further rise in freight rates a development surely to be for buyers' account. Local quotations lacked quotable change but they appeared to be very steady.

Lacquer Materials

Buying of lacquer materials and solvents remained fairly steady last week. Some tapering off in the demand was noticeable, however, sellers were still receiving many inquiries from domestic and export channels to keep production facilities geared to the limit. Shipments encountered delays at the plant where orders were piled up from the heavy buying earlier in the last quarter. Sellers also reported difficulty in receiving prompt replacements for certain types of containers. While the spot position of many chemicals was very firm, no further adjustments were disclosed at this time. The time for next year's contract renewals is near at hand, and many sellers were giving the matter serious thought. Release of some important solvent prices were expected within the next few weeks. Virtually all materials were in a much firmer position than earlier in the year, and

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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BUFFALO	DETROIT	MONTREAL	SAN FRANCISCO
James O. Meyers	Edw. R. Howell	Wm. Phelan & Co.	E. M. Wallis
CHICAGO	LOS ANGELES	PHILADELPHIA	SEATTLE
Fred A. Jensen	A. F. Esser & Co.	Geo. A. Rowley Co.	Carl F. Miller & Co.
			TORONTO
			A. S. Peterson

the recent advance in many spot quotations no doubt will prepare the way for corresponding adjustments in contracts covering the first part of next year.

Acetone.—Shipments for domestic and export remained active last week. Spot stocks were none too plentiful and the market fully retained its firm tone. Prices were without alteration.

Alcohol, Butyl.—Movement of the normal and secondary continued steady. Sellers were sometimes pressed to make prompt deliveries. No change took place in the prices and the tone of the market was firm.

Cellulose Acetate.—Interest in the market held at good levels throughout the past week. Major consumers entered the market for some good sized replacements. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Diamyl Phthalate.—Buying was sufficient to keep supplies at comparatively low levels. Despite the strong position of the market, prices were without further fluctuation.

Ethyl Acetate.—A firm price tone continued to characterize trading in this direction. Shipments moved against contracts at a favorable pace.

Ethyleneglycol.—Seasonal factors together with a better industrial demand provided the market with adequate support during the past week. Prices were without change.

Isopropyl Acetate.—Sellers were in receipt of many orders booked over the past several weeks and shipments were moving actively against contracts. Prices were firm.

Tricresyl Phosphate.—The tone of the market was very firm. Buying against contracts was steady, with broader interest reported in many directions.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—The flush season in Argentina is at its peak right now and material was coming into this country in large tonnages last week. The availability of South American supplies prompted sellers to reduce prices 1c. to 3c. per pound for 29-30 mesh in car lots to a level of 14c., and to make a similar reduction in 80-100 mesh to 14½c. per pound. The domestic market being sensitive to the imported, prices were reduced 1c. to 2c. per pound. Domestic material was offered on the new basis of 18c. per pound for car lots, 19½c. for five tons or more, and 21c. for smaller lots. Production in the United States was at a low level and material was scarce.

Glues.—Demand for both hide and bone products was at a good level last week, and prices were strong but unchanged.

Fire Fighting Demonstrated By New Mobile Laboratory

A preview of the 'Lux Laboratory of Fire Fighting' was presented November 15 on the grounds of the Arrowhead Inn, this city, by Walter Kidde & Co., manufacturers of Lux carbon dioxide and other types of fire-extinguishing apparatus. The laboratory, which is housed in a stream-lined motor truck, contains specially-built apparatus for duplicating the fire hazards found in 90 percent of American industry, and the equipment necessary to extinguish demonstration fires.

In demonstrations, the laboratory crew touch off a succession of tank fires, running liquid fires, spill fires, ground fires, and gasoline fires in a storage shed, similar to blazes which may occur in factory sites. As the fires blaze, a public address system on the truck describes the fire-extinguishing demonstrator's approach, the extinguishing medium used and the reason for its use, and how best to attack the given blaze. Emphasis is placed on the ease with which dangerous liquid fires are smothered with the blanket of artificial snow and compressed carbon dioxide gas produced by a 'Lux' extinguisher.

Berger & Sons Purchasing Agent Here to Buy Supplies

George Barnes, purchasing agent for Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, England, manufacturer of paints, varnishes, colors, enamels, with manufacturing plants in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, France and Eire, has arrived in New York to transact purchases of raw materials for the above plants. Any firms in a position to offer supplies of raw materials are invited to write to George Barnes, The Middletowne, 148 East 48th street, New York.

October *Witcombings* Issued

Another accumulation of interesting facts is presented in the October issue of *Witcombings* monthly booklet, published by Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc., this city. One department of the issue which should prove valuable to industrial readers is entitled, "New Ideas In Production and Maintenance". Copies of the issue may be secured by addressing Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc., 295 Madison avenue, New York, mentioning the REPORTER.

Naval Stores Conservation Program for 1940 Issued

—*Continued from page 4*

ments for performance under the 1940 program at the following rates:—

Three-quarters of a cent per face (area of trunk cut to draw gum) for all faces worked including all new faces which are on trees over 10 inches in diameter breast height but excluding faces over 90 inches in height.

Five cents for each face on small trees required to be taken out of operation under terms of the program; and

Four cents for each face under 90 inches in height on trees over 9 inches in diameter which are taken out of production in conformity with provisions of the program.

Protective measures include the provision that producers not work trees under nine inches in diameter and that only one face be worked during the 1940 season on trees less than 14 inches in diameter at breast height. No payment will be made for faces measuring more than 90 inches in height at the beginning of the 1940 season, whether these are worked or removed from operation. The program utilizes practices based upon research and experiments carried on for years by the Forest Service, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, and other Department of Agricultre agencies. The program began in 1936 and has been effective each year since. Provisions of the 1940 program were developed in conferences of representatives of the American Turpentine Farmers' Association, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Forest Service.

Payments to naval stores farmers, on the basis of participation by 80 percent of the eligible producers, are expected to total approximately $1,500,000 for the 1940 program.

Lacquer Sales Up

Sales of clear lacquers, pigmented lacquer bases and dopes, and thinners by 158 manufacturers, as reported to the Bureau of Census for the third quarter of 1939 and a comparison with a similar period in 1938 were as follows:—

		1939.	1938.
Clear lacquers	gals.	2,697,289	2,234,257
	value.	$3,551,856	$2,978,714
Pigmented lacquers	gals.	2,410,528	1,964,971
	value.	$5,364,252	$4,510,405
Lacquer bases and dopes	gals.	622,200	407,592
	value.	$688,680	$483,624
Lacquer thinners	gals.	4,388,138	3,726,272
	value.	$3,080,349	$2,669,406
Totals	gals.	10,118,155	8,333,092
	value.	$12,685,139	$10,642,149

Balto. Production Club Installs New Officers

Baltimore, Nov. 16, 1939

The formal installation of officers of the Baltimore Paint and Varnish Production Club was the feature of the November meeting, held in the Stafford hotel. The officers installed were:—

President, Dr. Leroy W. Shuger, of the Baltimore Paint and Color Works; vice-president, Rosewell B. Shurts, of the Farboil Company; secretary, David N. Finck, of Hanline Bros., and treasurer, Dr. S. Ira Wilbur, of the Crown Cork Seal Company.

Krebs to Build Addition To Titanium Pigment Plant

Krebs Pigment & Color Corporation announced plans today for a major addition to its titanium pigments plant at Edge Moor, Del. Construction work will begin within the next two months and will be completed by early Fall of 1940. This construction program will provide additional plant capacity for producing titanium dioxide and extended titanium pigments, which are sold under the trade names "Ti-Pure," "Ti-Cal," "Ti-Bar," "Ti-Sil" and "Ti-Tint."

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Cottonseed Oil Consumption in October Down to 353,675 Barrels —Narrow Changes in Prices — Coconut and Corn Oils Shaded—Chinawood Steady—Business Generally Quiet

Business in miscellaneous oils, fats, and greases was quiet last week, purchasing generally being limited to unimportant quantities, with the movement of such lots smaller than in the previous period. Shading of quotations was noted in some instances, but the prevailing tone appeared to be steady. A development of interest was the publication of the monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau, showing that the consumption of refined oil during October was 353,675 barrels against 442,127 barrels in the previous month and 293,969 barrels in the same month last year.

According to a report from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington, increased production of lard, grease, soybean oil, and linseed oil in 1939-1940 will much more than offset decreased production of cottonseed oil and peanut oil. With record supplies of domestically produced fats, import requirements for vegetable oils and oilseeds are considerably less this year than they were a year earlier. Present indications are that both domestic and foreign demand for food and soap fats will be strengthened somewhat during the next year as a result of increase in industrial and war activities.

The United States has imported fats, oils, and oilseeds on balance since 1915, but lard continues to be exported, and during the past few years a surplus of soybeans has been available for export. Present conditions indicate that the United Kingdom will increase to some extent its takings of American lard. This will tend to restore to lard its former premium over prices of cottonseed and other vegetable oils, lost in recent months as a result of the large domestic surplus of lard, according to the bureau.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Coconut oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, edible, ½c. per lb.
Oleo oil, ½c. per lb.
Stearin, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
106.0	**106.2**	**106.8**	**101.1**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chinawood Oil

Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the local market for chinawood oil last week and aside from the arrival of further moderate importations from Hongkong, the situation lacked features of more than ordinary interest. Inquiries were not lacking but there was no increase in offerings on spot or for arrival and few transactions were reported. Stocks in the hands of resellers appeared to be small with 26c. to 27c. quoted for the limited supplies of tankcars available although there were reports current at times to the effect that business had been closed at a lower figure. It was also reported that oil for nearby and December arrival had been sold at 24c. per pound. Importations were reported of 604 tons at the port of New York and 50 drums at Los Angeles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15—The market for chinawood oil turned easier during the period when business was contracted on the basis of 24 cents per pound in tankcars, f.o.b Pacific Coast ports for January delivery. With reports that Hongkong stocks were becoming depleted, sellers were inclined to take somewhat of a firmer stand today. It was reported here last week that October arrivals of chinawood oil at San Francisco amounted to some 800 tons with scheduled and actual arrivals during November amounting to 200 tons.

Vegetable Oils

Coconut.—The market here for crude oil remained in an easy position in the absence of any improvement in demand or any material change in the situation abroad. Oil in tankcars was quoted at 3¾c. showing a decline of ⅛c. within a week. Such inquiries as were noted were limited to unimportant quantities. Refined oil was steady. Shipments of coconut oil from the Philippine Islands from January 1 to October 28 were 270,823,223 pounds, or 60.45 percent of the allowable quota.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15—Coconut oil is quoted on today's market at 3⅜c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports and/or mills, with the possibility that 3¼c. bids would bring business. Buyers have temporarily withdrawn. Deliveries against old contracts are good. There was another recession in copra last week when business was reported to have been booked here at just under 2.05c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for early shipment out of source, although generally offerings range from 2.05c. to 2.10c. Business was apparently casual in nature although some fairly good tonnage was booked in the aggregate. Supplies still seem to be plentiful, but sellers are resisting efforts of crushers here to bid the market down to 2 cents.

Corn. — The market was quieter. Fewer inquiries were reported for crude oil, consumers apparently being disposed to hold off for further developments in competing product. Quotations were shaded ¼c. per lb., but offerings continued to be reported as light.

Cottonseed.—Edible oil was easier, quotations being reduced ½c. per pound by refiners. There were reports of a fair inquiry, but consumers were not inclined to purchase ahead to any extent.

Oiticica.—A steady tone prevailed in the market here, spot quotations generally being held at previous levels. The market was reported as rather quiet so far as new business was concerned, though consumption was said to be on a rather liberal scale.

Olive. — The prevailing tone was steady and quotations underwent little change during the week. Business in foots lacked snap, but there were reports of a moderate inquiry and denatured oil was also said to be in fair demand.

Peanut.—Crude was reported as quiet, with offerings still limited and prices generally nominal. The November government crop report stated that this year's production of peanuts for picking and threshing is now estimated at 1,147,245,000 pounds, or about 12 percent less than the 1938 crop.

Perilla.—Quotations on spot oil were generally stationary during the week, and in the opinion of some the tone was steadier. A fair inquiry was noted. Supplies on spot appeared to be light or moderate.

Soybean.—A steady tone prevailed. There were reports of a somewhat better inquiry. The trend of bean prices in the West was upward at times. The November government report pointed to an increase in production of beans this year of about 22,000,000 bushels as compared with 1938, when yields exceeded all previous high records.

Markets at Other Centers

San Francisco, Nov. 15.—A moderate downward shifting was noticed in some of the principal vegetable oils last week, which went hand in hand with an increased activity in chinawood and perilla oils.

BABASSU—Quoted 6¼c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Pacific Coast.

OITICICA—Raw, liquid oil quoted 19c. to 20c. per pound in drums, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports for spot shipment or future delivery.

COTTONSEED—Domestic bleachable, quoted 6⅞c. per pound in tankcars.

PERILLA—Quoted 12¾c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports for prompt or deferred shipment, with buying reported to be brisk last week.

RAPESEED—Refined and denatured oil quoted 7¾c. per pound in tankcars, nominally, f.o.b. Pacific Coast for forward or prompt deliveries.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Easing market tone and prices have featured the general vegetable oil situation here in the last few days. Trade is in strictly moderate volume.

COCONUT — Coast basis, November-forward, 3⅜c. to 3⅝c. per pound. Refined, edible oil, 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, drums, car lots; and 9¾c. to 10c., drums, less than car lots.

CORN—Crude, low acid, 5⅜c. to 5⅝c. per pound, partly nominal. Refined, edible oil, 9c. to 9½c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 9½c. to 9¾c., barrels, less than car lots.

PEANUT—Crude, mills, November-forward, 6¾c. to 7c. per pound.

SOYBEAN—Crude, mills, 4¾c. to 5c. per pound, November-forward.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was fairly active. Futures showed irregularity at times in company with grain, but the undertone of the market was regarded as firm. Further buying of cash beans was reported for export. Following is a price record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High.	Low.	Closing Nov. 17.	Closing Nov. 10.
Cash, No. 2..	$0.98¾	$0.96	$0.98¾	$0.97
December	.98⅛	.95	.98	.97⅛
May	1.00	.98	.99	.98⅜

Linseed Oil

Flaxseed prices were irregular in domestic and foreign markets last week. Linseed oil lower. Cake and meal steady.

Flaxseed.—DULUTH, Nov. 17.—A better demand for cash flax, and small offerings have steadied the market. The cash basis was raised 1 cent a bushel during the week and is now 11 cents over Minneapolis December for flax on track and 10 cents over to arrive. Stocks in store here now total 965,000 bushels as compared with 544,000 bushels in the same period last year.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.
*Saturday	....	....
Monday	$1.88½	$1.77½
Tuesday	1.87½	1.76½
Wednesday	1.83	1.72½
Thursday	1.81	1.69
Friday	1.81	1.70½

* Holiday.

STEARIC ACID
Single Pressed and Double Pressed
Available in either cake or flake form
Triple Pressed
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Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and grease (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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Often market conditions make it imperative that a large proportion of tung oil in many formulations be replaced by the softer oils. To accomplish this without too seriously affecting viscosity, drying time, hardness and water resistance requires synthetic resins with particular properties.

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AROCHEM 65 . . . . . With LINSEED oil

AROCHEM 115, AROCHEM 520, AROFENE 700 . . . . With PERILLA and DEHYDRATED CASTOR oils

AROCHEM 120 . . . . . With OITICICA and DEHYDRATED CASTOR oils

Further details are available

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ESTER GUM—*all types* · "AROFENE"—*pure phenolics*
"AROCHEM"—*modified types* · "AROPLAZ"—*alkyds*
NATURAL RESINS—*all standard grades*

STROOCK & WITTENBERG CORPORATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939.	1938.	1939.	1938.
This week..	96,861	22,001	1,807	....
Since Aug. 1...	3,501,076	1,518,778	2,539,574	871,141

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—Cash flaxseed held firm to strong compared with futures. Offers are moderate to light from day to day and readily absorbed by crushers. At the moment a sharp demand for diversion point offers is the feature. Crushers and cash houses are anxious to fill out cargoes and are paying full freight on seed moving from Western and Northern territory. This has a tendency to make the market strong on choice stuff offered on track here. Some of the crushers are holding off locally because of their anxiety to accumulate supplies at the head of the lakes before the close of navigation, which is close at hand.

Most of the marketable surplus has been moved to terminals and small receipts are looked for unless revival of the Argentine trade pact negotiations makes farmers nervous. For the time being this pact is under control of flax and farm interests more or less and nothing more is expected in the way of news concerning it until after the turn of the year.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
*Saturday	...	...	...
Monday	$1.85½	$1.77½	$1.76¼
Tuesday	1.84½	1.76½	1.76½
Wednesday	1.80	1.72	1.73¼
Thursday	1.78	1.70	1.73
Friday	1.78	1.70	1.73

* Holiday.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939.	1938.	1939.	1938.
This week..	92,400	26,760	47,600	58,850
Since Sept. 1...	3,263,400	1,640,430	1,107,000	234,090

WINNIPEG, Nov. 17.—The market for flaxseed futures was quiet and irregular. The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
*Saturday	...	...	...
Monday	$1.56¼	$1.56¼	$1.60⅝
Tuesday	1.55¼	1.55¼	1.60
Wednesday	1.54	1.54¼	1.59⅞
Thursday	1.55½	1.55½	1.59½
Friday	1.55¾	1.55¼	1.60½

* Holiday.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 17.—Opening prices per bushel on November contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	$1.28	$1.03⅞
Monday	1.28⅝	1.03⅞
Tuesday	1.26⅞	1.05⅛
Wednesday	1.18⅞	1.04¼
Thursday	1.22⅛	1.04½
Friday	1.21½	1.04½

Exports

To—	Bushels. Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	280,000	47,000	83,000
United Kingdom	....	....	4,000
Continent	268,000	476,000	280,000
Orders	....	....	173,000
Others	....	12,000	43,000
Totals	548,000	535,000	583,000

Since January 1

To—	Bushels. This year.	Last year.
United States	12,642,000	13,851,000
United Kingdom	2,220,000	1,238,000
Continent	22,500,000	22,024,000
Orders	8,137,000	9,082,000
Others	2,579,000	1,823,000
Totals	48,078,000	45,918,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	1,969,000
Previous week	1,969,000
Last year	1,772,000

Linseed Oil.—The local market had an easier tone last week, competition being keener in the absence of any broadening of trade. Quotations were reduced to 9.1 to 9.3c. per lb. in tankcars, with the usual differential prevailing for oil in cooperage. The movement into consuming channels on unfilled contracts held up well for this period of the year, but new business was apparently limited to unimportant quantities, buyers in many cases being inclined to hold off for further developments in the Argentina situation as well as in the markets for other commodities.

Cash seed continued to meet with a good demand in domestic centers and premiums remained firm. The movement of seed to terminal points was light. Weather conditions in Argentina were reported as more favorable. An estimate of the unsold supplies of old crop seed remaining in that country was only 3,268,000 bushels, Uruguay not included. The crop in Canada was officially estimated at 2,149,000 bushels.

Shipments of seed from India to Europe last week were 104,000 bushels. There were no receipts at New York during the period.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—Linseed oil buyers are well covered and are ordering out supplies freely but hesitate about making fresh contracts until they know more of the Argentine situation and war prospects. Inquiry for deferred delivery is improving very gradually.

Northwestern demand for small lots is holding better than normal on account of the long and favorable Fall season. Central states demand also is fairly good. An occasional fill-in cooperage car is taken by manufacturers but there is virtually no interest shown in tank car or round lots for shipment up to the end of the current year.

Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, tank car lots 9.5c. per pound, cooperage car lots 10.1c. per pound, warehouse lots 10.5c. per pound, November-April shipment.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1939.	1938.
This week	3,000,000	1,244,766
Since Sept. 1	36,420,000	17,680,361

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15. — A few drum-lot transactions were passing in the market during the week, but otherwise the situation in linseed oil is nothing to comment on. Card prices held to the levels posted two weeks ago and there has been no change. Tank car buyers aren't interested, and there has apparently been no test to reveal just what the bottom might be on tanks. Sellers say at most it would be only a point or two off. Deliveries are good. Quoted:—Tank cars, 9c. per pound; drum lots, ex-mill, 9.6c.; drums lots, ex-warehouse, 10c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Buyers of linseed oil seem inclined to wait for developments before making any extensive commitments. Ruling prices are:—Tank car, 9.5c. per pound; car lots, 10.1c.; less than car lots, 10.5c.

Cake and Meal.—The local market retained a steady tone. No material broadening of domestic trade in meal was noted but there were reports of some increase in the demand for moderate lots. Export trade in cake was quiet.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—Although the linseed meal market is very firm and all offers seem to be wanted there is less excitement than during the preceding week. Of interest was the fact that soybean meal was selling over linseed meal for the first time on record. This was due to short selling of soybean mills through central states and the unexpectedly high cost of beans. Users of soybean meal had to cover through purchases from larger manufacturers and thus raised the market.

At any rate, there is no competition from soybean meal at the moment and flaxseed crushers are able to sell their output promptly or for deferred shipment.

Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, 100-lb. sacks, $33 to $33.50 per ton.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1939.	1938.
This week	5,360,000	2,016,000
Since Sept. 1	36,920,000	27,581,838

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Fairly good interest is reported to have developed recently in the linseed meal market, with the price structure still holding. Ruling prices are:—Round lots, $33 to $34 per ton, largely nominal; car lots, $34 to $35; less than car lots, $36 to $37.

Cottonseed Oil

Price movements in the local market for refined cottonseed oil futures were within a narrow range. Trading was quiet. Crude oil generally steady.

Cottonseed Oil.—Speculative operations in the local market for refined oil futures continued rather quiet much of the time last week, few operators being inclined to add materially to their commitments on either side of the account in the absence of anything stimulating in the action of the markets for other commodities. Changes in prices were confined within a narrow range. There was further switching from near to distant positions. December was switched to January at 7 points difference, to March at 24 points and to May at 33 to 36 points. January was switched to March at 16 points difference, and March to May at 11 points difference.

A development of interest was the publication of the monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau. This showed that consumption of refined oil during October was 353,675 barrels against 442,127 barrels in September and 293,969 barrels in October last year. The report had little effect as the figures were not far from what many in the trade had expected. The visible supply increased 484,600 barrels during October against an increase of 559,300 barrels in the same month last year. The visible at the close of October was 2,350,300 barrels against 2,595,900 barrels a year ago.

Southern markets for crude oil were generally steady with offerings still reported as light. Trade in cash refined oil was generally reported as quiet. Edible cottonseed oil was reduced ½c. per pound by refiners. Crude coconut and corn oils were shaded and the tone of the tallow market was reported as

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easier. Export trade in lard continued quiet. Clearances of lard from Atlantic and Gulf ports for foreign destinations during the first ten days of November were 4,285,360 pounds, or about 3,400,000 pounds less than last season.

Stocks of lard in Chicago showed a decrease during the first half of November of 1,157,443 pounds against a decrease of 3,610,525 pounds in the same time last year. Stocks there November 15 were 35,834,752 pounds against 46,590,771 pounds last year. Receipts of hogs in the principal Western markets for four days of the week aggregated 280,100 head against 274,200 head in the same time last year. The weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended November 11 averaged 223 pounds.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from November 13 to November 17, inclusive, comprised 635 contracts, a total of 38,100,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
January	6.70	6.50	6.49@6.52
March	6.89	6.65	6.67 sales
May	6.98	6.74	6.76@6.78
July	6.95	6.85	6.84@6.86
December	6.63	6.41	6.43 sales

Crude, Southeast, .05⅝-05¾.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Cottonseed oil prices have dropped off here in the last few days. Buyers apparently have not cared to risk very extensive market activity on an easing price structure and accordingly the volume is not very large. Good, off-Summer yellow fig oil is 7c. per pound. Refined, edible oil is 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 9¾c. to 10c., barrels, less than car lots.

Cake and Meal.—A steady tone prevailed in Southern markets. A better inquiry for meal was reported in some sections. Stocks of cake and meal at the mills at the close of October were 197,618 tons, or 94,280 tons less than last year.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Nov. 16.—Cottonseed reported moving to crushers slowly. Meal is quoted at $27.50 to $28 per ton at Southeastern mill points. Prime crude oil is still offered at 5⅝ cents in the Southeast, with sales reported very light.

Memphis, Nov. 17.—Crude cottonseed oil remained quiet during the week, the last sales reported being at 5⅝c., Valley basis. Prime 41 percent meal firmer at $29 per ton, Memphis basis. Bulk slab cake $26.50 per ton, Valley points. Hull $6.50 to $7 per ton. Fair weather prevailing in this section and cotton picking about finished. Seed $25 per ton at shipping point.

Closing cottonseed meal quotations on the Memphis exchange were as follows:—

	November 9.	November 16.
December	$26.75@26.90	$28.30@28.50
January	26.25@26.50	27.55@27.75
March	25.75@26.00	26.80@26.90
May	25.50@25.75	26.60@——

Fatty Acids

Castor Oil.—This fatty acid remained in a firm position, as the market for basic material retained a strong tone. There was a good inquiry and makers were well employed with deliveries on contracts previously closed.

Coconut Oil.—Raw material was easy, but the market for coconut oil fatty acid retained a steady tone. New business was quieter, but there was a steady movement to local and other consumers on unfilled contracts.

Cottonseed Oil.—An increase was noted in the inquiry for this fatty acid from local and other consumers, and a steady movement to makers of soap bases, soaps and resins on unfilled contracts was also reported. The market retained a steady tone.

Red Oil.—With raw material steady, quotations on red oil were held at previous levels. There were reports of some increase in the movement into consuming channels in the textile industry.

Stearic Acid.—The local situation continued to be featured by a steady tone, quotations generally being held at previous levels in the absence of any material change in the position of basic material. A good inquiry was received from local and other consumers.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Fatty acids are quiet. However, sellers as a whole seem to have been unwilling to make any concessions in prices.

FATTY ACIDS—Corn oil, double distilled, 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, tankcar; 9½c. to 9¾c., barrels, car lots; 10c. to 10¼c., barrels, less than car lots; coconut oil, acidulated, 10c. to 10¼c. per pound, tankcar, mostly nominal; 10½c. to 10¾c., barrels, car lots; 11c. to 11¼c., barrels, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, tankcar; 8¾c. to 9c., barrels, car lots; 9¼c. to 9½c., barrels, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3¼c. to 3½c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4¼c. to 4½c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 1¾c. to 1⅞c.

STEARIC ACID—Distilled, single press, 12c. to 13c. per pound; double press, 12½c. to 13½c.; triple press, 15¼c. to 16¼c.

Fish Oils

Menhaden.—The local refined oil situation lacked new features of importance. Interest on the part of buyers was generally limited to comparatively small lots for prompt shipment, and demand for such quantities was apparently lighter than in the previous week. With crude oil firm and stocks of refined reported as light, the market here retained a steady tone.

Sardine.—Refined oil selling schedules were held at previous levels, the tone of the local market being steady. There was a fair inquiry, though consumers showed little disposition to purchase in advance of current needs.

Sperm.—A firm tone continued to feature the local situation, with quotations held at the levels ruling in recent preceding weeks. Trade was fairly active.

Markets at Other Centers

San Francisco, Nov. 15.—A catch of over 40,000 tons of raw sardines swelled production figures and hastened deliveries on oil last week as the sardine tonnage in California plants, receipted for as of November 10, passed and exceeded by a large margin the catch of record as of a year ago on that date. At the same time, the market for the most part was inactive, although a few tanks of oil changed hands at 31½c. per gallon, it was reported, which represented a split between buyers' and sellers' ideas. This figure brought the price down ½ cent below the previous reported transactions.

At this writing bids are standing in the market at 31 cents and offers are named at 32 cents and no business is taking place. It was said generally in the trade that the 31½c. figure was not representative of the attitude of most sellers, who are holding for 32c. Nor did it represent the average buyer's idea.

What caused wonderment and comment in fish oil trade circles last week was the almost phenomenal rate of catch on sardines. For the week ending November 10, the California Sardine Products Institute reported a catch of 40,522 tons for all districts, bringing the total seasonal tonnage to 190,478 against a catch of 160,150 tons reported as of a year ago. The feature of course revolves around the fact that Northern California plants were two months late in getting started and have only been running less than two months now, while last season labor problems were settled without much difficulty and the operations were started promptly after the season opened on August 1.

This rate of catch and consequent production should see well over the approximately 2,000 tankcars which were produced last season.

Of the catch last week, San Francisco Bay received 25,702 tons; Monterey 9,418 tons and Southern California 5,402 tons.

Floating reduction plants, up to this year operating on the high seas, were busy at work tied up in San Francisco Bay, operating under jurisdiction of the state as do regular land plants.

Baltimore, Nov. 15.—The fishing off the North Carolina coast has picked up, and as the menhaden are in good condition, considerable additions to the stocks of oil have been made, though these additions have not prompted the factories to reduce their asking prices. Some fish are also being taken on the Florida coast, and in the next few weeks it should be possible to bring the supplies of oil up considerably. The market still seems to be held at 35 cents per gallon, and marked firmness is shown by the sellers.

Cottonseed Crushings Down

Cottonseed received at mills, crushed and held, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and held, from August 1 to October 31, 1939, and 1938, amounted, according to the Bureau of Census, to the following quantities:—

Cottonseed
Received, Crushed, and Held

	Received at mills* Aug. 1 to Oct. 31. 1939.	1938.	Crushed Aug. 1 to Oct. 31. 1939.	1938.	On hand at mills Oct. 31. 1939.	1938.
	Tons					
United States	2,532,522	2,707,635	1,387,440	1,465,983	1,265,708	1,574,270
Alabama	94,281	168,186	78,957	122,196	26,239	57,951
Arizona	26,898	37,036	15,779	15,708	13,743	23,891
Arkansas	302,611	341,558	130,617	149,751	181,549	212,029
California	76,778	52,324	25,989	42,138	50,162	31,908
Georgia	166,371	161,170	131,386	134,354	49,176	42,110
Louisiana	162,272	143,905	93,071	83,713	69,748	66,674
Mississippi	449,220	509,137	207,375	218,158	263,638	332,777
North Carolina	88,405	58,312	54,699	47,331	34,955	18,776
Oklahoma	107,501	126,486	51,478	48,085	56,820	82,071
South Carolina	108,859	78,389	81,985	70,180	27,774	9,761
Tennessee	237,753	269,487	87,652	103,731	153,037	178,366
Texas	638,608	688,561	398,367	397,520	295,309	473,114
All other States	72,965	73,084	30,085	33,118	43,558	45,514

* Does not include 120,626 and 337,118 tons on hand Aug. 1 nor 7,961 and 11,127 reshipped for 1939 and 1938, respectively.

Cottonseed Products
Manufactured, Shipped Out, and Held

	On hand Aug. 1.	Produced Aug. 1 to Oct. 31.	Shipped out Aug. 1 to Oct. 31.	On hand Oct. 31.
Crude oil, pounds—				
1939-1940	*72,066,763	428,196,285	401,742,396	*156,874,019
1938-1939	33,833,717	451,942,886	378,846,543	153,136,460
Refined oil, pounds—				
1939-1940	†560,035,317	‡311,905,522	.....	†433,636,754
1938-1939	487,927,952	308,544,686	.....	447,063,823
Cake and meal, tons—				
1939-1940	119,718	621,508	543,608	197,618
1938-1939	214,611	651,889	574,602	291,898
Hulls, tons—				
1939-1940	77,087	353,512	282,945	147,654
1938-1939	133,153	377,845	345,712	165,286
Linters, running bales—				
1939-1940	479,316	333,257	414,685	397,888
1938-1939	457,464	349,874	311,606	495,732
Hull fiber, 500-lb. bales—				
1939-1940	24,931	9,133	16,621	17,443
1938-1939	30,534	12,688	12,084	31,138
Grabbots, motes, etc., 500-lb. bales—				
1939-1940	30,642	14,328	19,608	25,932
1938-1939	36,592	16,649	16,991	36,250

* Includes 5,986,685 and 37,870,682 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments and 13,594,470 and 40,663,840 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers August 4, 1939, and Oct. 31, 1939, respectively.

† Includes 13,471,938 and 3,735,579 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents, and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments and 3,292,550 and 7,786,925 pounds in transit to manufacturers of shortening, oleomargarin, soap, etc., August 1, 1939, and October 31, 1939, respectively.

‡ Produced from 330,910,457 pounds of crude oil.

Exports and Imports for Two Months Ended September 30

	1939.	1938.
Exports—		
Oil, crude, pounds	42,850	86,884
Oil, refined, pounds	1,908,035	822,495
Cake and meal, tons of 2,000 pounds	1,993	5,472
Linters, running bales	63,214	30,063
Imports—		
Oil, crude, pounds	none	none
Oil, refined, pounds	*3,344,836	16,250,996
Cake and meal, tons of 2,000 pounds	none	25
Linters, bales of 500 pounds	6,506	10,309

* Amounts for October not included above are 111,112 pounds refined, "withdrawn from warehouse for consumption," and 112,280 refined, "entered direct into warehouse."

Fats and Greases

Grease.—There were reports of a somewhat better inquiry at times, but consumers showed little disposition to purchase ahead to any extent, and the movement was apparently made up mainly of comparatively small or moderate quantities.

Lard.—Changes in local cash quotations were within moderate limits in the absence of wide fluctuations in futures in the West where speculative operations were less active. There was a fair demand here for cash lard from domestic consumers. Export trade was quiet.

Stearin.—Demand was rather quiet and offerings were noted at concessions of ¼c., the tone of the market apparently being steady late in the week.

Tallow.—A fairly active inquiry continued to be reported, but as in recent preceding weeks much of the purchasing was limited to comparatively small quantities to fill the current needs of buyers, large consumers being inclined to hold off.

Trading in tallow futures on the New York Produce Exchange from November 13, to November 17, inclusive, comprised 1 tank, a total of 60,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
February	5.95	5.95	5.75@5.95
March	...	...	5.75@5.95

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Nov. 17.—A quiet market has been prevailing in cash lard recently, with a fairly stable tone evident all around. Following is a price record, per 100 pounds, for the week:—

	High.	Low.	Closing— Nov. 17.	Nov. 10.
Cash	$6.40	$6.17	$6.17	$6.40
December	6.45	6.17	6.17	6.40
May	7.10	6.82	6.82	7.07

TALLOWS (tierces)—Edible, 6c. to 6¼c. per pound; prime, 6c. to 6¼c.; fancy, 3c. to 8¼c.; special, 5¾c. to 6c.

GREASE (tierces)—Choice white, 5¾c. to 6c. per pound; A white, 5¾c. to 6c.; B white, 5⅝c. to 5⅞c.; yellow, 10-16, 5⅝c. to 5¾c.; yellow, 16-20, 5⅜c. to 5½c.; brown, 5⅛c. to 5⅜c.

STEARINS (barrels)—Prime oleo, 7¾c. to 8c. per pound; lard, packaged, 7¼c. to 7⅜c.; white grease, 5⅞c. to 6⅛c.; yellow grease, 5½c. to 5¾c.; oleo stocks, 9c. to 9½c.; No. 2 stocks, 8½c. to 9c.

Animal Oils

Lard.—Quotations were maintained at previous levels and the tone of the market appeared to be steady. There was no broadening of domestic trade, consumers being disposed to adhere to a conservative course in making purchases.

Neatsfoot. — A somewhat better inquiry was noted, though purchasing was apparently limited in the main to comparatively small or moderate quantities to fill the current needs of con-

—Continued on page 66

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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90-92% SAPONIFIABLE
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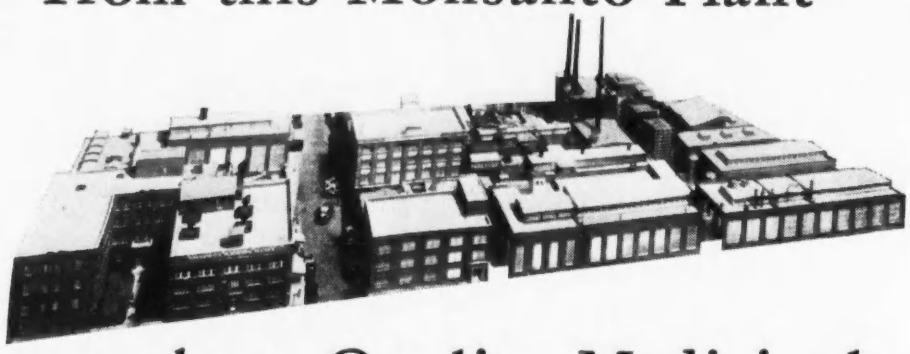
From this Monsanto Plant



Come these Quality Medicinals

ACETANILID U. S. P.
ASPIRIN (Acetyl Salicylic Acid U. S. P.)
BENZOIC ACID U. S. P.
CHLORAL HYDRATE U. S. P.
GLYCEROPHOSPHATES
PHENOLPHTHALEIN U. S. P.
SODIUM BENZOATE U. S. P.
ACETOPHENETIDIN U. S. P.
ASPIRIN STARCH GRANULATIONS
CAFFEINE U. S. P.
CHLORAMINE-T U. S. P.
PHENOL U. S. P. (Carbolic Acid)
SALICYLATES
SALICYLIC ACID U. S. P.
SODIUM SALICYLATE U. S. P.
SULFANILAMIDE N. N. R.*

*Becomes official in U. S. Pharmacopoeia on January 1, 1940.

For the Pharmaceutical Industry

This plant, in St. Louis, is only one of the many Monsanto plants whose output contributes richly to American Industry. May we serve you?

MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY
St. Louis, U. S. A.

DISTRICT OFFICES: *New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, San Francisco, Charlotte, Birmingham, Los Angeles, Montreal, London*

MONSANTO CHEMICALS
SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Quicksilver Weak and Declining Under Slump in Demand—Quinine Bids Opened by Government—Glycerin Market Calmer —Seasonal Items Experience Gain in Request

Pricewise, the drug and fine chemical market was a quiet affair throughout the past week. Values on the whole were fully worthy of the firm position of most raw materials, always excepting quicksilver which of late had been weak and still was during the period under review.

Demand continued active, though it also lacked the irrepressible characteristics dominant in the market in the recent past. Closer devotion to actual needs seemed to occupy buyers and sellers alike but even such business reached satisfactory totals.

From comment rather general in the market, it seemed clear that export needs or demands were playing a very important part in market activity. A multitude of operators has sprung into being and oftentimes these new factors are compelled to get goods to offer from resellers or second-hands in the market. Of course, growth in export trade would be entirely natural; Germany, a nation noted for supplying all kinds of chemicals and drugs in the world export markets is removed as a source of supply. England and France are plenty busy with their war activities, and there remains only the United States as a logical source of supply. During the period, the Federal government opened bids to supply a quantity of quinine to be part of the nation's iron stock of strategic raw materials.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Asafetida gum, 20c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $5 per flask.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compares as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
194.8	**195.0**	**195.4**	**182.5**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acetanilide.—A fair gain in interest was reported and the market as a whole displayed strength and true stability at all times during the past week.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic. — Leading producers intimated that no change in prices was likely early in 1940. Demand last week was steady at all times and some improvement in trade was reported, being seasonal in character.

Acid, Tartaric. — Quotations held steady and seemed to rest on the strong basis of high cost raw material. It seemed probable that the problem of assuring a continuing supply of raw material would be solved favorably.

Agar.—While the production was reported less than normal, the fact that Germany, a large buyer in the past, is shut off as a customer may serve to counter against a naturally upward tendency in prices. Spot quotations were very firm.

Alcohol. — Busines was active along lines indicating a fundamentally sound situation. Care regarding expansion of production was being exercised, the penalty of overproduction being well known by all distillers. The intent is to see that all normal domestic requirements are cared for fully but to avoid the booking of business likely to depend solely on the war and certain to disappear once the war is over. Prices were very firm.

Aloe.—The market here remained fully firm. Competition was negligible and most sellers with spot stocks available for new business were disposed toward reserve. No weakness at the sources of supply was noted.

Aloin.—Request was fair throughout the past week but the call had a routine character that indicated none but normal demands being covered by buyers for consumption.

Ammonia Chloride.—Some very fair trade in this article showed the rising and entirely seasonal interest of buyers. Prices continued very firm.

Asafetida Gum.—Stocks were small and replacements were uncertain as well as certain to be slow. Quotations were strong at the higher level of 60c. to 65c. per pound for whole and 80c. to 85c. for powder.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Prices for metal in England have been rising steadily but no changes have been made in refiners' quotations in this market. Values were very firm. Salts moved in about normal volume and quotations were very steady.

Cadmium.—Undertones continued firm. Consumption of metal was running to excellent volume, contributing much of strength to prices and keeping competition repressed and compressed within very narrow limits. All derived products were firm.

Castor Oil.—The situation of insufficient supply was unrelieved. The only firm prices were those named on less than car lot business; the producers described them as being "trading prices." They also declared that car lot and tankcar prices were nominal. The cost of beans was high in the primary market and speculative activity was rife.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—A strong market is still ruling in the castor oil market, with buyers finding it necessary to meet sellers' price ideas in order to make transactions. A fairly good amount of material is moving. Buying is divided between limited and rather extended quantities, with some buyers apparently willing to order considerable volume. Ruling prices are:—No. 1, barrels, car lots, 11⅝c. per pound; barrels, less than car lots, 12¾c.; returnable drums, 11⅛c.; drums, less than car lots, 12¼c.; tanks, 10⅞c.; No. 3, barrels, car lots, 11⅛c.; barrels, less than car lots, 12¼c.; returnable drums, car lots, 10⅝c.; drums, less than car lots, 11¾c.; tanks, 10⅜c.

Cinchonidine.—In the previous week, first hand quarters indicated that a new schedule was being worked out for this item. Such was not the case. No change has been made in quotations on either this item, nor on cinchonine and quinidine.

Cocoa Butter.—Although beans had a sharp rise because of foreign buying, the advance was shortlived and recessions lost most of the rise. Butter closed lower at 13c. to 13¼c. per pound for bulk quantities in carlots.

Codliver Oil.—Fundamentally, conditions were strong because of the multitude of conditions making for high prices in producing countries. However, there seemed to be a very fair supply of oil in this market and all needs seemed to be cared for except those definitely of a speculative character. Prices were steady.

Corn Syrup.—No new price developments were noted. Apparently the market was on a steady to firm basis, being influenced by a very good call for the item and lack of unsettlement in raw material costs.

Ephedrine.—Very good request was the rule. Sellers indicated that the gains in transactions have been in keeping with seasonal expectations, giving a firm undertone to both market and prices.

Glycerin.—Refiners reported that the situation was considerably easier than it had been recently. Buyers for consumption who have sought to increase their inventories to provide for possible extingencies now seem to have assumed a calmer approach to the market, possibly having in mind that should the war end suddenly at a time when their inventories were inflated, substantial losses might be expected. Therefore, relations between producer and consumer have assumed a nearer to normal aspect.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Business in the glycerin market is proceeding along quiet, orderly lines, with no trace of the market excitement which prevailed some weeks ago. Suppliers seem to have the situation under excellent control, and the buying is largely in the way of filling ordinary needs. C.p. material is in fairly good call, and other material is quiet. Ruling prices are:—Chemically pure, 12¼c. per

Current prices on drugs and the fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

PLYMOUTH BRANDS
STEARATES - ZINC - MAGNESIA
WHITE MINERAL OILS U. S. P. and TECHNICAL
Manufacturers and Importers for thirty years
M. W. PARSONS, Imports & PLYMOUTH ORGANIC LABORATORIES, Inc.
59 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK CITY

QUICKSILVER
TARTARIC ACID
CREAM OF TARTAR
TEASEED OIL RED OIL FATTY ACID RICE BRAN OIL
LEGHORN TRADING CO., 21 West St., New York City
Branches: Boston Philadelphia

Established 1910
HUISKING
IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS
COD LIVER OIL
(Peder Devold Brand, Finest Lofoten Norwegian Medicinal)
Produced in our own refinery in Norway. Prepared from livers of fish caught in the Lofoten Island fishing grounds.
The Peder Devold Brand is Guaranteed to be of the Highest Quality and is Practically Odorless and Tasteless.
We solicit your inquiries as to your requirements
CHAS. L. HUISKING & CO.
INCORPORATED
155 VARICK STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.
CHICAGO BRANCH: 561 E. ILLINOIS STREET

Industrial and Pharmaceutical Chemicals
QUININE
Sulphate and Minor Salts
CINCHONINE CINCHONIDINE
QUINIDINE
and their Salts
"AMSTERDAM" BRAND
"MAARSSEN" BRAND
R.W. GREEFF & CO.
10 East 40th Street New York, N. Y.

pound, tanks; 12½c., drums, car lots; 13c., drums, less than car lots; high gravity, 11¾c., tanks; 12c., drums, car lots; 12½c., drums, less than car lots.

Magnesia.—Conditions have shown a trend toward improvement so far as merchandising of imported material is concerned. While delays in shipping abroad were almost unbearable following the outbreak of the war, at present goods are reaching this country and information suggests that the supply will be continuing. The market for both domestic and imported goods continued active but requirements were being supplied more promptly.

Mercurials.—Although quotations on raw materials have been declining for some time past—they are now $15 per flask below the peak reached in October—mercurials continued in unchanged price position last week. Demand was routine.

Quicksilver.—At the close of last week, the market was weak. Demand had contracted to such small volume as to consist solely of a very little jobber request. Prices were $135 to $137 per flask and foreign metal could be bought at prices under that position.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The quicksilver market was easier and sellers expressed a willingness to sell metal at a figure around $130 to $132 per flask, f.o.b. San Francisco. It was not learned whether there was any business done since the market was very slow.

Quinine.—Interest in this item in all its forms was good. Demand was seasonally active and movement from firsthands to all sorts of buyers was on the increase. During the week, the Federal government opened bids to supply sulphate and four bidders proposed business as follows: To supply 800,000 ounces, 57.8c. per ounce; to supply 200,000 ounces, 61c.; to supply 100,000 ounces, 61c.; to supply 1,000 ounces, 68c.

Santonin.—Prices were not advanced further but they were still on a strong basis, mainly because there was little or no competition in the market. Demand was moderate, a condition normal to the market at this season of the year.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities of 100 ounces; small lots from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparison of prices of bullion in New York and London is also provided:—

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate, Cents.	New York, Cents.	London, Pence.
Saturday	27	34⅜	23½
Monday	27	34⅜	23½
Tuesday	27	34⅜	23⅜
Wednesday	27	34⅜	23⅜
Thursday	27	34⅜	23⅜
Friday	27	34⅜	23⅜

Strychnine.—Trade was normally active. Prices were firm and reflected fully the comparatively strong position of raw material which, of course, bears a higher import cost from the Far East.

Quinine Bids Offered On Government Needs

OPD Washington Bureau
November 15, 1939

Four bidders today offered to supply the government with quinine sulphate to build up stocks of critical materials for purposes of national defense. Because of numerous conditions and specifications written into the bids, officials of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department were unable to say which bid, if any, was likely to be accepted, but the apparent low bidder was R. W. Greef & Co., New York, bidding as the representative of the Netherlands government, which offered to supply 800,000 ounces at 57.8 cents per ounce.

Other bids were:—Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., 200,000 ounces at 61 cents; New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Brooklyn, 100,000 ounces at 61 cents; and the H. H. Rosenthal Company, New York, 1,000 ounces at 68 cents.

The specifications for the bids contained the usual provision of the "Buy American" act that domestic material be supplied if possible and requiring bidders to disclose the origin of their material. All four bidders on the quinine specified the Netherlands East Indies as the source of the "base material." The domestic manufacturers said that the quinine would be processed and packed in the United States, but did not indicate whether the imports from the Netherlands East Indies would be cinchona bark or a semi-manufactured material. The specifications did not require that the quinine be processed in the United States.

Marks to Leave Continental

Dr. Lewis H. Marks, president of the Continental Distilling Company, and nine affiliated companies in which he holds a similar position, will resign as head of these companies as of December 31, 1939. He has held the presidency of the various companies since 1933.

PROCTER & GAMBLE
Largest Producers and Refiners of
CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE
U.S.P.
Packed in drums and cans
Also other grades—Stocks in principal cities
Gwynne Building, Cincinnati, Ohio
205 East 42nd Street, New York City

VITAMIN PRODUCTS
FISH LIVER OILS
ATLANTIC COAST FISHERIES CORP. OF N. Y.
111 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

FOR THE COSMETIC MANUFACTURER
H-D CERTIFIED BROMO ACIDS
H-D CERTIFIED D & C COLORS
The Hilton-Davis Chemical Co.
P. O. BOX 8, PLEASANT RIDGE STATION, CINCINNATI, O.

Spot Stocks in New York
In Bond for Export
DRIED EGG PRODUCTS:
Spray Egg Yolk
Granular Egg Yolk
Hen Egg Albumen
Whole Egg Powder
Also AGAR AGAR (Japanese Gelatin)
CONSUMERS IMPORT CO., Inc.
342 Madison Avenue, New York
Phones: VAnderbilt 6-5722-3-4

Soybean 1939 Output 30% Above Last Year

OPD Washington Bureau
November 17, 1939

Soybean production in the United States for 1939 will be about 76,000,000 bushels, or about 30 percent above last year's record harvest, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. As a result of recent advances in the market for soybeans and soybean products, farmers are receiving somewhat higher prices for their soybeans this Fall than last year. If present farm price relationships are maintained a further expansion in soybean acreage is expected in 1940, according to the Bureau.

Peanut acreage, which has been increasing during recent years, is likely to continue large in 1940. Chiefly because of the marketing diversion program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, returns per acre from the 1939 peanut crop, picked and threshed, are expected to be relatively favorable as compared with returns from cotton and other competing crops. The acreage of peanuts picked and threshed in 1939, according to October indications, will be 6 percent above the 1938 record acreage, and about 32 percent above the 1928-37 average. The estimated yield per acre is somewhat lower than average and also lower than in 1938. The October indicated production of 1,232,520,000 pounds is about 6 percent less than the record 1938 production, but 25 percent above the 1928-37 average production. Stocks of old-crop peanuts at the beginning of the 1939-40 season were relatively small.

REFINED GLYCERINE

ALL GRADES
CHEMICALLY PURE—U. S. P.
CHEMICALLY PURE—B. P.
YELLOW DISTILLED
HIGH GRAVITY
DYNAMITE

Refineries Located at:

- Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Jersey City, N. J.
- Jeffersonville, Ind.
- Berkeley, Calif.
- Kansas City, Kans.

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE-PEET CO.
GLYCERINE DEPT.
105 HUDSON STREET
JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY

PRIVATE FORMULA WORK

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Before deciding let us tell you how we may be able to *save* you purchasing new equipment, increasing your factory or storage space and adding to packing and shipping expense. We have taken care of increased volume for many manufacturers at lower than their own costs. All formulas held in absolute confidence. No obligation in talking with us.

Also Headquarters for Drugs, Chemicals, Essential Oils and Allied Products

R. GESELL, INCORPORATED
Formerly Ehrmann-Strauss, Co., Inc.
202 W. Houston Street, New York

Margarin Manufacturing Operations Off in Sept.

According to figures reported to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, the margarin manufacturers' production in September, 1939, compared with September, 1938, as follows:—

	Pounds—September. 1939.	September. 1938.
Total production of uncolored oleomargarin..	*27,966,826	†32,280,582
Total withdrawn tax-paid	27,897,887	31,967,202

Ingredients used in the production of colored and uncolored margarin in September, 1939, compare with September, 1938, as follows:—

In Uncolored Margarin

	Pounds—September. 1939.	September. 1938.
Babassu oil.....	1,408,942	871,242
Coconut oil.....	3,084,624	8,667,307
Corn oil.....	34,880	.....
Cottonseed oil.....	9,028,238	10,236,664
Cottonseed stearin.....	9,180	.....
Derivative of glycerin..	63,458	151,961
Lecithin	7,643	8,785
Milk	5,275,388	6,190,187
Neutral lard.....	112,384	110,563
Oleo oil.....	848,002	1,093,992
Oleo stearin.....	329,319	273,543
Oleo stock.....	62,822	118,035
Palm kernel oil.....	.....	113,472
Peanut oil.....	258,102	330,247
Salt	1,190,929	1,291,013
Soda benzoate.....	12,192	12,316
Soybean oil.....	7,337,913	4,274,614
Soybean stearin.....	.....	9,165
Vitamin concentrate....	1,379	1,147
Totals	29,065,395	33,754,253
Total production of colored oleomargarin....	‡107,675	§106,260
Total withdrawn tax-paid	20,484	33,236

In Colored Margarin

	Pounds—September. 1939.	September. 1938.
Babassu oil.....	145	.....
Coconut oil.....	28,681	44,131
Color	79	122
Corn oil.....	1	.....
Cottonseed oil.....	6,046	9,660
Cottonseed stearin.....	480	.....
Derivative of glycerin..	306	244
Lecithin	67	3
Milk	21,391	25,784
Neutral lard.....	2,711	4,135
Oleo oil.....	13,940	15,910
Oleo stearin.....	.....	150
Oleo stock.....	1,568	189
Palm kernel oil.....	.....	105
Peanut oil.....	115	148
Salt	5,065	6,755
Soda benzoate.....	39	66
Soybean oil.....	33,423	17,373
Soybean stearin.....	.....	9
Vitamin concentrate....	2	1
Totals	114,059	124,785

* Of the amount produced, 13,414 pounds were reworked.
† Of the amount produced, 20,685 pounds were reworked.
‡ Of the amount produced, 1,640 pounds were reworked.
§ Of the amount produced, 2,480 pounds were reworked.

Lederle Laboratories, Inc., a subsidiary of the American Cyanamid Company, has called for redemption November 15 of its outstanding $1.12 preferred stock.

TARTARS

WILLIAM NEUBERG, Inc., 441 Lexington Ave., NEW YORK, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 6-1990

NATIONAL BRAND MILK SUGAR

QUALITY STANDARD THE WORLD OVER SINCE 1883

ALPHA LACTOSE
BETA LACTOSE
POWDERED-GRANULAR
IMPALPABLE

NATIONAL MILK SUGAR COMPANY
Division of The Borden Company
350 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

What You Can Use

Various Materials That Are Suitable for Operating Purposes in Chemical Processing Industries

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Three-hundred-third Instalment

Oils

Driers for Oils

(Continued from November 13 issue)

Iron salts of—
(1) Amylbenzylorthobenzoic acid, normal, secondary, or disecondary
(2) Amylnaphthoylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(3) Amyltetrahydrobenzoyl orthobenzoic acid, secondary
(4) Amyltetrahydronaphthylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(5) Amyltoluylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(6) Amylxyloylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(7) Butylbenzoylorthobenzoic acid
(8) Caprylbenzoylorthobenzoic acid
(9) Hexylbenzoylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(10) Octylbenzoylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(11) Octylnaphthoylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(12) Octyltoluylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(13) Octylxyloylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
Iron tungstate
Isosafrole
Lead with fatty acids, such as those of coconut oil
Lead acetate
Lead borate
Lead erucate
Lead laurate
Lead linoleate
Lead managanese resinate
Lead naphthenate
Lead naphthenic acid salt in free fatty acid of a drying oil
Lead oilsolate
Lead oleate
Lead oxide
Lead oxalate
Lead peroxide
Led, red
Lead resinate
Lead rosinate
Lead salts of—
(1) Amylbenzoylorthobenzoic acid, normal, secondary, or disecondary
(2) Amylnaphthylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(3) Amyltoluylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(4) Amyltetrahydrobenzoylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
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(13) Octylxyloylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
Lead salts of—
(12) Octyltoluylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(13) Octylxyloylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(14) Paracymylorthobenzoic acid
(15) Paraisopropylphenol carboxylic acid
(16) Paraisopropylsalicylic acid
(17) Para-secondary-amylsalicylic acid
(18) Para-secondary-butylsalicylic acid
(19) Para-secondary-octylsalicylic acid
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Lead tungstate
Lead uversol
Lead-managanese resinate
Litharge
Magnesium oleate
Magnesium salts of—
(1) Amylbenzylorthobenzoic acid, normal, secondary, or disecondary
(2) Amylnaphthoylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(3) Amyltetrahydrobenzoyl orthobenzoic acid, secondary
(4) Amyltetrahydronaphthylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(5) Amyltoluylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(6) Amylxyloylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
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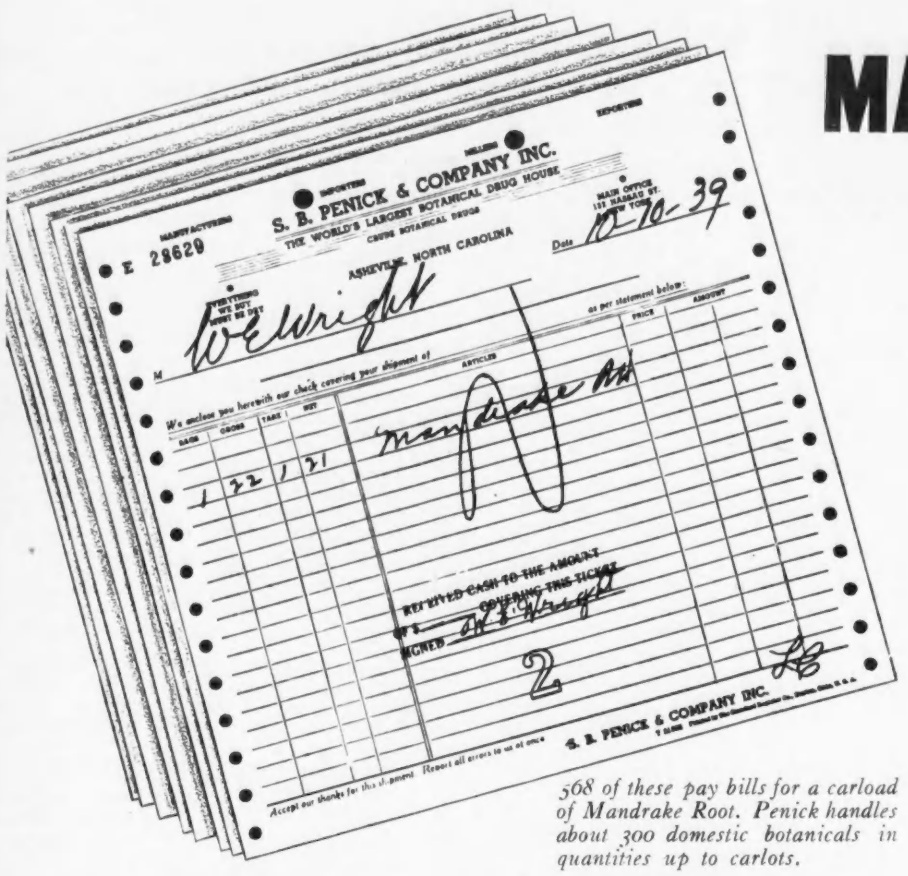
(11) Octylnaphthoylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(12) Octyltoluylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(13) Octylxyloylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
Manganese acetate
Manganese borate
Manganese carbonate
Manganese chloride
Manganese dioxide
Manganese hydrate
Manganese hydroxide
Manganese linoleate
Manganese naphthenate
Manganese oleate
Manganese oxalate
Manganese oxide
Manganese peroxide, hydrated
Manganese resinate
Manganese rosinate
Manganese salts of—
(1) Amylbenzoylorthobenzoic acid, normal, secondary, or disecondary
(2) Amylnaphthylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(3) Amyltoluylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(4) Amyltetrahydrobenzoylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(5) Amyltetrahydronaphthylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(6) Amylxyloylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
Manganese salts of—
(7) Butylbenzoylorthobenzoic acid
(8) Caprylbenzoylorthobenzoic acid
(9) Hexylbenzoylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(10) Octylbenzoylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(11) Octylnaphthoylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(12) Octyltoluylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(13) Octylxyloylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(14) Paracymylorthobenzoic acid
(15) Paraisopropylphenol carboxylic acid
(16) Paraisopropylsalicylic acid
(17) Para-secondary-amylsalicylic acid
(18) Para-secondary-butylsalicylic acid
(19) Para-secondary-octylsalicylic acid
Manganese salts with fatty acids, such as those of coconut oil
Manganese sulphate
Manganese stearate
Manganese tungstate
Manganese uversols
Manganese-lead resinate
Manganic oxide, hydrated
Mercury salts of—
(1) Amylbenzylorthobenzoic acid, normal, secondary, or disecondary
(2) Amylnaphthoylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(3) Amyltetrahydrobenzoyl orthobenzoic acid, secondary
(4) Amyltetrahydronaphthylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(5) Amyltoluylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(6) Amylxyloylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(7) Butylbenzoylorthobenzoic acid
(8) Caprylbenzoylorthobenzoic acid
(9) Hexylbenzoylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(10) Octylbenzoylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(11) Octylnaphthoylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(12) Octyltoluylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(13) Octylxyloylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
Metallic naphthenates
Naphthenic acid salts of calcium, cobalt, lead, manganese, or zinc in free fatty acid or a drying oil
Nickel linoleate
Nickel naphthenate
Nickel resinate
Nickel salts of—
(1) Amylbenzylorthobenzoic acid, normal, secondary, or disecondary
(2) Amylnaphthoylorthobenzoic acid, secondary
(3) Amyltetrahydrobenzoyl orthobenzoic acid, secondary

(To be continued)

568 Transactions for 1 Carload of



568 of these pay bills for a carload of Mandrake Root. Penick handles about 300 domestic botanicals in quantities up to carlots.

MANDRAKE ROOT!

A remarkable number of transactions are necessary to obtain a good stock of botanicals. Recently, for example, 568 individual lots of Mandrake were brought in by our gatherers to make up a single carload.

This job is daily routine with us. At Penick collection depots in the Blue Ridge sections of North Carolina and Tennessee about 68,000 lots of roots, herbs, barks, leaves and seeds were brought in last season from more than 1500 gatherers. That number of batches had to be inspected by buying managers, sorted, test lots withdrawn for laboratory check, and packed for shipment.

It's a tremendous job to accumulate these train loads of selected botanicals at the "Initial Source of Supply" for distribution to our customers. But we feel that this unparalleled control of botanical drugs from the gathering through shipping means that . . .

Penick Botanicals Are The Best That Money Can Buy—Yet You Pay No More.

S. B. PENICK & COMPANY

132 Nassau St., New York, N.Y. 1228 W. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Vitamin Concerns Barred from Mails

OPD Washington Bureau
November 16, 1939

Misrepresentation of products claiming to contain vitamins and essential minerals is prohibited in a fraud order issued by the Post Office Department against a group of related concerns in Chicago.

The order is directed against Allen Block, L. A. Neis, and Peter Furno, doing business as Human Relations, Inc.; the Nurse Chalmers Company, the Ann Phillips Company, Intensified Food Products, Diet Revitalization, the Health Information Bureau, the Vitamine Farm of Geneva, Loran Holm, manager; Holland Food Chemicals, Ocean Dew Gardens, Healing Magazine, the Defensive Foods Company.

Among other products, the Post Office Department found that the concerns were using the mails to sell "Ann Phillips Carrot Oil," advertised as containing vitamin A which would restore sallow complexions to a healthy color; "Van Hague's Brain Food," advertised as containing minerals and vitamins which would rebuild nerve cells, and "Mineral Mix Capsuls," advertised as containing essential minerals which would correct a long list of bodily ailments. The department determined from medical evidence that none of these preparations was effective in producing the claims made for it.

Ashley Retires as Secretary Of International Nickel

James L. Ashley, secretary and treasurer of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., who has been an executive since the formation of the original International Nickel Company in 1902, will retire from these positions under the company's retirement system. While Mr. Ashley now retires as an officer of the company, he will continue to serve in an advisory capacity for several months. Mr. Ashley has been treasurer since 1902 and has held the office of secretary since 1911. He became a member of the board of directors in 1913.

William J. Hutchinson, who served as a director for approximately ten years and a member of the executive committee of the present Canadian company since 1928, and who resigned both offices in 1934, due to pressure of other business, was elected to succeed Mr. Ashley as treasurer. He was also elected a director to fill the vacancy on the board caused by the resignation of William W. Mein, of San Francisco, who has been a director for eighteen years. Henry S. Wingate, assistant to the president of the International Nickel Company, Inc., was elected secretary fo the parent company.

Haering Distributing Booklet On Corrosion Control Methods

D. W. Haering & Co. has published the third edition of its booklet, "Organic Methods of Scale and Corrosion Control." This booklet explains and describes the principles of organic and colloidal chemistry underlying the application of organic chemicals to water treating problems. The new edition incorporates additional information regarding the application of organic chemicals to various industrial problems and the text includes descriptions and properties of a number of compounds not covered in earlier editions. Copies of the booklet may be obtained free from the company at 2308 S. Winchester avenue, Chicago, Ill., mentioning the REPORTER.

Clinchfield Feldspar Increases Talcs, Pyrophyllites Output

The Clinchfield Sand & Feldspar Corporation, Baltimore, has further augmented its wide line of talcs and pyrophyllites by production at new mines. The Clinchfield Sand & Feldspar Corporation is represented in New York by John G. Harrison, 331 Madison avenue, mines barytes and ground mica at Kings Creek, S. C.; feldspar at Brookneal, Va.; soapstone at Marriotsville, Md., and quartz at Moneta, Va.

Charles Wesley Dunn, general counsel of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, and Dr. J. J. Durrett, of the Food and Drug Administration, discussed the new Federal food, drug, and cosmetic law before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence in this city November 13.

Molasses Freight Cut Asked by Railroad

OPD Washington Bureau
November 16, 1939

The Interstate Commerce Commission is expected to make an early decision on the application of the Illinois Central Railroad for permission to establish a trainload freight rate on blackstrap molasses from New Orleans to Peoria and Pekin, Ill., because of the widespread interest in the important precedents involved in the case and because the Commercial Solvents Corporation, the principal beneficiary of the proposed rates, has asked for speedy action so that it can complete its plans for handling blackstrap traffic in the coming year.

The present freight rate on blackstrap molasses from New Orleans to Illinois points is 17.5c. per 100 pounds, and the Commercial Solvents Corporation is shipping most of its requirements up the Mississippi river in its own barges. The railroad is asking for authority to establish a rate of 14c. per 100 pounds on a minimum weight of 1,800 net tons, or about thirty-eight carloads. The Commercial Solvents Corporation is not a party to the case, but has agreed to use rail transportation if the trainload rate is approved, and the railroad argues that such a rate would permit it to win back traffic lost to water transportation.

When the case was argued before the commission last week the proposal met much opposition, particularly from waterway and petroleum interests. The argument was made that trainload rates have not been used in this country for many years, and that when they were in use they discriminated against small shippers. The Mississippi River Carriers Association opposed the trainload rate on the ground that it would not be compensatory to the railroad but would divert traffic from a cheaper form of transportation. The Shell Petroleum Company also argued against the proposal on the ground that it would establish a precedent whereby petroleum might move at trainload rates instead of tankcar rates, which, it said, would lead to a disruption of petroleum marketing and would permit large jobbers or groups of jobbers to make up trainloads of petroleum and thereby obtain a competitive advantage over smaller dealers who cannot handle such large quantities and must use the carload rate.

Stine Sees Opportunity For Agricultural Industry

OPD Washington Bureau
November 16, 1939

Branding as false the idea that agriculture is a decaying industry, Dr. Charles M. A. Stine, an executive vice president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., told the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities today that the unrealized possibilities of agriculture for expansion are probably greater than those awaiting any other industry. Dr. Stine said that the agricultural industry spends only about one-seventh of one percent of the value of its products on research. And it does not spend that percentage directly from its own pocket. Government foots the bill, he added.

Nickel Catalyst Test Outlined

A booklet outlining the laboratory technique relating to the testing of a nickel catalyst, especially as to its metallic and nonmetallic constituents, oil analysis, and the finished product, has been published by the Rufert Chemical Company, manufacturer of nickel catalysts, Seymour, Conn. The volume is entitled "Control of Nickel Catalyst" and may be obtained by communicating with the Rufert company, mentioning the REPORTER.

Atlantic Coast Fisheries Sells Five Trawlers

OPD Washington Bureau
November 15, 1939

The Portland Trawling Company, a subsidiary of the Atlantic Coast Fisheries, has filed with the Maritime Commission an application for the approval of the sale of five coal-burning trawlers to the French line. The company contended that the trawlers were not profitable when operated in competition with Deisel-powered trawlers, and that no American citizen had shown any interest in purchasing the vessels.

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Constant Arrival of Botanical Drugs from Central Europe Suggests Continuing Supply — Basic Market Still Firm But Price Leveling Proceeds Conservatively—Trade Quiet

The trend of prices and events in the botanical market was somewhat mixed last week. In the main, the market in its broadest aspects was firm, but from a somewhat narrower point of view the tendency of prices on some items was to seek slightly lower levels than were reached at the peak of the upward movement.

From the standpoint of the consumer the most satisfactory news last week was the clear evidence that, given time and steamers, the local botanical drug merchants can get goods out of the Central European primary markets. A substantial amount of botanical merchandise reached this country last week, coming mainly from the Italian port of Trieste. Other shipments have reached here in recent weeks. Hence the chances seem fairly favorable for the eventual arrival of the large quantities of botanicals bought from September 1 forward.

So far as dealers were concerned, arrivals from abroad have not gone totally into warehouse as unsold stocks. On the contrary, much of the merchandise had been sold prior to arrival, and hence about the only influence on the spot market was to relieve it from some of the more pressing demand for prompt deliveries against new orders.

Entries of botanicals at the port of New York since the week of January 1, 1939, and the detention of these items by the Department of Agriculture because of the presence of matter rendering them unfit for human consumption were:—

	Bags Detained.	Bags Entered.
Anise	123	2,443
Belladonna	...	485
Caraway	2,018	26,813
Cardamom (cases)	32	1,273
Celery	...	2,886
Coriander	195	19,763
Cumin	609	4,999
Digitalis leaves (cases)	2	2
Dill	...	1,026
Fennel	421	1,657
Henbane leaves (bales)	...	134
Mustard	...	31,734
Poppy	...	25,862
Sage leaves (bales)	45	3,888
Sesame	3,050	16,031
Stramonium	299	580
Thyme	40	1,308

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Angelica root, imported, natural, 5c. per lb.
Asafetida gum, 20c. per lb.
Cascara bark, 2c. per lb.
Eucalyptus leaves, 5c. per lb.
Galbanum gum, 3c. per lb.
Pimento, 1c. per lb.
Rhubarb root, whole, 10c. per lb.
powdered, 10c. per lb.
Simarubra bark, 2c. per lb.
Soap bark, whole, 1c. per lb.
crushed, 1c. per lb.
powdered, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Anise, star, ¼c. per lb.
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, 2c. per lb.
Belladonna root, 2c. per lb.
Cassia fistula, 2c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, ¼c. per lb.
Coriander seed, 1¼c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Morocco, 4½c. per lb.
Gentian root, 2c. per lb.
Gelsemium root, 2c. per lb.
Ipecac root, 10c. per lb.
Linden flowers, no leaves, 5c. per lb.
Marjoram, French, 3c. per lb.
Chilean, 5c. per lb.
Manna, small flake, 5c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, ¼c. per lb.
Danish yellow, ½c. per lb.
Roumanian yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Myrrh gum, 5c. per lb.
Orange flowers, 15c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Pichi tops, 2c. per lb.
Pellitory root, 8c. per lb.
Paprika, Hungarian, medium, 5c. per lb.
Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Lampong, ⅛c. per lb.
Rhatany root, 3c. per lb.
Senna, T. V. No. 3, ½c. per lb.
Taragon herb, 5c. per lb.
Valerian root, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
186.3	**185.6**	**185.1**	**119.6**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Balsams

Peru.—Trade was very good and the market continued to be firm as well as lacking in price change.

Tolu.—Jobbing business built fair volume by the close of last week, contributing to market firmness and keeping quotations to a firm basis.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada.—Spot quotations were higher at 14c. to 16c. per pound, reflecting the strength prevailing for several weeks in the primary market, where stocks were understood to be well concentrated.

Dogwood.—Quotations were slightly lower at 7c. to 9c. per pound under competition and light request.

Elm.—Only powdered material was changed in price, and that was slightly higher at 21c. to 22c. per pound. Grinding and select bark were steady.

Simarubra.—The market was slightly higher when stocks shrank considerably. The close was at 35c. to 40c. per pound.

Soap.—The import situation was one hardly calculated to keep normal stocks available on spot. This accounted for higher prices, as follows:—Whole, 23c. to 27c. per pound; crushed, 27c. to 31c.; cut, returned to a firm basis at 35c. to 40c., being down slightly, notwithstanding the fact that this form of the article comes solely from Germany; powder, 33c. to 34c.

Beans

Calabar.—The sole change in price was the widening of the range, minimum quotations ranging 27c. to 30c. per pound, according to seller.

Tonka.—Though sales of Venezuelan beans from the source were confined to offerings made through that country's embassy in Washington, spot quotations have not been affected. The spot market remained firm under moderate request.

Vanilla.—Conditions changed little. Demand remained at its recently reduced volume but prices continued to hold firm in reflection of the well maintained quotations in all primary markets and the lack of reasonable probability of values weakening in the nearby future.

Berries

Juniper.—Substantial arrivals took place during the previous trading period, relieving the market from the threat of serious interference with stocks used for jobbing purposes.

Sloe.—Price range widened to 12c. to 14c. per pound and while the future of supplies was uncertain, there seemed to be no immediate danger of real shortage of stocks.

Flowers

Chamomile.—The spot market was 50c. to 55c. per pound for Hungarian flowers. However, goods due December 1 were offered at 40c. per pound.

Lavender.—Spot stocks were virtually extinct and nominal quotations ranged $1.10 to $1.75 per pound, according to quality. One quarter offered goods for November 25 arrival at 45c. to 46c. per pound for ordinary, 55c. to 56c. for medium, and 65c. to 66c. for select quality.

Linden.—Flowers without leaves ranged 30c. to 50c. per pound, according to seller. Material with leaves was unchanged at 35c. to 40c.

Orange.—Quotations were slightly lower at 50c. to 65c. per pound, depending on seller and quantity.

Rose.—Red flowers were minimum at $3.50 per pound for an actual spot delivery but an offering at $2.25 per pound was made of goods due to arrive here December 10.

Gums

Arabic.—The market continued strong on a nominal basis in view of the failure of substantial quantities of gum, bought some weeks back, to reach this country. Eventually, they are expected to get here since other Near East gums are moving.

Asafetida.—Stocks were almost exhausted so that quotations at 60c. to 65c. per pound prevailed for lump, while 80c. to 85c. would have to be paid for powdered merchandise.

Benzoin.—Sumatra gum was easier in undertone and open quotations, lower at 28c. to 30c. per pound, stood an excellent chance of being shaded, some said to as low as 25c.

Myrrh.—Though some quarters continued to raise prices, spot quotations were reduced in other directions and sales were reported made at 65c. to 70c. per pound several times last wek.

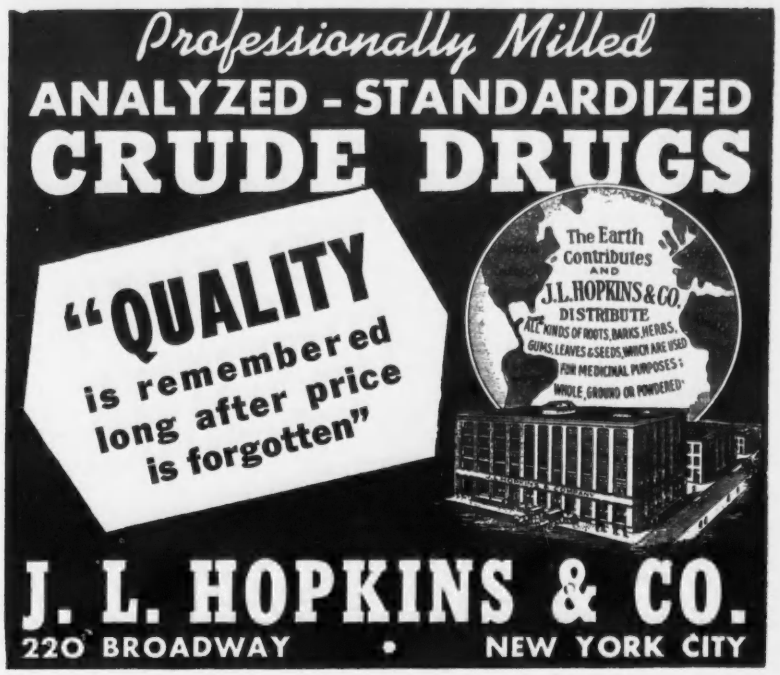
Olibanum.—The market has worked up to 12c. to 28c. per pound since stocks were confined to small lots, replacements were uncertain, and first costs have risen.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu.—The spot quotation was nominally $1 per pound, but this contrasted with a firm offering at 85c. per pound for goods due to arrive here on November 20.

Eucalyptus.—Goods actually on spot were in very low supply, but some fair sized lots were reported due November 25 and one quarter offered such material at 12c. per pound, contrasting with goods actually spot at 18c. per pound.

Pichi.—Sellers minimum quotations had a wide spread, being 18c. to 28c. per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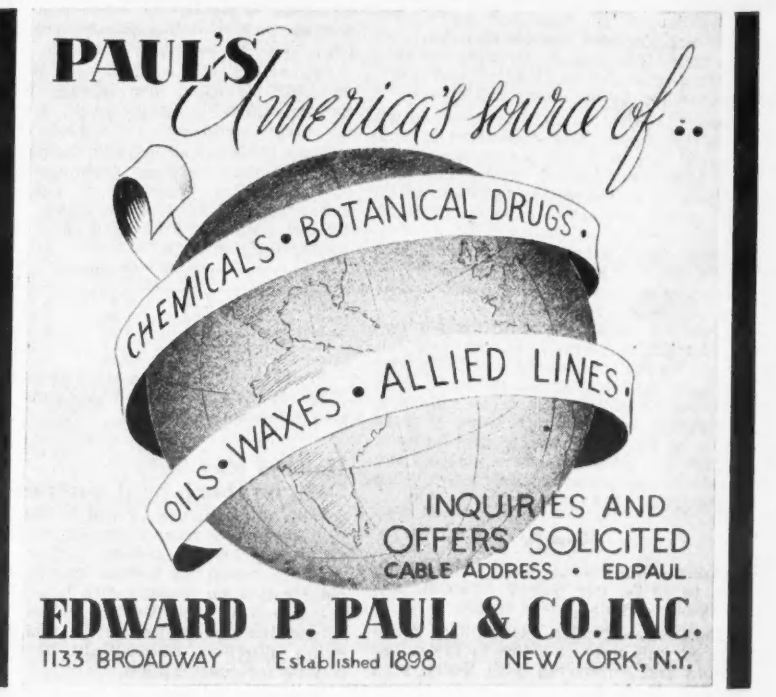
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pound, according to seller. Not a great deal of interest was displayed.

Senna.—No. 3 T. V. leaves declined further at 8c. to 8½c. per pound. Other quotations on senna lacked quotable change. A fair supply was in hand.

Tarragon.—One quarter reported a supply meeting fully with demand reaching the seller and the price named was 55c. per pound. Upwards of 90c. per pound was quoted, according to seller.

Miscellaneous

Cassia Fistula.—Spot quotations were lowered to 16c. to 18c. per pound, according to seller, but the market was declared to be firm at the lower level with little tendency toward further shading being noted.

Ergot.—For small lots—say one hundred pounds or the like, the market was $2.90 to $3 per pound. For round quantities, upwards of $3.25 per pound might have to be done but no higher than that. The market was unquestionably on the firm to strong side, but reliable information in hand last week stated that in some instances, manufacturing consumers have protected their needs well into the future.

Manna.—Small flake was slightly lower at 50c to 55c. per pound, but large held unchanged at 60c. to 65c. per pound. Prices in the primary market were under official control.

Papain.—Quotations remained at $1.90 to $2 per pound for powder, but there were intimations that with a firm order in hand, buyers might cover moderate quantities at somewhat lower levels.

St. John's Bread.—Prices have not weakened, nor have they strengthened materially. The firmness here reflected that in the primary market.

Roots

Angelica.—Imported natural root was higher at 65c. to 75c. per pound, according to seller and quantity. Twisted material continued to range widely from 95c. to $1.25 per pound, according to seller.

Belladonna.—Inside quotations were shaded to 38c. per pound, but, according to seller and test of material, the range was to 55c. per pound. Further importations of belladonna were reported last week, probably leaves.

Gelsemium.—The market continued to decline and spot quotations were down to 14c. to 15c. per pound in a very slow market.

Gentian.—Whole root continued to decline and the spot market was down to 16c. to 18c. per pound. Ground was 19c. to 21c. per pound, as to seller, and powder was 20c. to 22c., same conditions.

Ipecac.—More competition seemed in evidence locally, and quotations in one quarter was $1.20 per pound for whole and $1.30 for powder. The range, according to seller, was to $1.30 and $1.45 per pound, respectively, as to form of the item.

Pellitory.—Spot values broke abruptly to the basis of 20c. to 21c. per pound in a very quiet market that seemed well supplied with merchandise.

Rhubarb.—The market returned to upward trend in price, whole goods going to 60c. to 65c. per pound and powdered rising to the basis of 65c. to 70c. to keep spot values in line with replacements.

Valerian.—Quotations were slightly lower at 28c. to 30c. per pound on spot, though not all sellers were meeting the inside figure, notwithstanding the more competitive character of the market.

Seeds

Anise.—Quotations were:—Bulgarian, 18c. to 18½c. per pound; Spanish, 28c. to 28½c.; and star, 17½c. to 18c.

Caraway.—Russian seed has reappeared, this time at 15¼c. to 15¾c. per pound and comparing with Dutch seed at 16c. to 16½c.

Celery.—French seed was fractionally lower at 15½c. to 16c., but Indian remained unchanged at 16½c. to 17c.

Coriander.—Accumulated spot stocks brought further price weakness and the market declined to 6c. to 6½c. per pound last week.

Cumin.—Morocco seed broke sharply to 15½c. to 16c. per pound, but the Algerian held at 18½c. to 19c.

Mustard.—Holland may ship a part of the Dutch seed due this country, but detained thus far by Dutch government orders. Spot quotations on California brown was down to 9c. to 9½c. per pound; Danish yellow, 13c. to 13½c.; Roumania yellow, 11¼c. to 11¾c.

Poppy.—Hungarian seed was again offered on spot and the price was reinstituted at 17½c. to 18c. per pound, comparing with Dutch seed at 19½c. to 20c. Holland may ship a part of the seed due this country but detained by the Dutch government.

Spices

Paprika.—Hungarian medium material was down sharply to 31c. to 32c. per pound, but the extra fancy held unchanged. Spanish material was also cheaper at 39c. to 40c. Portuguese peppers lacked change.

Pepper.—Black Lampong was shaded to 3.85c. to 3.90c. per pound; White Saigon pepper was down to 8c. to 8¼c. All other quotations were unchanged.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from November 13 to November 17, inclusive, comprised 150 contracts, a total of 5,040,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound		
	High.	Low.	Close.
January	3.78	3.78	3.84@3.88
March	3.91	3.84	3.92@4.00
May	4.04	3.98	4.02@4.08
September	4.22	4.16	4.22 sales
October	4.25	4.16	4.24@4.27
December	3.78	3.71	3.79@3.80

Pimento.—Quotations were higher at 12½c. to 12¾c. per pound in a considerably more active market.

Holland May Ship 50% on Dutch Seed Contracts

With the outbreak of war in Europe, the Dutch government forced stoppage of all exports of caraway, poppy, and mustard seeds. A license system efficiently tied up merchandise bought by merchants of the United States and forced the development of a disheartening situation, particularly to those buying for consumption.

Negotiations between the American Spice Trade Association and the Association of Dutch Exporters of Pulse and Seeds, acting respectively for importers and shippers, were set in motion. Under date of November 14, the American Spice Trade Association advised its members of the receipt of the following cable dated Rotterdam, November 13:—

Subject to all buyers will accept following arrangement. Believe that government will give special license execute sales caraway, poppy, mustard date of contract before September only for half the quantity to be considered as complete execution. Contract price to be increased to 10c. per pound for caraway seed, 10c. for poppy seed, 7c. for Dutch mustard seed, 4¾c. pound for Roumanian mustard seed, all basis of cost and freight Atlantic ports shipment within three weeks. Payment against irrevocable letter of credit here. Limited new offers will be made after deliberation with ASTA.

Substitutes In War And Peace

—Continued from page 5

the cosmetic industry are basically different from those of the textile industry, and so on.

This is a fact which must be recognized by all manufacturers seeking substitutes for materials they have been accustomed to using. It is obvious that no substitute can have all the properties of the product it is required to replace and, as shown above, only a few of the properties of a particular product are actually utilized in any one formula. Thus, when a manufacturer is looking for a substitute material, in all fairness both to himself and the potential supplier, he should give the supplier as much information as to enable him to suggest one or more possibilities.

Another point which is very often overlooked is in the method of handling. The manufacturer, after a series of experiments, either scientific or in "trial by error" fashion, has determined for himself the best way of handling his raw materials, the correct amounts to use, the right temperature to mix or react, and the exact time his process takes. In fixing these all-important factors, he may have relied on a certain amount of information supplied by other people, but in the main, he probably determined most of them in his own factory. This must be considered, therefore, in trying new and unfamiliar products. While his existing formula can be used as a basis or starting point, changes in amounts, methods or procedure, temperature, and other factors, may have to be made to fit the new conditions. In most cases, these changes may be minor, but experimental work must be done in a small way to determine them. The manufacturer who expects to replace existing materials in exactly the same way to get exactly the same results is doomed to disappointment and if he endeavors to do it on a large scale without previous experimental work, might spoil several batches in the attempt.

In this connection, the example of chinawood (tung) oil might be considered. When this oil was suggested to replace linseed oil in paints and varnishes, most paint manufacturers, after being persuaded to try it, turned it down point-blank. It was only when linseed oil began to soar in price that they were obliged to experiment with it. It soon proved its superiority on correct handling and formulation. So much so that when chinawood oil in turn began to soar in price they accepted the situation rather than go back to linseed oil, at least in its entirety.

At this point, it might be as well to consider the various products and raw materials which are difficult to obtain and high in price. In the year 1938, according to figures published by the Chemical Division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, our total imports of chemicals and allied products amounted to over $121,000,000. Coaltar chemicals amounted to over $16,000,000, industrial chemicals to about $17,000,000, fertilizers and fertilizer compounds to about $36,000,000, and so on. We imported over $1,000,000 worth of shellac, and over a half a million dollars' worth of gum arabic. Chinawood oil alone accounted for almost $12,000,000.

That there are many more of these products than are expected is soon evidenced by considering the previous figures and by a quick glance at current market quotations. The number of products where quotations are marked "nominal" or where no prices are indicated, shows how many imported products we actually use. Low labor costs, specialized climatic conditions, or low consumption demands have kept American experimenters from endeavoring to cultivate domestic supplies. It is unquestionable that a number of them could probably be grown or produced in this country, but, unfortunately, that takes time and money and, while the latter may be available, the former right now is not.

Many of the waxes necessary in the manufacture of shoe polishes, furniture, automobile and floor polishes, cosmetics, dental waxes, phonograph and other recording waxes are imported. While it is true that some of them are imported from, at present, non-belligerent countries, shortage of shipping and high freight rates and insurance have caused tremendous increases in the prices of these products. Some of them, such as montan wax and ozokerite, come from countries now at war. Their supplies have been completely cut off. Carnauba wax, which comes solely from Brazil, is also scarce and prohibitive in price due chiefly to unavailability of supplies in Brazil. However, as we are considering substitutes not only for materials unavailable because of political conditions, but also for economic and other reasons, carnauba wax must also be included.

In the field of waxes, tremendous advances have been made in the production of synthetic materials in this country. Substitutes closely resembling the natural waxes in many of their properties are now available, and it is only a matter of time before synthetic waxes will be as much part of the polish manufacturers raw materials list as synthetic resins are to the varnish and lacquer manufacturers.

In the field of vegetable gums such as gum arabic and tragacanth, progress has been somewhat slower. While there are numerous proprietary gums on the market, many of them consist of special blends of natural gums, carefully compounded for specific requirements. There are also a few substitutes available and there is no doubt that as time goes on, still more will be in commercial production.

The natural water insoluble gums, many of which are imported, are also being overtaken by their synthetic rivals and, in the important industries such as the paint, varnish, and lacquer fields, and the plastics industry, synthetics are primarily responsible for the tremendous advances evidenced in recent years. With synthetic resins available, manufacturers are able to produce results undreamed of a few years ago. That there is still room for improvement both in price and in product, is shown by the figure of one million dollars representing the imports of shellac last year.

Vegetable oils also account for a fair share of the import dollar in spite of the fact that we produce millions of pounds of vegetable oils in this country each year. Substitutes are gradually taking their place and the use of synthetic oils in many industries is increasing rapidly. The present shortage will supply any added impetus, if added impetus were needed.

Although there are many more products that could be discussed, the above will indicate our present dependence on certain types of imported materials. In discussing shortages of supplies and the possibilities of substitutes, we must also consider products manufactured in the United States which, because of increased and increasing demands due to war conditions, are also high in price and difficult to obtain. The example of glycerin has already been quoted in this connection, and mention has been made of glycerin substitutes already available to manufacturers who have found this commodity more and more difficult to purchase in quantitites, and at prices necessary for their business.

In summarizing, therefore, we see that substitutes are becoming more important every day for the products which we have been importing, and that such substitutes in many cases are available. We must, however, recognize that these products are substitutes, they have to be considered as new materials, as indeed they are. They are different from, but not necessarily inferior to the products they are meant to replace. In some cases their superiority to such products has definitely been established. New chemical tools are being made available to American manufacturers and the correct use of these tools will give us an advantage which will more than compensate us for the experimental work necessary in learning how to use them.

Bromide Preparations Investigated by F.D.A.

OPD Washington Bureau
November 16, 1939

The Food and Drug Administration is making a close study of bromide preparations on the market to determine if unsafe dosages are recommended in their labeling. It has already taken action regarding a number of preparations containing both bromide and acetanilide, and is now obtaining medical opinion on safe dosages for bromide by itself. The United States Pharmacopeia prescribes the amount for a single dose, but officials are of the opinion that preparations containing bromides should bear a warning label against taking more than a certain number of doses in any one day.

Veteran Druggists' Association of Baltimore has elected Philip Baer, Otto Muehlhause, Aquilla Jackson and George Grau to membership.

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Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Essential Oil and Aromatic Chemical Demand Conservative —Inventories of Numerous Buyers Substantial—Quotations Show Some Easing—Citrous Oils Considerably Easier

Heavy buying of essential oils and aromatic chemicals in the not far distant past so improved inventories of numerous manufacturing consumers as to result in a slowing down in new business and a fairly quiet market throughout the past week. The strange way in which the European war has developed may have been not without its influence of the buying policy of manufacturing consumers. Some of the fear of continuing shortage has been removed as signs have pointed to the probability that fair importations may be expected reasonably.

Quotations showed a tendency to ease on spot. At least, some of the peaks reached during the uprising of demand have been planed off and while no general decline in quotations has resulted, some tendency to leave the extreme prices reached was unquestionably present. Also, sellers were more disposed to quote on a firm basis whereas in the recent past they indicated that any price not quoted against an actual order was to be considered nominal.

However, it was not believed that values in general would be reduced substantially. With minor exceptions the levels prevailing before September 1 seem to have been left behind at least for the duration of the war. More of a buyers' market has developed but the spot was still clear from real weakness.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Cananga, 15c. per lb.
Ginger, distilled, 25c. per lb.
Heliotropine, 25c. per lb.
Mace, 5c. per lb.
Nutmeg, 5c. per bl.
Sage, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Anise, 2c. per lb.
Cubeb, 25c. per lb.
Erigeron, 15c. per lb.
Juniper tar, 5c. per lb.
Lemon, Messina, 10c. per lb.
Lavender, 50c. per lb.
Pineneedle, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
90.1	**94.4**	**95.1**	**69.4**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Anise.—The market was shaded to 78c. to 83c. per pound, the result of an extension of the recently easier situation at the source as well as on spot.

Bay.—Plenty of oil seemed available on this market when compared with the current volume of demand. Trade remained rather quiet last week and the undertone held steady.

Bergamot.—Quotations were very steady, reflecting a similar position in the primary market. Fair request prevailed on spot but it was routine in character and based usually on immediate need.

Camphor.—The market was fully strong and seemed likely so to remain in view of the situation that prevents normal exports from the source. Quotations continued to be mainly nominal since no general offering was made locally.

Cananga.—Sales of native oil have been made at $1.50 to $1.60 per pound, and the rectified item has brought $2 to $2.10. The strength of the market lay in the replacement position.

Caraway.—Although demand pressed less actively, the fact that replacement conditions were based on a strong view taken by the suppliers was more than sufficient reason for prices on spot being well maintained even under moderate request.

Cassia. — Business was more conservative, buyers covering requirements as they arose. The fact seemed to be that many users covered fairly well ahead when the market was highly active in the recent past.

Citronella.—Lack of special buying activity kept the market from undergoing further development. Values appeared to stand in statu quo, being mainly firm in a market holding little competitive instinct.

Clove.—Undertones were very firm. Producers reported that they were gradually catching up on back orders and that conditions were assuming a closer to normal aspect. Prices were well maintained.

Cubeb.—The market was eased to the basis of $3.50 to $3.75 per pound with a relaxation noted in demand. Raw material costs remained firm and subject to the delays incident to the movement of all Fareastern merchandise.

Erigeron.—Though there was little interest shown, the market was fairly well defined on the basis of $2.25 to $2.30 per pound. The available stock was small but in line with the equally limited consumption of the item.

Eucalyptus.—Demand was very good and in line with the seasonal requirements of consumers. Replacement costs were strongly maintained in all respects.

Ginger.—The market was higher at $4.75 to $5 per pound and very firm under a better demand and a rather firm raw material situation.

Hemlock.—Business was fair to moderate. Buyers traded close to actual needs but the volume was interesting enough to keep quotations fully firm in all respects.

Juniper Tar. — One quarter offered this item in cans at 55c. to 60c. per pound, according to quantity, a more favorable price to buyers. The unsold stocks were moderate in size, but they seemed sufficient for the current conservative call.

Lavender.—Oil is beginning to move from the source to the spot and values have eased under that influence. Quotations on the spot late last week were 50 percent, $5.25 to $5.30 per pound; 38-42 percent, $4 to $4.05; 35-38 percent, $2.75 to $2.80; 30-32 percent, $2.25 to $2.30.

Lemon.—Messina oil continued easier and more favorable for buyers. Quotations were $3.10 to $4 per pound according to brand and since offerings from the source were expected to increase, some looked for a continued easing of the situation. California oil remained at $3 per pound and the position of Italian material was being watched closely.

Lime.—Although demand was rather moderate, quotations seemed more than reasonably firm in keeping with what was paid for some of the oil actually on spot at this time. Undertones showed no weakness.

Mace.—Sales were made at $1.80 to $1.85 per pound in a fairly active and substantially firm market.

Nutmegs.—Quotations were $1.80 to $1.85 per pound and the slightly higher level was full evidence of continued strength in the market position of this item.

Orange.—The market remained in statu quo, being but reasonably active and feeling the effect of a gaining competition between sellers. California oil held sway at very favorable prices and Floridian oil also found favorable at comparatively low levels. Demand was strictly routine.

Pineneedle.—A slightly more competitive market was noted when one quarter named $1.25 to $1.35 per pound according to quantity. However, since the future of supply was uncertain, fair price stability was expected.

Sage.—Business was done at $2.75 to $3 per pound and stocks were none too plentiful in any direction. Fortunately for those needing supplies, the supply seemed equal to the request.

Wormwood.—Prices held strong in a market holding very small stocks. Some said the item was unobtainable from first hands.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol.—The market eased to $1.05 to $1.15 per pound according to quantity and pressure toward higher levels seemed to have been relieved by the much easier raw material situation.

Anisic Aldehyde.—Business was done on the basis of $2.65 to $2.75 per pound and the market seemed fairly quiet in most respects since demand was definitely routine in kind.

Benzyl Compounds. — Movement gained among resellers, but the leading producers reported a run-of-pile request that was sufficient to maintain the very steady market undertones prevailing for some time past.

Benzylidine Acetone. — Buyers were conservative in their requests and sellers indicated no difficulty in taking care of the conservative demand prevailing all last week. Quotations remained steady.

Bromstyrol. — Jobbing request was fair, but not expansive. Quotations seemed to be generally steady in all quarters and competition was at a minimum.

Cinnamyl Propionate.—Business was done at $12.50 per pound in a market of moderate but quite steady activity.

Geraniol.—Quotations ranged 60c. to $3 per pound, prevailing according to quality and purpose for which the item was intended. The undertone was called very steady.

Heliotropine.—Stocks were closely held at firm and higher quotations, being $3 to $3.20 per pound, according to seller and quantity. The call was very good.

Isoeugenol.—Sales gained moderately but the trade came usually in small quantities for prompt delivery and failed to affect the price position of this article.

Linalool.—The price to be paid depended solely on the quality of merchandise required. In general, it was a steady market, active within normal limits and based usually on the prompt requirements of manufacturing consumers.

Methyl Anthranilate. — Quotations ranged $1.75 to $2 per pound according to quantity. Business was of jobbing order and buyers showed a disposition to trade usually on a hand-to-mouth basis. Undertones seemed steady.

Methyl Benzoate.—Fully stable prices were the rule. The market was steady, lacking in unusual competition, and generally firm and substantial in undertone.

Methyl Eugenol.—Business was conservative but in view of the advanced production cost resulting from the rise in raw material prices, the quotations were definitely on the firm side.

Methyl Salicylate.—Though raw material has become very firm, prices on this derivative have not been altered and, in fact, one of the leading producers confirmed current quotations for early 1940 deliveries.

Alcohol Rule Changes Analyzed by McGovern

—Continued from page 4

alcohols for industrial purposes. Pointing out the promotive purpose of the industrial statute, Mr. McGovern asks that due consideration be given to the construction of regulations on production, withdrawal, warehousing, selling, and bottling in order to avoid any complication which might interfere with the promotion of industrial alcohol in accordance with the statutory mandate.

In a communication to the institute Mr. McGovern suggests the desirability that scientific societies, trade organizations, and others concerned solely with the industrial use of alcohol arrange to present their views on the regulation proposals to the Alcohol Tax Unit.

Drug, Chemical Credit Ass'n Elects Robinson Chairman

The Drug, Cosmetic and Chemical Credit Men's Association, at a recent meeting, elected the following officers:

Chairman, C. Robinson, of the Phoenix Metal Cap Company, Brooklyn; vice-chairman, Hugh Wade, of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation; treasurer, E. W. Farrell, of the Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation; secretary, N. Otte, of the Protective Association and assistant secretary, W. E. Foster, of Shoup-Owens, Inc., Hoboken, N. J.

Shampoos Held Subject To U.S. Cosmetic Law

OPD Washington Bureau
November 16, 1939

Shampoos and shaving creams are not exempt from the cosmetic provisions of the food, drug, and cosmetic act even though they are essentially soaps, in the opinion of Walter G. Campbell, chief of the Food and Drug Administration.

The law specifically exempts soap from its provisions, and in a recent letter to an inquiry about the scope of this exemption Mr. Campbell wrote:

Soap sold as such unquestionably is exempt from regulation under the act as a cosmetic. This is true whether the product be toilet or shaving soap. It is our judgment, however, that this exemption does not apply to shampoos, to shaving creams, or to any other cosmetics, except soap, even though the article under such nomenclature be essentially soap. I think the reason for this provision is obvious. There are shampoos on the market which are not soap and there are shaving creams on the market which are not soap. Such products are subject to the cosmetic provisions of the act.

Petroleum Solvents Lubricants, Fuels

Refined Paraffin Wax Prices Advanced by Leading Factors — Three Grades of High-Solvency Naphtha Increased —White Mineral Oils and Petrolatum Strong

The refined paraffin wax market, which had been strong for several previous weeks, finally underwent a revision last week and prices were sharply advanced by leading factors. Crude scale wax, being very scarce, was nominal in price. Suppliers who had stocks to offer were making sales at their own figures. White mineral oils and petrolatum were strong but unchanged.

Suppliers of Nos. 8, 30 and 40 high-solvency naphtha advanced the spot price but held to the contract quotations. The advance did not equal the increase in Nos. 1 and 2 material reported two weeks ago. Bunker fuel oil was very strong and sellers looked for an advance in the near future. Heating oils and kerosene were in better demand but gasoline consumption was off.

The Standard Oil Company of California advanced the posted price of crude oil, in three fields and other companies were expected to follow suit.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Oil, crude, Calif., 24c. per bbl.
Paraffin, refined, c.l., 1.70c. per lb.
Petroleum, naphtha, high-solvency, Nos. 8, 30 and 40, ½c. per lb., f.o.b. Paulsboro, N. J.

Reduced

None.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Conditions surrounding the market were unchanged with material offered at 10½c. per gallon at New York.

Lacquer Diluent.—Lacquer manufacturers were a bit less active during the period under review. The tankcar price, however, was firm and unchanged at 9½c. per gallon.

High-Solvency Naphtha. — Producers of Nos. 8, 30 and 40 material advanced spot prices ½c. per gallon last week to the following basis:—No. 8, 13½c. per gallon; No. 30, 14½c., and No. 40, 15c. Contract prices were unchanged.

Petroleum Thinners.—Demand from the paint trade was a bit less active last week, but prices were unchanged and firm.

Rubber Solvent.—Tire makers were consistent buyers and shipments were in good volume. The price was steady at 9½c. per gallon.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—Similar to thinners, there was a bit less activity in the market with the price steady at 9½c. per gallon in tankcars and 10½c. in tankwagons.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Nov. 16.—Sellers generally are quoting higher prices in both tankcar and tankwagon divisions of the petroleum solvents and diluents market in this region, and report that they are able to obtain the prices. Buying has been rather good recently, some buyers trying to stock up ahead of higher prices, in some grades of material. Cleaners' material is strong. Ruling prices in tankcar lots except as noted are (tankcar prices f.o.b. Group 3 Oklahoma):—Blending naphtha, 4⅞c. to 5c. per gallon; cleaners' naphtha, 6⅞c. to 7c., tankcar; 18c., tankwagon; petroleum spirits, 5⅞c. to 6c., tankcar; 16.7c., tankwagon; lacquer diluent, 7⅞c. to 8c.; rubber solvent, 6⅞c. to 7c.; Stoddard solvent, 6⅜c. to 6½c., tankcar; 16.4c., tankwagon; V. M. & P. naphtha, 6⅞c. to 7c., tankcar; 17c., tankwagon.

New Orleans, Nov. 16.—The market was firm with quotations as follows:—

CLEANING SOLVENT. — Boiling range 225/350; gravity 53, 6¾c., delivered to New Orleans in tankcars.

V. M. & P. NAPHTHA.—Boiling range 175/425; gravity 48, 6½c., delivered to New Orleans in tankcars.

Tulsa, Nov. 16.—Despite the broadened demand prices are still mixed. The weakness of the gasoline market is influencing quotations. Some buyers are still showing resistance to the higher quotations attempted a few weeks ago and a mixed tone is the result. Cleaners naphtha is 6⅜c. to 7c. per gallon; rubber solvent, 6⅜c. to 7c.; and Stoddard 5⅞c. to 6½c. V. M. & P. is quoted at 6⅞c. to 7c. per gallon and blending naphtha at 4¾c. to 5c.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Demand was steady and the price was very strong during the period under review. The expected advance in the quoted price did not materialize.

Hexane. — Conditions surrounding the market were unchanged last week with the quoted price steady or firm.

Propane.—Similar to butane, decided strength was noticed in the market but the price was unchanged.

Petrolatum and Waxes

White Mineral Oils.—An active demand caused a slight scarcity of material last week and all prices were very firm for the domestic grades.

Petrolatum.—Stocks in the hands of producers continued to be depleted in view of a heavy call for export, coupled with a strong demand from domestic consumers. Prices were seeking higher ground but were unchanged.

Paraffin.—Producers of the refined wax finally made their move last week and effective November 13 quotations were advanced 1.70c per pound. Offerings were at the following levels: 123-125, bags, 6.60c per pound and loose 6.25c; 125-127, bags, 6.75c and loose, 6.40c; 128-130, bags or loose, 6.80c; 131-133, bags or loose, 7.05c; 133-135, bags or loose, 7.35c; 135-137, bags or loose, 7.55c; 138-140, bags or loose, 8.30c; 143-145, bags or loose, 9.25c and 151-153, nominal. Crude scale wax continued scarce and sales were reported at 7c per pound.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—The refined petroleum wax market is holding firm at prices that were recently advanced, and there is a generally steady tone in the market. Sellers seem unwilling to go out of their way in an effort to do business, and are encountering much interest from buyers seeking to cover their requirements. Current prices are the best in a long period. Ruling prices are:—122-124, 5.4c. to 5.5c. per pound; 125-127, 5.6c. to 5.65c.; 127-129, 5.85c. to 5.9c.; 130-132, 6.15c. to 6.2c.; 132-134, 6.4c. to 6.45c.

Tulsa, Nov. 16.—Prices were mostly nominal as the supply of crude scale wax was scarce. The 124-126 material remained at 6¼c. per pound.

Fuels and Lubricants

Gasoline.—Consumption was a little better last week than it had been during the previous period. The market was irregular, however, and prices were easier.

Kerosene.—Demand was satisfactory last week and the quoted price was firm. Advances in the Midwest failed to effect the price at New York harbor.

Fuel and Gas Oils.—Bunker fuel was very strong at $1.15 per barrel and indications were that an advance would be made in the near future. Heating oils were in good demand and unchanged at the quoted price.

Lubricating Oils.—The export demand for Pennsylvania lubricants was exceedingly heavy and producers were limiting sales. Quotations were strong but unchanged.

Tankwagon Price Changes

Gasoline was reduced 1c. per gallon in Tulsa county, Okla., to 10c. for third grade, 12c. for regular and 13.5c. for ethyl. Standard Oil Company of Indiana increased subnormal gasoline and kerosene ½c. per gallon in Kansas and Missouri.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Nov. 16.—The tankcar gasoline market is rather unsteady, and offerings have been relatively large for this time of year. The tankwagon situation, on the other hand, while still irregular, has tended to firm up a little here and there. The weather is keeping demand for the heating oils down to a rather low level, but prices are holding at their best points in a long time. Demand continues active for the heavy, industrial fuel oils, with a large volume involved. Lubricating oils are holding their own with little difficulty.

GASOLINE.—Low octane motor, 4½c. to 4⅝c. per gallon; 63-66 octane motor, 4¾c. to 4⅞c.; 67-69 octane motor, 5c. to 5⅛c.; 70-72 octane motor, regular, 5¼c. to 5⅜c.; 60-62, 400, 4½c. to 4⅝c.; 64-66, 375, 4½c. to 4¾c.; 68-70, 360, 5c. to 5⅛c.

KEROSENE.—42-44, water white, 3¾c. to 4c. per gallon; 41-43, water white, 3⅝c. to 3⅞c.

FURNACE OILS.—Range oil, 3½c. to 3¾c. per gallon; No. 1 white, 3½c. to 3⅝c.; No. 1 straw, 3⅜c. to 3½c.; No. 2 straw, 3¼c. to 3⅜c.; No. 2 dark, 3⅛c. to 3¼c.; No. 3, 3⅛c. to 3¼c.; 32-36, dark, industrial gas oil, 2¾c. to 3c.

FUEL OILS.—No. 4, $1 to $1.10 per barrel; No. 5, 70c. to 80c.; No. 6, 60c. to 70c.

New Orleans, Nov. 14.—Reflecting the same steady trend evidenced during the past several weeks, the domestic market prices remained unchanged. U. S. motor gasoline was quoted at 6c. and 70-72 octane at 6⅝c.—the foregoing prices being based on a per gallon rate at refinery.

Kerosene continued to be quoted at 7¼c. per gallon at refinery.

Bunker C fuel oil was quoted at 90c. per barrel at terminal and 95c. per barrel delivered alongside, while industrial plants in this vicinity continued to be quoted on this grade at $1.36 per barrel, delivered alongside.

—Continued on page 60

Valvoline Pipelines Held Subject to I.C.C.

OPD Washington Bureau
November 13, 1939

The Supreme Court of the United States today held the Valvoline Oil Company subject to the valuation authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission in spite of the smallness of its pipeline operations and the fact that it does no interstate common carrier business.

The company operates pipelines in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia to take oil purchased by it to its own refineries in Pennsylvania. It resisted an I.C.C. order to furnish information on which to issue a valuation order, declaring that this is the first step toward regulation of the rates as a common carrier. It contended that its pipelines are used to carry its own oil only and that the oil is not in interstate commerce until refined, and argued that if it should be regulated as a common carrier it might suffer loss through devotion of its private property to public use. The court held that the section of the interstate commerce act making oil pipelines common carriers is not unconstitutional and is applicable to the Valvoline company, and that the commission's order contains nothing which might subject the company to loss or unjust regulation.

Outputs and Quotas

A comparison of Bureau of Mines calculations for October productions, State allowable quotas where they exist and the American Petroleum Institute's estimate for crude production for the week ended November 11 follows:—

	*B. of M. Dept. of Int. calculations.	State allowable.	Estimated output.
Oklahoma ..	429,000	429,000	†431,800
Kansas	169,000	170,600	†164,900
Texas	1,444,000	‡1,396,225	1,547,400
Louisiana ..	259,000	258,994	267,500
Arkansas ...	57,000	68,865	68,950
Mississippi .	.....	.....	950
Illinois	303,000	.....	329,000
Eastern (not incl. Illinois)	106,000	.....	103,400
Michigan ...	63,000	.....	64,150
Wyoming ...	63,000	.....	62,000
Montana ...	16,000	.....	17,100
Colorado ...	4,000	.....	2,950
New Mexico.	111,000	111,000	109,400
Total East of Calif.	3,024,000	.....	3,170,500
California ..	596,000	§599,000	626,700
Total	3,620,000	.....	3,797,200

* These are Bureau of Mines' calculations of the requirements of domestic crude oil based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of November. As requirements may be supplied either from stocks, or from new productions contemplated withdrawals from crude oil inventories must be deducted from the Bureau's estimated requirements to determine the amount of new crude to be produced.

† Oklahoma and Kansas figures are for week ended 7 a.m. November 8th.

‡ This is the net basic allowable for the month of November obtained from the best available sources and takes into consideration ordered shutdowns for 11 days during the month, namely, Nov. 1, 4, 5, 11, 12, 15, 18, 19, 25, 26 and 30.

§ Recommendation of Central Committee of California Oil Producers.

The State of the Petroleum Market

Gasoline and crude oil changes last week failed to affect the figures in this box.

	Nov. 17	Nov. 10	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields, per barrel.....	$1.1745	$1.1745	$1.11
Gasoline prices at refineries (at four refining centers) per gallon.....	.535775	.535775	.0484375

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

VIKING
Petroleum Solvents
PENTANE
HEXANE HEPTANE
PETROLEUM ETHER
LIGROIN BENZINE
LOW COST - HIGH QUALITY
Special Solvents for Specific Purposes
VIKING DISTRIBUTING CO.
K.V. BLDG. CHARLESTON, W.VA.

SHERWOOD'S
GUARANTEED QUALITY ★ SHEROLATUM ★ ALL GRADES
The Improved Petrolatum U. S. P.
SHERWOOD PETROLEUM COMPANY, INC.
REFINERY · WARREN, PA. MAIN OFFICE · ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

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Also NICKEL CARBONATE - NICKEL OXIDE, Etc.
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NAPHTHENIC ACID
U.S.P. and Technical WHITE OILS
CRESYLIC ACID
VISCOUS OILS (extremely viscous polymerized hydrocarbons)
CALODORANT GAS ODORANT
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA
225 BUSH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Petroleum Production—Motor Fuel Stocks

	Barrels	
	1939 Jan. 1-Nov. 18	1938 Jan. 1-Nov. 18
Commercial crude oil production	1,062,267,000	1,049,838,000
	Week ended Nov. 18, 1939	Week ended Nov. 19, 1938
Daily average production	3,779,611	3,232,000
	Week ended Nov. 11, 1939	Week ended Nov. 4, 1939
Estimated motor fuel stock total	73,271,000	73,262,000
Estimated finished motor fuel stock total	68,216,000	68,050,000

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

Markets at Other Centers

—*Continued from page 59*

Tulsa, Nov. 16.—A typically seasonal market has developed in all oil products traded in the Midcontinent fields. There is firmness developing in the heating oils and several grades of distillates have shown fractional advances in the low quotations. The demand for all grades of lubricants is quite insistent.

GASOLINE.—Third grade, 4c. to 4¾c. per gallon; 63-66, 4⅝c. to 5c.; 67-69, 4¾c. to 5⅛c., and 70-72, 5c. to 5½c.

NATURAL GASOLINE.—Texas prices of 26-70 at 4c. per gallon, and 18-55, 4¾c.; Oklahoma, 26-70, 4c. to 4¼c., and 18-55, 5c. to 5¼c.

KEROSENE.—41-43, 3¾c. to 4½c. per gallon, and 42-44, 4c. to 4⅝c.

DISTILLATES.—No. 1 prime white, 3⅜c. to 3⅞c. per gallon; No. 2 straw, 3⅛c. to 3⅝c.; dark, 3c. to 3½c., and gas oils, 2¾c. to 2⅞c.

LUBRICANTS.—All grades are consolidating their recent advances but demand is very insistent and exceeds the supply. The bright stocks range from 23c. to 27c. per gallon and neutrals are still quoted from 13c. to 17c.

FUEL OILS.—Firmness in all quotations, regardless of viscosity and cold test, prevails. The residuals of 14 degrees and under are quoted from 50c. to 70c. per barrel, with 16 degrees at 75c. at some points, and the 22-28 at 80c. to 95c.

Filtrol Company of California has called a special meeting of stockholders for November 21.

Crude Oil Daily Output Up

Daily average crude oil production in the United States during the week ended November 11 was 3,797,200 barrels, an increase of 295,850 over the 3,501,350 in the preceding week, according to the American Petroleum Institute. A gain of 258,050 barrels in the daily average output of Texas was the most important change. Stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline at the end of the week were only 9,000 barrels over the 73,262,000 at the close of the previous week. A year ago these stocks amounted to 69,363,000 barrels.

Elk Hills Oil Field Title Awarded to U.S. with Damages

OPD Washington Bureau November 17, 1939

Secretary of the Interior Ickes today ordered the General Land Office to bill the Standard Oil Company of California for $6,214,102 damages plus interest, for about two years, and to take steps to secure title to section 36 in the Elk Hills oil field.

This action follows a decision yesterday of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in California that title to the section, in controversy for many years, belongs to the government and ordering the Standard Oil Company of California to pay damages in the amount given above.

Imperial Oil, Ltd., Toronto, plans to open its new refinery at Fort Norman. The refinery has a rated capacity of 800 barrels daily.

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales Up

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers sold in September as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $38,468,830. Details of sales reported by these establishments and comparative data for 1938 follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments—Trade sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales—Total.	Industrial sales—Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales—Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments
1939.						
January	$25,166,042	$12,496,706	$10,269,334	$6,942,879	$3,326,455	$2,400,002
February	25,399,464	13,145,314	10,019,901	6,777,622	3,242,279	2,234,249
March	32,888,357	17,656,995	12,112,220	8,278,015	3,834,205	3,119,142
April	33,999,205	18,862,040	11,843,829	8,581,577	3,262,252	3,293,336
May	41,853,977	25,436,932	12,578,360	9,259,538	3,318,822	3,838,685
June	38,504,857	22,341,180	12,585,957	9,328,873	3,257,084	3,577,720
July	30,758,617	17,215,946	10,713,443	7,982,902	2,730,541	2,829,228
August	34,448,530	19,046,555	12,153,308	8,842,098	3,311,210	3,248,667
September	38,468,830	21,485,810	13,398,357	9,549,487	3,848,870	3,584,663
Totals (9 months).	$301,487,879	$167,687,478	$105,674,709	$75,542,991	$30,131,718	$28,125,692
1938.						
January to August.	$239,093,812	$139,335,312	$75,635,496	$53,593,517	$22,041,979	$24,123,004
September	31,046,584	17,431,211	10,492,087	7,139,367	3,352,720	3,123,286
Totals (9 months).	$270,140,396	$156,766,523	$86,127,583	$60,732,884	$25,394,699	$27,246,290
October	30,007,078	16,128,067	10,985,822	7,343,960	3,641,862	2,893,189
November	26,253,314	13,183,545	10,638,281	6,950,589	2,687,692	2,431,488
December	21,281,326	9,885,307	9,293.043	6,166,468	3,126,575	2,102,976
Totals (year)	$347,682,114	$195,963,442	$117,044,729	$81,193,901	$35,850,828	$34,673,943

Oil Lands Seizure Upheld In Mexican Supreme Court

Mexico City, Nov. 15, 1939

The Supreme Court heard today an opinion by Justice Rodolfo Asiain sustaining the most important points in the government's 1936 expropriation of $400,000,000 worth of American and British oil companies' properties. Justice Asiain upheld the government on all important angles regarding the constitutionality of the law, legality of the expropriation decree and subsequent decisions of President Cardenas. But the decision, expected to be quickly approved without substantial changes, recommended that the government return to the companies various funds which it viewed as illegally seized.

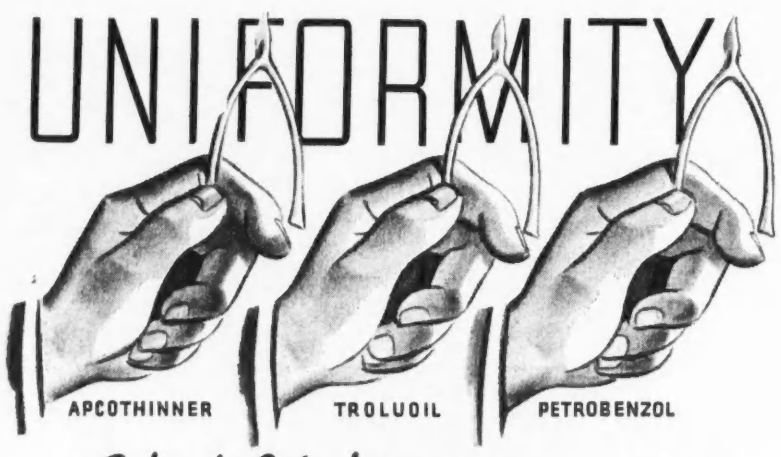
Oil Companies Charged With Price Conspiracy

Forty petroleum companies have been indicted by a Federal grand jury in Los Angeles on charges of conspiring to control retail prices of gasoline in violation of the Sherman act. Price-control operations are alleged to have been carried on through the Fair Practice Association and the Independent Refiners Association of California by means of agreements that the smaller refiners would maintain prices in return for the purchase by the larger concerns of gasoline surpluses of the former.

The Gasoline Station Operators and Helpers Union, comprising some 2,000 members in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, has filed suit in Cleveland seeking an injunction against the Standard Oil Company of Ohio and the Shell Oil Company to restrain the "fixing or attempting to fix" prices of gasoline. The petitioners charge that a recent reduction in prices by the respondent companies "was not justified by any lessening of the cost," but "was an arbitrary, unlawful, unfair, and unreasonable act" for the alleged purpose of forcing independent operators to bear the cost of a price war.

Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, will construct a 300-mile gasoline pipeline from St. Joseph, on the Gulf Coast of Florida, north to Atlanta.

Ethyl Gasoline Corporation plans a $1,000,000 expansion program for its plant at Baton Rouge, La., increasing production capacity by 25 percent.



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Petroleum Ass'n Discusses Research and Conservation

—*Continued from page* 5

the meeting that the first week's testimony indicated to many the inability of all the States to meet the problem of preventing avoidable waste in oil production.

There are those who believe that State regulation, after a reasonable period of trial, has failed in the matter of prevention of avoidable waste to the degree the nation should expect, and is not likely to prove effective in the future, Mr. Cole declared. But whether State regulation has failed to such an extent that the enactment of this legislation is necessary was a question on which he would not express an opinion.

The Supreme Court of the United States would consider evidence indicating inability of the States to control as favoring the constitutionality of the bill, Mr. Cole said. He traced other constitutional questions involved, quoting pertinent decisions which he said supported the bill's constitutionality. He asserted that any possible unconstitutionality because the original bill did not specify the wasteful methods and practices it proposed to prohibit would be considered by the committee.

Right of the States to control oil production has been recognized by the committee, Mr. Cole admitted, but added that it was felt that the problem is not too big for the States if they sincerely want to solve it. At the same time, the problem is not one which will tolerate abandonment or trifling by the States, he added.

He quoted California and Illinois as States where many difficulties are attending attempts at State regulation, and cited the recent discovery of oil in Nebraska, where, he asserted, the whole story may repeat itself because the State has not passed regulatory measures and is not likely to do so once the race of competitive drilling gets under way.

Federal Control Opposed

Enactment of a Federal law to control the production of oil is unnecessary and imperils democracy by replacing States' rights with despotism, Governor Leon C. Phillips, of Oklahoma, asserted before the institute. Calling attention to a difference between the apparent purpose of the currently-proposed Cole bill for regulation of oil production by a Federal commissioner, and the despotic ends to which the bill might easily be turned, Governor Phillips recommended to the institute that it go on record against the bill. He compared the proposed oil-control bill with the act which created the National Labor Relations Board, and asserted that such dictatorial powers as are enjoyed by NLRB commissioners would be granted to a single oil commissioner, with similar irreparable injustice probably resulting. State conservation laws, under their own inherent police power, already are doing all that the Federal government could do to prevent avoidable waste of petroleum, Governor Phillips declared.

Testimony presented at TNEC hearings in Washington provided convincing evidence that the petroleum industry is typical of the best in the American system of free enterprise and is thoroughly capable of solving its own problems, executive vice-president W. R. Boyd, Jr., reported to the meeting. The hearing, he declared, provided ample support for belief that the petroleum industry "is as near all right as any industry could be in a somewhat imperfect world."

Directors of the institute subsequently adopted a resolution declaring that in its opinion the bill introduced in the House by Representative William P. Cole, jr., of Maryland, to place control of oil production with a bureau of the Department of the Interior, "would not be in the best interests of the nation, the states, the consuming public, or the industry."

The board recommended that Congress refuse to enact the bill into law. The resolution also made a formal declaration in favor of the enactment of conservation laws in all of the important oil producing states.

Hydrocarbon Research

D. P. Barnard, of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, in submitting the report on the progress of the hydrocarbon project, sponsored by the institute for the purpose of preparing as many gasoline-range hydrocarbons as possible and examining them for their basic engine-combustion characteristics. The hydrocarbon preparation is being carried out by Prof. C. E. Boord, of Ohio State University Research Foundation. Engine studies, which consist of conventional ASTM and CFR research ratings, plus the determination of permissible critical compression ratios under four widely-varying conditions of service, are being conducted by the research laboratories of the General Motors Corporation, Mr. Barnard said. Physical and thermal-property determinations are to be conducted by individuals who are engaged in research upon the particular properties under consideration, he explained. To such investigators, the project will make available highly-purified hydrocarbons in reasonable quantities, he pointed out.

Up to the present, Mr. Barnard said, about twelve hydrocarbons, all in the 8-carbon-atom range, have been prepared and submitted for engine examination. In addition, he said, a considerable number of hydrocarbons are in the process of examination, or have been completed, with the exception of final purification. It is anticipated that approximately forty hydrocarbons will be prepared and examined during the present year, he added. It was not possible to complete the work on very many hydrocarbons during the first year, as much of the time was utilized in organizing the staff of the hydrocarbon laboratory at Ohio State University and in working out the details of the engine-test procedure, he explained. The basic method used for engine studies consisted in determining the critical compression ratios over a wide severity range, which included conditions less severe than the CFR research method, to a set of conditions which had been demonstrated to be more severe than those ordinarily encountered in aircraft practice, he said. No attempt is being made to centralize either the preparation or examination of work upon hydrocarbons of any particular characteristic or for any special type of service. Mr. Barnard said that the basic plan is to map the gasoline-range field as thoroughly as possible for the purpose of providing a background for any specialized development work which individual organizations may wish to undertake.

Another commercial catalytic process has been developed which adds enormously to the United States potential gasoline supply for aviation and motor-vehicle use. This process is called catalytic dehydrogenation, and applies to the conversion of gaseous paraffins, except methane, into the corresponding olefins and hydrogen, Gustav Egloff, of the Universal Oil Products Company, Chicago, stated in a paper on "The Catalytic Dehydrogenation Process." The paraffins are derived from natural gas, casinghead gas, refinery gases, and gases from other sources such as coal. In view of the present intense interest in *iso*-octane as an aviation fuel, the production of *iso*- and *n*butenes is of primary importance, he added.

Thermal cracking of paraffin gases is a competing sources of olefins, Mr. Egloff said. However, catalytic dehydrogenation gives a much greater yield, both once-through and ultimate, as well as a much faster production rate of olefins than thermal cracking, he added. In the thermal reaction, he explained that substantial carbon-to-carbon bond splitting takes place. In the case of *n*butane the yield of *n*butenes does not exceed, under best conditions, 15 percent of the charge, he said.

Catalytic dehydrogenation of *n*- and *iso*butane and of propane to the corresponding olefins is a highly-selective reaction and produces, on a commercial scale, 85 to 95 percent of the theoretical yield of olefins from paraffins, Mr. Egloff said. Actually, in the laboratory on a recycle basis, more than 95 percent of the theoretical yield of olefins from paraffins has been obtained, he explained. The catalytic reaction suppresses the occurrence of side reactions, such as the formation of methane and ethane from propane and butanes, he said. When processing butanes, it suppresses propene formation, and produces principally butenes, he concluded.

Solutizer Process

The solutizer process achieves complete sweetening of sour gasolines by extracting them with caustic solutions that contain a suitable organic solvent or salt which acts as a solubility promoter, D. L. Yabroff, of the Shell Development Company, of Emeryville, Calif., reported in a paper on "The Regeneration Step in the Solutizer Process for the Extraction of Mercaptan."

The spent solutized caustic solution is regenerated by stripping with steam, and can be used indefinitely to sweeten further quantities of gasoline, Mr. Yabroff said. He discussed the values of *Ks* the stripping constant, for the various pure mercaptans, and showed the calculation of the steam requirement in the regeneration of the spent solutizer solution. Such calculations, he explained, were of value in helping to establish the optimum design and operating conditions of a given solutizer plant.

Protective Coatings

The successful protection of steel with organic coatings requires careful attention to four factors, C. F. Rassweiler, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Philadelphia, said in a paper on "Protective Coating." He gave as his factors:—Selection of material; surface preparation; correct application; and adequate film thickness. Failure to take proper precautions with any one of these four factors can cause early failure, he warned.

To select the proper material it is necessary to set down the various properties which are required, and weight them according to their relative importance, he explained. Against these important weightings can be set the ratings of the materials under consideration for each of the properties. In this way the relative value of coating materials for specific uses can be calculated, he added. To get good protective value, the paint must be applied uniformly so as to wet the surface thoroughly, and enough paint must be used to give a thickness whose impermeability is well above the critical value at which corrosion begins, he concluded.

Alcohol-Gasoline Mixture

Loss of 10 percent of the markets for crude oil is the least serious of many new troubles which will beset the oil industry if efforts to legislate compulsory admixture of alcohol with gasoline is not thwarted by an aroused understanding on the part of the industry, farmers, and general public as to the economic fallacies of such schemes, Conger Reynolds, chairman of the committee on motor fuels of the institute, declared.

If the oil industry ever has to face laws that attempt to force the use of alcohol-gasoline there is likely to be a new kind of bootlegging that will make gasoline tax evasion look puny, Mr. Reynolds declared. Unscrupulous marketers will leave the alcohol out of their product or take it out and sell it for the alcohol price instead of the motor fuel price, he added. They will engage in no end of deceptions, which will enable them to keep their prices on the gasoline level while the decent and law-abiding marketers are having to sell on the alcohol level, he said.

Hasty analysis and sloganized thinking" have led to incorrect understandings of the forces at work and even to the incursion of unwise restrictions upon the progress of the petroleum industry, in the opinion of Dr. Joseph E. Pogue, petroleum economist, and vice-president of the Chase National Bank, New York. So many individuals and groups have diagnosed the ills of the petroleum industry, with the outpouring of such a stream of varied interpretations that the real issues are beclouded and distorted, Dr. Pogue said.

Dr. Pogue recommended that the industry accelerate the transition from proration guided by economic criteria, such as market demand, to proration grounded in engineering standards, such as optimum rates, thus furthering the objectives of conservation and minimizing the delegation of economic power to regulatory bodies.

Petroleum 25-Year Club

The Petroleum 25-Year Club was started last year by R. Wotowitch, veteran of Cities Service Company, New York, who decided that, after thirty-eight years in the business, it was time to have a club. The club got a start, under temporary officers. New officers were supposed to be elected at the convention, but the pioneers seemed to prefer sociability to elections and the issue was postponed. There is, however, an executive committee which will carry on with A. Sheldon Clark, Sinclair Refining Company, New York, as chairman. Members include W. H. Dodge, the Texas Company, New York; Arch M. Maxwell, Standard of Ohio, Cleveland, O.; E. Whitehead, and Founder Wotowitch.

McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Ltd., has completed arrangements for the purchase of the assets of the Texas Company of Canada, Ltd., on February 1.

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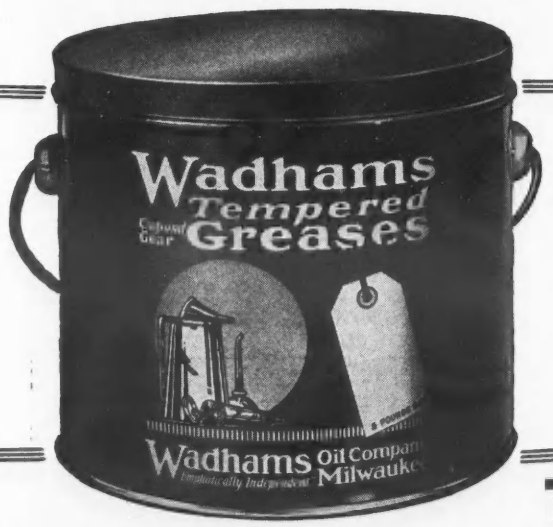

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Buffalo Paint Club Marks Fortieth Anniversary

Buffalo, Nov. 13, 1939

The Buffalo Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association observed its fortieth anniversary in Hotel Statler November 10. A big birthday cake at the head table was cut by Arthur S. Goltz, only remaining charter member, and a piece given to everyone present. Milton L. Back, president of the Buffalo Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, opened the meeting by extending his congratulations to H. Vernon Smith, chairman of the occasion, on the success of the party. Mr. Back then introduced Andrew S. Butler, sr., president of McDougall-Butler Co., Inc., who acted as toastmaster.

Mr. Butler then took over the gavel which he held in 1923 and 1924 as president of the club, and complimented Mr. Back and the committee on their work in arranging the celebration. He then introduced Sydney H. Stilling, a former president, who had the honor of presenting the former presidents seated at the speaker's table.

Mr. Stilling introduced Otto F. Schuele, president of the club in 1908-1909; Alton C. Britton, 1909-1910; Mr. Goltz, 1913-1914; W. Robert Melville, 1914-1915; Homer H. Steele, 1915-1916; George P. Towns, 1917-1918; Mr. Butler, 1923-1924; Roy W. Lindsay, 1925-1926; Harry B. Fleming, 1929-1930; George B. Monnell, 1930-1931; Robert C. Stark, 1932-1933; Mr. Smith, 1935-1936; John C. Buchholtz, 1936-1937; Henry J. Birtch, 1937-1938, and J. Clarence Roth, 1938-1939.

The next speaker was Mr. Goltz who talked on the historical background of the association. He showed members the first record book of the club. It traced the formation of the club in September 1899 when the first meeting was held in the old Hotel Iroquois.

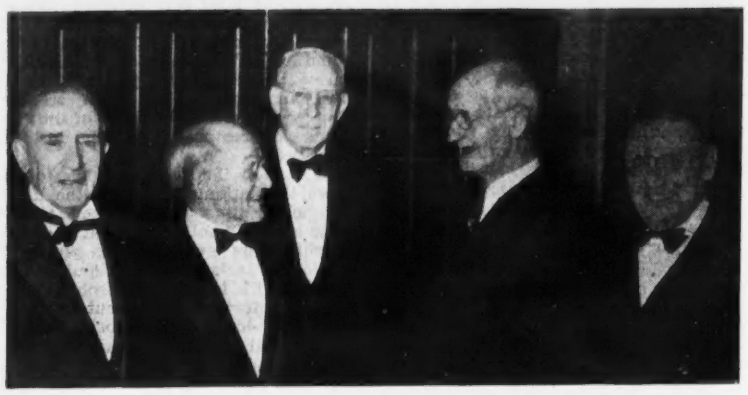
Mr. Melville, another veteran member, then took the floor and traced the progress of forty years of paint manufacturing in the Buffalo area. He said the industry now employs several thousand persons here and represents millions of dollars worth of invested capital. The Buffalo paint industry has not had a major failure in these 40 years, Mr. Melville said.

Mr. Lindsay, principal speaker of the evening, spoke on the value of the paint club to the industry. The slogan of this Buffalo association should be pushing forward instead of looking back forty years, he declared. He lauded progress made by the Western New York Paint and Varnish Production Club and suggested that the Buffalo Paint Club might take a cue from this more youthful organization in shaping its future programs.

The final speaker of the evening was Mr. Schuele who reminisced on the club and its members. He told of numerous entertainments given for national officers and the master painters and recalled many humorous instances in the club's activities.

Souvenirs of the anniversary, leather key cases, were distributed by James O. Meyers, secretary of the club. Flowers at the head table later in the evening were sent to Mrs. Andrew S. Butler, in honor of the toastmaster. An entertainment program followed the addresses.

Those who worked with Mr. Smith on the arrangements committee were George I Petroe, vice chairman; Mr. Boggess, George L. Ginther, Mr. Goltz, Mr. Melville, Sydney C. Murray, Robert C. Stark, Mr. Steele and Mr. Stilling.



Five former presidents: (left to right)—Sydney H. Stilling, Otto F. Schuele, George P. Towns, Alton C. Britton and Homer H. Steele.

Left to right: Andrew S. Butler, sr., president of McDougall-Butler Co., Inc., toastmaster; Milton L. Back, advertising manager for Spencer Kellogg & Sons, president of the association, and Roy W. Lindsay, vice president of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., principal speaker.

Paint Strainer Improvement Claimed in New 'Rotoplane'

A new 'Rotoplane' speed strainer, incorporating a self-cleaning, non-clogging, high-speed sieve designed for operation with the rapid filling and capping machines used in the paint, enamel, and lacquer industries, has been developed by the strainer and sifter division of the Foundry Supplies Manufacturing Company, Chicago. Tests conducted in manufacturing plants have shown this new vibrating unit possible of markedly speeding the straining of paint products. In one such test it is said that, straining a difficult interior fine varnish enamel in direct comparison with the plant's existing equipment, the Rotoplane strained six and one-half times faster.

Another interesting straining device designed by the Foundry Supplies organization is a new "upside-down" strainer for low pressure straining. The inverted feature of this strainer prevents coarse particles and other obstructive sediments from packing on and clogging the straining cloth. Literature describing both of the new units may be obtained from the Foundry Supplies Manufacturing Company, Strainer and Sifter Division, 2221 Orchard street, Chicago, mentioning the REPORTER.

Trade Briefs

J. W. Hussey, with Celotex Corporation, this city, since 1937, has been named manager of gypsum sales for the company.

Audenried Whittemore has resigned as a vice-president and a member of the directorate of the Certain-Teed Products Corporation.

National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, has called for payment December 4 at 102¾ its entire issue of its 4½ percent debentures, due May 1, 1950.

A pipeline from Alberta's Turner Valley oil fields to Port Arthur, Ont., at a cost of $35,000,000, is being contemplated by a British financial group.

American Can Company, this city, has installed a production line to furnish new two-quart fiber milk containers to the Borden Company and Sheffield Farms.

Glidden Paint Company, Cleveland, has moved its Buffalo store from 637 Main street, to its new building at 235 Genesee street. Joseph J. Snyder is the Buffalo manager.

Edward M. Waldo, formerly of E. M. & F. Waldo, Inc., manufacturer and importer of dry colors, has joined the sales staff of the Smith Chemical & Color Company, Brooklyn.

Painting provided 3,714 jobs in the 1939 clean up and paint up campaign in Watertown, N. Y., and consumed paints, varnishes, and similar products of an estimated total value of $52,959.12.

Gasoline from peat is being developed in Denmark. A factory located in Jutland now produces approximately 25,000 tons of peat annually from which it is estimated that 5,000 tons of gasoline could be obtained.

Pacific Tin Corporation and its subsidiary, Yukon-Pacific Mining Company, will be merged under a plan approved by the directorates of the companies and which plan will be acted upon by stockholders November 21.

John Brown, governing director of Brown & Forth, Ltd., London, arrived recently in New York for a stay until December 1. Mr. Brown, who visits this country annually for the purpose of purchasing dyestuffs, solvents, heavy and fine chemicals, is registered at the Plaza hotel.

Baltimore Paint Salesmen's Association has elected the following:—President, W. A. Richardson, of Swindell Brothers; vice-president, A. B. Stout, of the H. B. Davis Company; secretary, Ralph Miller, of the Eagle-Picher Lead Sales Company; and treasurer, W. Muir, of the Hirshberg Paint Company.

Turtle oil, derived from Seychelles land turtles, has been held by the United States Customs Court, First Division, to be an animal oil and to be subject to the import duty of paragraph 52 of the tariff act and to the import tax imposed by section 601 (c) (8) of the revenue act of 1932 as amended.

Peoples Drug Stores, Washington, October sales amounted to $1,955,411, against $1,940,446 in October last year.

Standard Chemical Oil & Manufacturing Company, chartered under New Jersey laws, has surrendered its certificate of authority to do business in New York State.

Dr. Walter M. Scott has been appointed chief of the cotton chemical finishing division of the Southern Regional Laboratory at New Orleans of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering.

Edwin R. Bartlett of the Hooker Electrochemical Company of Niagara Falls, was the principal speaker recently at a dinner opening a campaign to raise $200,000 for the Niagara Falls Memorial Hospital.

North Sumatra plans the commercial development of its pinewood resources, with the initial step calling for construction of a highway from the Gajoe Loeos district of Achen to the port of Belawan on the Sumatra east coast.

Alkyl Borates Offered By Commercial Solvents

Ethyl and butyl borate, two new alkyl borates said to have unique properties suiting them to a variety of applications, were recently placed on the market by the Commercial Solvents Corporation. Their characteristic of hydrolyzing rapidly in the presence of moisture, depositing boric acid in a concentrated, finely-divided form suggests promising applications, particularly in the pharmaceutical field, it is stated.

The borates have also shown promise in fields entirely unrelated to pharmaceutical manufacture. Boric acid is an excellent fireproofing agent, and the borates offer a ready means of impregnating fabrics and other materials with boric acid in order to make them fire-resistant. Their use for preserving and fireproofing wood is also suggested.

McCloskey Varnish Co. Honors Two Twenty-five-Year Men

Employees of the McCloskey Varnish Company, Philadelphia, were present at a testimonial celebration November 1 to mark the silver anniversary of two of the company's employees, John S. Richard, credit manager, and Isaac S. Hill, stockkeeper. William H. Jarden, jr., president of the company, presented Mr. Richard and Mr. Hill with gold wrist watches, together with a check, in appreciation of their services.

Acidseal Paints Described

A four-page catalog section on its line of acidseal paints, derived from rubber by a process which it developed and patented, has just been published by the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron. The catalog lists all properties of the product, directions for use, each type, with its special properties, and includes an exact reproduction of the different colors in which the paints are made. Copies of the catalog will be sent free by the company by mentioning the REPORTER.

Extensive mining and refining operations near Carlsbad, New Mexico, provide this nation's fertilizer mixers with a dependable, prompt source of supply for P.C.A. Red Muriate.
P.C.A.
RED MURIATE
POTASH COMPANY
of America
GENERAL SALES OFFICE
MERCANTILE TRUST BUILDING BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
SOUTHERN SALES OFFICE
MORTGAGE GUARANTEE BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Fertilizer Materials

Blood and Tankage Advanced on Increased Buying by Feeders —Cottonseed Meal and Superphosphate Both Strong in South — Imported Bone Meal Higher

The activity of feed manufacturers created a bit more interest in the general fertilizer trade last week with blood and tankage showing the most favorable results. Both materials were advanced here and in the Midwest. Imported steamed bone meal continued to show strength and another advance was made. Cottonseed meal was firmer in the lower South and reports from Baltimore indicated that another increase in superphosphate quotations was expected.

With steel production to date far ahead of last year there remains a tightness in the sulphate of ammonia market that is puzzling to many observers. Material is available but cannot be delivered until late December or January. One reason advanced in explanation is that there has been an abnormal call for material for export which has taxed the capacities of suppliers. It was reported that some sellers were supplying the domestic trade first and making the export business a secondary consideration.

The decision of potash companies in this country to stop selling for export, coupled with curtailment of imported material, centered interest on the domestic product last week. There was an active demand for stocks and resale potash was reported being sold at a sharply higher price than scheduled. Sulphur, as expected, will be sold in 1940 on the same price basis now in force. The fertilizer trade showed little interest in the notice that contracts were being booked, most of the mixers concentrating on getting prepared to move their finished products.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Blood, dried, 15c. per unit, f.o.b. New York.
meal, 20c. per unit, f.o.b. Los Angeles
high-grade ground, 20c. per unit, f.o.b. Chicago.
Bone, meal, steamed, imp., $1.50 per ton, c.i.f. ports.
Tankage, unground feeding, N.Y., 20c. per unit.
high-grade feeding, Chicago, 25c. per unit.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Nitrogenates

Castor Pomace.—Firm and unchanged at $17.50 per ton for car lots of the domestic material and $20 for the imported.

Dried Blood.—Sales to feed manufacturers buoyed the market and the price was advanced 15c. per unit to $3.50, f.o.b. New York. The quotation on high-grade ground material was advanced 20c. per unit, f.o.b. Chicago.

Fish Scrap.—Production continued at satisfactory levels with all quotations firm and unchanged.

Nitrate of Soda.—Shipments were spasmodic over the period with most consumers already in possession of their supplies. The price was steady or firm.

Sulphate of Ammonia. — Shipments are being made this month at $27.50 per ton and will be made in December at $27.75. New orders, however, cannot be accommodated until the new year when the price will be $28.

Tankage.—Similar to blood, activity of feed manufacturers added firmness to the market and resulted in the advance of the unground feeding tankage in New York. The new price was $3.75 and 10c. per unit, a 20c. rise. Other prices were firm.

Potashes

Suppliers of all agricultural potash salts reported an active consumers' interest last week. The comparative shut-off of shipments of imported material caused an increased demand for domestic output and sales volume last week reached the good levels of previous weeks. On top of this, there were reports that resale potash was being offered at approximately $3 to $4 per ton higher than the scheduled price.

Phosphates

Bone Materials.—The imported bone meal continued to show strength and sales were made at $30 per ton which was $1.50 higher than the previous figure. Other materials were firm.

Phosphate Rock.—The market for this ingredient was firm and somewhat quiet last week.

Sulphur and Pyrites

As reported here several weeks ago contracts for 1940 were being offered by major sulphur producers on the basis of current quotations. A price revision was not looked for, however, so the announcement that booking for the new year was started did not cause much concern in the general market. The fertilizer trade last week was slow.

Markets at Other Centers

ATLANTA, Nov. 15.—The market is moderately active with prices showing little change from last week. The smaller cotton crop strengthens the market for cottonseed meal. Quotations of this market are as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—52c. per unit, interior producing ponts.

NITRATE OF SODA.—$27 per ton, port basis.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—$27.75 per ton, port basis.

COTTONSEED MEAL.—Eight percent grade, $27.50 to $28 per ton, Southeastern mills.

BLOOD.—$3.80 per unit, basis Chicago; imported, $3.35c, port basis.

TANKAGE.—Fertilizer grade, $3.25 and 10c. f.o.b. Chicago; South American, $4 and 10c., ports.

NITROGENOUS. — $2.25 Midwestern point; imported, $2.85, ports.

Baltimore, Nov. 15.—The hesitant character of the market for crude materials is still in evidence, with the prevailing figures about as follows:—

SCRAP.—All fish factories on the lower Chesapeake Bay closed for the season last week, with production estimated to be about 3,000 tons short of the quantity of scrap contracted for. Resale price is $4.25 and 10c. per unit-ton. Menhaden meal is $58 ton.

TANKAGE.—Last sales of 11 and 15 percent were at $3.75 and 10c. per unit-ton, with South American offerings around $4 and 10c.

DRIED BLOOD.—Quotations are $3.50 per unit-ton, f.o.b. shipping point with South American stocks at $3.35.

SUPERPHOSPHATE—No prices were changed, but supplies are not excessive, and the producers still talk of further advances on contracts to be placed covering future requirements.

BONE.—Trading is stated to be narrow, with the quotations on 1¼ to 60 bone flour around $25 per ton, and 4½ and 50 raw stocks at $31.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—Good demand continues to be reported in various divisions of the general market. Buyers seem to be willing to take out fairly good quantities of product, although most of the buying continues to be centered in limited lots for prompt movement, and forward buying is not extensive. Call for blood is moderate to good and prices are tending to stiffen a little. Tankage is moderately active with limited price changes. Bone materials have been quiet and reflect little change on the whole.

BLOOD.—Principal grade, $3.80 per unit of ammonia.

TANKAGE.—High-grade, feeding, $4 and 10c.; hoof meal, $3 to $3.15; liquid stick, $2 to $2.50.

BONE MATERIALS.—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ and 60 percent, $25; 3 and 50 per cent, $30; 4½ and 50 percent, $30 to $32; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $40 to $45; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $30 to $35; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $45 to $50; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $55 to $60; hard pressed cracklings per unit of protein, 85c. to 90c.

San Francisco, Nov. 15.—Fish meal was the bright spot in the fertilizer materials picture last week with sales made at from $49 to $49.50 per ton. Blood meal was advanced 20c. to $3.70. Otherwise, conditions were apparently as quiet as ever on the sales side. Deliveries were good, however, on most items in the chemical line. Ruling prices are:—

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA. — Sellers have withdrawn from the market.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—Domestic, quoted at 75c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. producer's plant, San Francisco Bay. Bags, quoted at 85c. per unit. Foreign material nominal.

NITRATE OF SODA.—100-pound bags, $29 per ton ex vessel or warehouse; 200-pound bags, $28.30 per ton ex vessel or warehouse.

AMMONIA PHOSPHATE.—Eleven percent N. and 48 percent P.A. material is quoted at $54 per ton cars, ports, and $1 per ton extra for delivery inland. Sixteen and 20 percent material, quoted at $43 per ton ports, and $44 per ton inland, subject to confirmation.

FISH MEAL.—California sardine meal, f.a.q., is quoted on the basis of $49 to $49.50 per ton, f.o.b. production points, San Francisco/Monterey for nearby or prompt shipment.

TANKAGE.—Unground, fertilizer grade, wet rendered, domestic, quoted at $4 and 10c. per unit-ton, nominally, f.o.b. cars, South San Francisco. Dry rendered, ground, quoted at $60 per ton, f.o.b. cars, South San Francisco; unground, dry rendered, quoted at 95c. per unit of protein, f.o.b. cars, South San Francisco.

BLOOD MEAL.—Domestic is quoted at $3.70 per unit, f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles.

BONE MEAL.—Bone meal, depending upon quality and seller, is quoted at from $29 to $34 per ton, delivered Pacific Coast ports.

'Arcadian' Nitrate Distributor To Sponsor Sound Film

A 45-minute sound and color motion picture entitled "The New South," portraying the agricultural and industrial development of the Southern States and emphasizing the part the fertilizer industry has played in that development, will be shown during the coming months in all parts of the South. The showings will be sponsored by the distributors of "Arcadian" nitrate. The picture coincides with the tenth anniversary of the first shipment of American-produced soda from the "Arcadian" nitrate plant at Hopewell, Va.

Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association's first "producer forum" will be held November 22 in Oil City, Pa.

Miss M. L. Boyd, long identified with the late Charles L. Struven menhaden oil and fertilizer industry in Baltimore, has entered into the brokerage business on her own account, with offices in the Morris building.

F.D.A. Active Against Slack-Filling Cartons

—Continued from page 5

will involve in many cases changes in machinery, but this may solve the difficulty in particular instances.

2. Where the alleged deception consists in the use of an odd-shaped bottle, a full-size picture of the bottle on the outside of the carton may remove the objection of the administration thereto.

3. In all cases the net contents of the package within the carton should be prominently displayed on the outside of the carton.

4. Many cartons are oversized to accommodate a sample of another product, or a small size of the same commodity which is in the carton. There is no objection to this provided both packages are always included in the carton when it is shipped and sold, but if it is done, it should be clearly announced on the outside of the carton.

5. Remember—and this is most important—let the government know either direct or through the board of standards if you are proceeding to change the package or carton at this time. The Food and Drug Administration is cooperative where manufacturers are taking active steps to bring their cartons into accord with the provisions of the law.

Potash Salts Deliveries For July-Sept. Reported

The American Potash Institute, has reported that deliveries of agricultural potash by its member companies within the continental United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during the third quarter of the calendar year, 1939, amounted to 120,350 tons of actual K_2O, equivalent to 218,437 tons of potash salts. Constituting this total were 176,946 tons of muriate, 3,339 tons of manure salts, 23,493 tons of sulphate, 5,160 tons of kainit, and 9,499 tons of sulphate of potash-magnesia. In addition, deliveries for chemical uses amounted to 9,788 tons of salts equivalent to 5,968 tons of K_2O. These figures include salts of domestic and foreign origin, exclusive of importations of potassium nitrate.

L. M. Van Riper, who has been connected with McKesson & Robbins, Inc., in an advertising and sales promotion capacity since 1929, has been appointed advertising manager, according to an announcement by W. J. Murray, jr., first vice-president. He will make his headquarters in New York dividing his time between there and McKesson's factory sales offices at Bridgeport, Conn.

DOMESTIC
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
THE Barrett COMPANY — 40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
Domestic or Export
CONRAY PRODUCTS CO., INC.
30 West 21st Street, New York City

CRUDE SULPHUR
99½% PURE
Free From
ARSENIC, SELENIUM AND TELLURIUM
TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
75 East 45th St., New York City
Deposits and Plants: Newgulf and Long Point, Texas

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Shipping Information

All matter under this heading fully protected by copyright

Imports at U.S. Ports

New York Imports

ACIDS, CRESYLIC—50 dms, M J Corbett & Co, Rotterdam
90 dms, New York Trust Co, Sydney
TRICHLORACETIC—12 cs, H Kempner, Rotterdam
ACONITE HERBS—6 bls, S B Penick & Co, Trieste
ALTHEA ROOT—40 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Marseilles
ALUMINUM FOIL—6 cs, Phoenix Shipping Co, Rotterdam
AMMONIA FLUORIDE—2 bbls, Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam
PERSULPHATE—10 bbls, Manahan Chem Co, Genoa
ANGELICA ROOT—18 bgs, E Meer & Co, Antwerp
ANISE—60 pkgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Marseilles
ANTIMONY ORE—301 bgs, Vera Cruz
ARTIST'S MATERIAL—10 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Rotterdam
ASH—2 bgs, Associated Metal & Mineral Co, Rotterdam
ASPHALT—430 bgs, A V Berner & Co, Havana
BALSAM—2 dms, S B Penick & Co, Cristobal
BANANA POWDER—150 bgs, Sanib Corp, Porto Cortes
BEEF LIVER EXTRACT—4 kgs, Milton Snedeker, Havana
BELLADONNA LEAVES—12 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Trieste
25 bls, National City Bank, Trieste
BILBERRIES—33 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Trieste
BRISTLES—62 cs, 2 cks, American Express Co, Antwerp
CALCIUM FLUORIDE—10 bbls, Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam
SILICON—927 bbls, Stavanger
TUNGSTATE—1 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam
CANAIGRE ROOT—59 bgs, Vera Cruz
CANARY SEED—700 bgs, Wagner Bros, Buenos Aires
235 bgs, F H Van Dam, Buenos Aires
470 bgs, A G Dunn, Buenos Aires
400 bgs, Alfred Dupre, Buenos Aires
CANTHARIDES—2 cs, J L Hopkins & Co, Trieste
CARAWAY SEED—3,500 bgs, Catz American Co, Gothenburg
CARBON DECOLORIZING—48 bbls, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—20 cs, Volkart Bros, Tuticorin
75 cs, B H Old & Co, Tuticorin
30 cs, Van Loan & Co, Tuticorin
10 cs, Knickerbocker Mills, Tuticorin
10 cs, Knickerbocker Mills, Mangalore
20 cs, B H Old & Co, Mangalore
CASEIN—2,668 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Buenos Aires
1,668 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co, Buenos Aires
2,703 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Buenos Aires
3,872 bgs, American British Chem Supplies, Buenos Aires
250 bgs, Packing Product Co, Buenos Aires
2,084 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Buenos Aires
167 bgs, American British Chem Supplies, Buenos Aires
250 bgs, American British Chem Supplies, Bordeaux
CASTOR BEANS—1,700 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Bahia
2,000 bgs, Bahia
10,188 bgs, Pernambuco
CELERY SEED—74 bgs, McCormick Co, Marseilles
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—15 cs, J L Hopkins & Co, Trieste
35 cs, H H Rosenthal Co, Trieste
CHARCOAL—25 cs, H S Dorf & Co, Marseilles
CHEMICALS—182 bbls, 2 cs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Rotterdam
200 demjs, Pioneer Import Corp, Rotterdam
25 dms, Innis, Speiden & Co, Antwerp
40 cks, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Antwerp
30 dms, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Gothenburg
176 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Gothenburg
11 dms, Richard Chem Works, Rotterdam
78 dms, Innis, Speiden & Co, Rotterdam
25 bbls, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chem Co, Rotterdam
3 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam
4 cks, Permutit Co, Rotterdam
100 kegs, Philip Bauer Co, Rotterdam
16 cs, United Fruit Co, Bordeaux
CHINA CLAY—21 bgs, A J Byington & Co, Santos
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—136 cs, R W Greeff & Co, Rotterdam
CLAY—60 cks, Reichard-Coulston, Rotterdam
COBALT, METAL—5 bbls, H H Rosenthal Co, Copenhagen Roads
OXIDE—24 kegs, Central Trading Co, Kotka
COCOA BEANS—22,000 bgs, A C Israel & Co, Ilheos
1,000 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Ilheos
1,000 bgs, Grace Natl Bank, Ilheos
702 bgs, Lisbon
6,000 bgs, National City Bank, Ilheos
2,000 bgs, Grace Natl Bank, Ilheos
2,000 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Ilheos
6,000 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Bahia
1,000 bgs, Nieschlag & Co, Bahia
5,451 bgs, Bahia
7,000 bgs, Brown Bros Harrimann, Bahia
1,546 bgs, Busi & Stephensen, Lagos
400 bgs, Afram Trading Corp, Lagos
800 bgs, Bank of British West Africa, Lagos
5,300 bgs, Barclay Bank, Lagos
750 bgs, Superintendence Co, Lagos
25,261 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Lagos
16,788 bgs, Standard Bank of S A, Lagos
1,159 bgs, Standard Bank of S A, Takoradi
261 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Cuaracao
75 bgs, Struller & Wood, Curacao
1 bg, Meyer & Co, La Guaira
2 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, La Guaira
125 bgs, Cuaracao Trading Co, Porto Plata
COCONUTS—1,080 bgs, J L Toledano Corp, Cristobal
COLORS—1 cs, Rotterdam
6 bbls, Atlantic Freighting Corp, Antwerp
DRY—30 dms, E I du Pont de Nemours Co, Rotterdam
1 ck, Robinson Wagner Co, Rotterdam
EARTH—10 dms, P R Kohler, Marseilles
7 cks, Stanley Doggett, Rotterdam
35 cks, First Natl Bank, Rotterdam
COPAIBA BALSAM—23 cs, 11 dms, Geo Uhe Co, Manaos
CORIANDER SEED—250 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Trieste
584 bgs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Trieste
CORK—58 bgs, Mundet Cork Co, Lisbon
77 bgs, United Fruit Co, Lisbon
BOARD—300 cs, Armstrong Cork Co, Seville
SLABS—933 cs, Grace Line, Lisbon
WASTE—2,024 bls, Mundet Cork Co, Lisbon
127 bls, Lisbon
WOOD—774 bls, Chase Natl Bank, Lisbon
151 bls, Lisbon
215 bls, New York & Cuba Mail S S Co, Seville
252 bls, Wicander & Co, Seville
85 bls, Arco Crown Cork Co, Seville
978 bls, Irving Trust Co, Seville
CREOSOTE—90 dms, Chemical Marketing Co, Rotterdam
CUMIN SEED—68 bls, Royal Bank of Canada, Marseilles
CUTTLEFISH BONES—50 cs, Hinton & Co, Venice
DERRIS ROOT—100 bls, Singapore
DEXTRIN—50 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Rotterdam
POTATO—500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, H S Cramer & Co, Rotterdam
DIACETYL—5 pkgs, W Fischer, Copenhagen
DICHLORHYDRIN—2 crbys, 3 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam
DOGGRASS ROOT—200 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Trieste
DRUGS—2 cs, Brown Bros Harriman Co, Gothenburg
1 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Gothenburg
1 cs, Eli Lilly & Co, Havana
ERGOT—22 dms, Lisbon
ETHYL FLUID—15 dms, McNally, Copenhagen
FENNEL SEED—101 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
FILTER PAPER—100 bls, General Motor & Overseas Operations, Rotterdam
FLAXSEED—1,600 tons, 40,000 bus, Brown Linseed Co, Buenos Aires
FLIES, DRIED—25 bgs, Vera Cruz
FLEASEED—50 bgs, Rene Moelhausen, Marseilles
30 bgs, J W Lyon, Marseilles
50 bgs, A C Drudy, Marseilles
FLINT PEBBLES—610 bgs, Buebendorf Bros, Copenhagen
650 bgs, F L Smidth, Copenhagen
FUR WASTE—15 bls, Commercial Bank, Sydney
GAMBIER—340 cs, I Harrison & Whitney, Asahan
210 bgs, E E Androvette, Singapore
GELATIN, POWDERED—64 bbls, International Selling Corp, Antwerp
148 bbls, International Selling Corp, Antwerp
51 bbls, 1 kg, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
SHEET—21 cs, International Selling Corp, Antwerp
40 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
GENTIAN ROOT—52 bls, Rene Moelhausen, Marseilles
GINGER ROOT—111 bgs, Freetown
GLASS, SHEET—4 cs, Clay Adams Co, Rotterdam
WINDOW—33 cs, Eastman Kodak Co, Antwerp
25 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Antwerp
1,200 cs, S G Cole & Co, Antwerp
16 cs, H Kempner, Rotterdam
GLUE—30 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
10 bls, Atlantic Freighting Corp, Antwerp
70 ctns, Sanford Mfg Co, Havana
POWDERED—30 dms, 80 cs, Rex & Reynolds, Marseilles
SHEET—180 bgs, Rex & Reynolds, Marseilles
GLYCERIN—100 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Buenos Aires
GRAINS OF PARADISE—7 bgs, Rene Moelhausen, Marseilles
GRAPHITE—150 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
572 bgs, Asbury Graphite Co, Colombo
GREASE, WOOL—10 dms, Melbourne
GUAIAC EXTRACT—5 cs, Buenos Aires
GUM, ARABIC—500 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Trieste
250 bgs, Dakar
BENZOIN—7 cs, A Chiris Co, Marseilles
CHICLE—300 bls, Chicle Development Co, Porto Barrios
COPAL—400 bgs, National Carloading Corp, Antwerp
64 bgs, 50 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
519 pkgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Singapore
65 baskets, France, Campbell & Darling, Batavia
202 baskets, France, Campbell & Darling, Batavia
DAMMAR—420 bgs, 50 cs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
210 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Singapore
210 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Singapore
280 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, Singapore
50 cs, Chase Natl Bank, Singapore
210 bgs, Singapore
75 cs, 402 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
GUM, KARAYA—260 bgs, I H Hibert, Bombay
64 bgs, W M Allison & Co, Bombay
190 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
547 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, Bombay
152 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Bombay
80 bgs, E Meer & Co, Bombay
134 bgs, A D Isbetcherian, Bombay
13 bgs, Rene Moelhausen, Bombay
8 bgs, Orbis Product Corp, Bombay
28 bgs, Stallman Co, Bombay
172 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Bombay
12 bgs, Dubekot & Wolff, Bombay
333 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Bombay
80 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
866 bgs, S B Penick Co, Bombay
LOCUST BEAN—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
146 bgs, Superintendence Co, Marseilles
100 bgs, Aries & Co, Marseilles
180 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Marseilles
OLIBANUM—67 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, Bombay
133 bgs, 20 cs, A D Isbetcherian, Bombay
SHIRAZ—67 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
TRAGACANTH—70 bgs, E Meer & Co, Trieste
16 bgs, Barclay Bank, Trieste
YACCA—2,405 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Adelaide
1,200 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Adelaide
HENBANE LEAVES—8 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Trieste
HENNA LEAVES—41 bls, W E Martin, Marseilles
HERBS—22 bls, Fritzsche Bros, Trieste
51 bls, H J Prentiss & Co, Trieste
14 bls, S B Penick & Co, Trieste
36 bls, Peek & Velsor, Antwerp
32 bgs, 8 bls, S B Penick & Co, Antwerp
3 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Trieste
HOPS—20 bls, F Bing Co, Antwerp
10 bls, C Ullman Co, Antwerp
127 bls, Brooklyn Trust Co, Trieste
27 bls, 20 cs, A Gusmer, Trieste
20 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Trieste
60 bls, Chase Natl Bank, Trieste
71 bls, Bode & Voigt, Trieste
20 bls, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Trieste
HOREHOUND LEAVES—19 bls, W E Martin, Marseilles
HYPERIC HERBS — 3 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Trieste
IRON OXIDE—200 bgs, Stanley Doggett, Rotterdam
JABOTY KERNELS—2,030 bgs, Tunley & Co, Para
KAMALA—9 bgs, W E Martin, Karachi
LAVENDER FLOWERS—6 bls, W E Martin, Marseilles
80 bls, S B Penick & Co, Marseilles
LEAD, RED—8 bbls, Interspead Agency, Antwerp
SULPHITE—4 dms, Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam
LEAVES, MEDICINAL—19 bls, Peek & Velsor, Marseilles
19 bls, Jewett & Sherman, Marseilles
34 bls, I Harrison & Whitney, Marseilles
33 bls, McCormick Co, Marseilles
94 bls, Royal Bank of Canada, Marseilles
LECITHIN, VEGETABLE—30 cs, Fries Bros, Copenhagen
LICORICE—10 bgs, A Stokby, Gothenburg
EXTRACT—350 cs, Manuel Blanc, Bilbao
MANGANESE SULPHATE — 100 bgs, Grace Bros, Cristobal
MANGROVE BARK, EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Singapore
MARJORAM LEAVES—38 bls, Kachurin Drug Co, Marseilles
36 bls, I Harrison & Whitney, Marseilles
MATCHES, SAFETY—9,400 coutrs, 1 cs, New York Match Co, Gothenburg
1,470 tins, 53 cs, Atlantic Freighting Co, Gothenburg
589 cs, United Fruit Co, Gothenburg
42 cs, 201 tins, Atlantic Freighting Co, Antwerp
MEDICINAL PREPS—24 cs, Ratin Lab, Copenhagen
3 cs, A W Fenton & Co, Trieste
2 cs, D C Andrews & Co, Rio de Janeiro
25 cs, American Express Co, Rotterdam
3 cs, Byk, Inc, Rotterdam
9 cs, E Fougera & Co, Bordeaux
METAL LEAF—2 cs, Phoenix Shipping Co, Rotterdam
MICA—86 cs, Trust Co North America, Santos
28 cs, Silvio Gaguine, Rio de Janeiro
39 cs, O Gerdau Co, Rio de Janeiro
50 cs, G Uhe & Co, Rio de Janeiro
112 cs, Irving Trust Co, Rio de Janeiro
68 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, Rio de Janeiro
54 cs, F D Pitts Co, Rio de Janeiro
111 cs, O Gerdau Co, Rio de Janeiro
54 cs, National City Bank, Rio de Janeiro
43 cs, Rio de Janeiro
SCRAP—113 cs, Buenos Aires
MUSTARD SEED—204 bgs, A F Payne & Co, Rotterdam
1,800 bgs, Stickney & Poor Spice Co, Copenhagen
300 bgs, A G Dunn, Copenhagen
682 bgs, B H Old & Co, Copenhagen
150 bgs, Durkee Famous Food, Copenhagen
250 bgs, Catz American Co, Copenhagen
300 bgs, Black Diamond S S Co, Copenhagen
161 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Gothenburg
500 bgs, B H Old & Co, Gothenburg
200 bgs, American Express Co, Gothenburg
150 bgs, I Harrison & Whitney, Gothenburg
150 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
NUTGALLS—19 bgs, A D Messayeh, Baghdad
NUX VOMICA—4,979 pockets, Volkart Bros, Cochin
OCHER—300 bgs, Scott L Libby Corp, Marseilles
800 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co, Marseilles
500 bgs, T H Deutz, Marseilles
45 dms, 280 bgs, Smith Chem & Color, Marseilles
900 bgs, Landers-Segal Color Co, Marseilles
OIL, ANISE—10 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Hongkong
10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hongkong
CARAWAY—3 dms, G Uhe & Co, Marseilles
CASHEW SHELL — 30 dms, Abel Reggio, Mangalore
CHINAWOOD—604 tons, Universal Trading Co, Hongkong
177 dms, Universal Trading Co, Hongkong
COD—25 dms, St Johns
50 cks, Atlas Refg, Inc, St Johns
63 cks, Bowring & Co, St Johns
1 ctn, Chace Export Co, St Johns
CODLIVER—7 cs, Norwegian Consulate Gen, Oslo
300 dms, Chase Natl Bank, Oslo
35 bbls, T Eaton & Co, Bergen
200 bbls, Upjohn Co, Bergen
5 bbls, Brewer & Co, Bergen
15 bbls, Prema Lab, Bergen
61 bbls, Ormont Drug & Chem Co, Bergen
40 bbls, First Natl Bank, Bergen
10 bbls, British Columbia Drug Co, St Johns
150 bbls, Upjohn Co, Bergen
25 bbls, United Fruit Co, Bergen
CORIANDER—2 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Trieste
4 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Trieste
DILL—4 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Trieste
4 cs, Geo Luecders & Co, Trieste
ESSENTIAL—75 pkgs, Marseilles
2 cs, Rotterdam
6 cks, Bordeaux
EUCALYPTUS—39 dms, Orbis Product Corp, Sydney
5 dms, McCoy Sales Corp, Melbourne
1 dm, C L Huisking & Co, Melbourne
50 cs, Geo Luecders & Co, Melbourne
14 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Melbourne
26 dms, Melbourne
25 cs, 5 dms, W J Bush & Co, Adelaide
GERANIUM—2 cs, Tombarel Prod Co, Marseilles
LAVENDER—8 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Seville
7 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Seville
23 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Marseilles
12 dms, Ungerer & Co, Marseilles
10 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Marseilles
8 cs, Tombarel Prod Co, Marseilles
7 dms, G Uhe & Co, Marseilles
LEMON—19 cs, Wells Fargo Co, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS — 12 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
LINALOE—2 dms, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
LUBRICATING—100 dms, M W Parsons Imports & Plymouth Organic Labories, Antwerp
OLIVE—50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Lisbon
50 dms, 115 cs, Lisbon
100 dms, 250 cs, Fidelity Trust Co, Seville
50 dms, National City Bank, Seville
85 dms, 125 cs, Hellenic Bank Trust Co, Seville
1,430 cs, Genoa
15 dms, Filippo Grandosco, Genoa
50 dms, Ungerer & Co, Genoa
25 dms, J Uddo, Genoa
25 dms, Asaro Bros, Genoa
25 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Marseilles
1,560 cs, Seville
104 pkgs, 45 cs, Lisbon
100 cntrs, Central Hanover Bank Trust Co, Lisbon
ORANGE—192 dms, Freetown
12 dms, Ungerer & Co, Marseilles
7 dms, G Uhe & Co, Marseilles
PALM—Quantity, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, Belawan Deli
PALMAROSA—4 pots, Murphy & Beese, Bombay
2 pots, Volkart Bros, Bombay
PATCHOULI—5 dms, Roure Dupont, Marseilles
PETITGRAIN—25 cs, Montevideo
50 cs, W R Grace & Co, Buenos Aires
25 cs, Buenos Aires
PINE—1 ck, Irving Trust Co, Trieste
SAGE—7 cks, 6 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Trieste
VETIVER—6 dms, Stein, Hall & Co, Batavia
YLANG YLANG—2 kgs, Roure Dupont, Marseilles
ORANGE PEEL—5 bls, Westegaard, Berg & Johnson, Gothenburg
10 cntrs, Villar & Osorio, Havana
ORRIS ROOT—143 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Trieste
PAINT—31 cs, E E Dietze, Oslo
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Portimao
50 bgs, Embassy Rotery Corp, Trieste
25 bgs, H Staiti, Trieste
125 bgs, A G Dunn, Trieste
50 bgs, Spira Co, Trieste
180 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Trieste
25 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Trieste
135 bgs, 38 cs, Central Hanover Bank Trust Co, Trieste
50 bgs, National Carloading Co, Trieste
100 bgs, O Miller & Sons, Trieste
50 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Trieste
25 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Trieste
200 bgs, McCormick & Co, Trieste
50 bgs, Parrish Bros, Trieste
100 bgs, R T French Co, Trieste
55 bgs, Gondrand Shipping Co, Trieste
25 bgs, Jewett & Sherman, Trieste
25 bgs, Morris J Golombeck, Trieste
300 bgs, Armour & Co, Trieste
175 bgs, J Raphael & Sons, Trieste
160 bgs, 65 cs, H Schoenfeld & Son, Trieste
50 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Trieste
200 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Lisbon
PAW PAW—50 lugs, T Martin, Havana
9 cts, Manniello Bros, Havana
PEATMOSS—852 bls, Halfmoon Mfg Trading Co, Rotterdam
415 bls, Kaufman Co, Rotterdam
1,836 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Oslo
3,972 bgs, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Copenhagen
2,803 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gothenburg
1,417 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Oslo
405 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gothenburg
2,973 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gothenburg
1,600 bls, Peat Import Co, Rotterdam
1,510 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Copenhagen
312 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gothenburg
200 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Oslo
PEPPER, BLACK—1,000 bgs, Joosten & Janssen, Batavia

Under Treasury Decision 49970, United States import and export government records for the time being are not available to the press. Petitions for a modification of the ban have been filed with the department. The Reporter has filed a special brief to meet the needs of the industries it serves. Pending action on its brief, the Reporter will continue to print such data as may be available from other than government sources. Readers desiring to have these data continued as heretofore are requested to send their views to the Reporter for use in the preparation of a supplemental brief.

Editor, O.P.D.R.

PEPPERMINT LEAVES—50 cs, J L Hopkins & Co, Trieste
PERFUMERY, SYN—1 cs, Meadows, Wye & Co, Antwerp
5 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
PLANTS, MEDICINAL—76 bgs, Vera Cruz
POPPYSEED—333 bgs, Ludwig Mueller & Co, Trieste
PORK LIVER EXTRACT—9 kegs, Milton Snedeker, Havana
POTASH, CHLORATE—600 cs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Gothenburg
144 bbls, E I du Pont de Nemours Co, Gothenburg
PRUSSIATE—100 kegs, Philip Bauer Co, Rotterdam
50 kegs, Chemical Marketing Co, Rotterdam
20 cks, H H Rosenthal Co, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,350 bgs, International Product Corp, Buenos Aires
1,105 bgs, R J Vogel, Buenos Aires
3,851 bgs, Tannin Corp, Buenos Aires
305 bgs, R J Vogel, Buenos Aires
1,355 bgs, International Product Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—29 flasks, A W Fenton, Vera Cruz
54 flasks, Chase Natl Bank, Vera Cruz
QUININE, ETHYLCARBONATE—2 cs, New York Quinine & Chem Works, Rotterdam
RAPESEED—378 bgs, Buenos Aires
183 bgs, C Clausen & Co, Buenos Aires
RESIN, OLEO, CAPSICUM—3 cs, P R Dreyer, Trieste
RICE FLOUR—50 bgs, Lanco Product Corp, Copenhagen
ROSEMARY LEAVES—26 bls, S B Penick & Co, Trieste
RUTILE SAND—500 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney
SAGE LEAVES—145 bls, Royal Bank of Canada, Trieste
SAGO FLOUR—3,913 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Singapore
SANDALWOOD—160 bgs, Murphy & Beese, Bombay
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—14 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Tampico
SAWDUST—780 bgs, State Chem Co, Rotterdam
SCHEELITE ORE—354 bgs, Melbourne
SEED, MEDICINAL—125 bls, Freedman & Slater, Antwerp
100 bls, National City Bank, Antwerp
SENNA LEAVES—40 bls, Royal Bank of Canada, Tuticorin
75 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Tuticorin
70 bls, Peek & Velsor, Tuticorin
50 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Tuticorin
15 bls, American President Line, Tuticorin
25 bls, H H Rosenthal & Co, Tuticorin
10 bls, R D Heins, Tuticorin
200 bls, McKesson & Robbins, Tuticorin
PODS—20 bls, Peek & Velsor, Tuticorin
SESAME SEED—200 bgs, National City Bank, Havana
245 bgs, Cristobal
111 bgs, Hinton & Co, Trieste
SHELLAC—700 bgs, E E Androvette, Calcutta
SOAP, TOILET—10 cs, J Victori & Co, Buenos Aires
SODA ARSENATE—1 bbl, 2 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam
SILICOFLUORIDE—75 bbls, F H Taussig, Copenhagen
200 bbls, Innis, Speiden & Co, Copenhagen
500 bbls, Hummel Chem Co, Copenhagen
80 bbls, Innis, Speiden & Co, Gothenburg
500 bbls, Hummel Chem Co, Gothenburg
500 bgs, Hummel Chem Co, Gothenburg
SPONGES—9 bls, Gulf West Indies Co, Havana
7 bls, Havana
20 bls, Gulf West Indies Co, Havana
14 bls, Havana
SQUILL—132 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Naples
LIQUID, RED—6 cs, Ratin Lab, Copenhagen
STARCH, POTATO—50 bgs, Brooklyn Trust Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, National City Bank, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Westergaard, Berg & Johnson, Rotterdam
45 bgs, Chemical Bank Trust Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Philadelphia Natl Bank, Rotterdam
100 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Rotterdam
3,000 bgs, Corn Product Ref Co, Rotterdam
STEARIN—13 pipes, Adelaide
TALC—1,000 bgs, Coty Product Corp, Bordeaux
TALLOW—31 drms, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney
110 drms, 63 cks, Adelaide
56 drms, Anglo California Natl Bank, Melbourne
50 drms, Anglo California Natl Bank, Adelaide
35 drms, Adelaide
TANKAGE—410 bgs, Buenos Aires
750 bgs, Buenos Aires
1,016 bgs, C Hollingshed, Montevideo
TAPIOCA FLOUR—560 bgs, Continental Bank Trust Co, Pasoeroean
276 bgs, Java American Export Co, Pasoeroean
2,223 bgs, Pasoeroean
249 bgs, Java American Export Co, Sourabaya
2,211 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Sourabaya
302 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Cheribon
1,050 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Batavia
PEARL—400 bgs, Penang
TARTAR—1,279 bgs, Standard Brands, Lisbon
338 bgs, J P Morgan & Co, Lisbon
322 bgs, J P Morgan & Co, Naples
THYME LEAVES—120 bls, Rene Moelhausen, Marseilles
TUBA ROOT—136 bls, Singapore
100 bls, Singapore
VANILLA BEANS—2 cs, Gillespie & Co, Marseilles
17 cs, Dammann & Smeltzer, Marseilles
VARNISH — 15 cs, Universal Carloading & Distr Co, Rotterdam
6 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Rotterdam
WAX, BEES—160 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Santos
102 bgs, Freetown
10 bgs, W M Allison & Co, Alexandria
48 bgs, D Steengrafe, Alexandria
19 bgs, MacMiller Candle Co, Alexandria
57 bgs, Hides Trading Co, Havana
22 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Trujillo
CARNAUBA—55 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Ceara
55 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Ceara
55 bgs, Ceara
OZOKERITE—75 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Trieste
50 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Trieste
60 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Trieste
65 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Trieste
STAIN—18 cs, J W Warnecke Corp, Rotterdam
UCUHUBA—2,486 cs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Para
WHITING — 1,500 bgs, Bank of Manhattan, Antwerp
500 bgs, Smith Chem & Color Co, Antwerp
WOLFRAM, CONC—800 bgs, Melbourne
144 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Sydney
196 bgs, Adelaide
21 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Brisbane
ORE—93 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Rotterdam
WOODFLOUR—4,200 bgs, B L Soberski, Oslo
WORMWOOD — 3 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Trieste
YEAST—2 cs, A Gusmer, Copenhagen
1 pkg, Standard Brands, Rio de Janeiro
ZINC, CHLORIDE—60 drms, Philipp Bros, Antwerp
OXIDE—100 bbls, Orbis Product Corp, Marseilles
PHOSPHIDE—1 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam

New York Transit Imports

ACETYL METHYL CARBINOL—1 cs, Lucidol Co, Rotterdam, Buffalo
ALUMINUM FLACONS DIACETYL—2 cs, Lucidol Co, Rotterdam, Buffalo
FILTER PAPER—1 cs, American Express Co, Bordeaux, Chicago
GUM, LOCUST BEAN—50 bgs, J E Bernard & Co, Genoa, Chicago
IRON OXIDE—1 cs, Lloyd Wood, Gothenburg, Toronto
MUSTARD SEED—100 bgs, American Express Co, Gothenburg, Chicago
OCHER—800 bgs, J H Faunce, Marseilles, Chicago
OIL, COCONUT—270 drms, Volkart Bros, Colombo, Montreal
SUNFLOWER SEED—300 bgs, Banque Canadeene Nationale, Buenos Aires, Montreal

Baltimore Imports

FERROMANGANESE—300 tons, Rotterdam
HEMPSEED—332 bgs, Dairen
IRON ORE—4,000 tons, Leo J Buck, Narvik
21,300 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Cruz Grande
7,300 tons, Rio Janeiro
21,300 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Cruz Grande
2,769 tons, Leo J Buck, Narvik
MANGANESE ORE—7,500 tons, Rio Janeiro
3,083 tons, Calcutta
OIL, FUEL—89,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Aruba
OLIVE—1,134 drms, Sfax
240 drms, Piraeus
PYRITES—4,770 tons, Sorel
4,308 tons, Huelva
ZINC CONC—3,515 tons, Tampico

Los Angeles Imports

ANTIMONY ORE—85,000 lbs, Iguala
CASSIA—6,670 lbs, Hongkong
11,130 lbs, Hongkong
CHEMICALS—40 lbs, Osaka
120 lbs, Yokohama
COCONUTS—28,000 lbs, Colon
COCONUT, DESIC—15,000 lbs, Manila
COPRA, MEAL—4,240 bgs, 424,000 lbs, Manila
CORIANDER SEED—6,610 lbs, Casablanca
DRUGS, ADVANED—1,140 lbs, Hongkong
CRUDE—240 lbs, Hongkong
4,180 lbs, Hongkong
FISH LIVERS—16,880 lbs, Japan
4,000 lbs, Yokohama
25,880 lbs, Kobe
GINGER, CRUDE—1,000 lbs, Hongkong
GLASS PLATE—24 cs, 65,560 lbs, Brussels
1 cs, 70 lbs, Munich
GYPSUM, CRUDE—8,037,120 lbs, San Marcos
INK—250 lbs, Tokyo
120 lbs, Hongkong
IRISH MOSS—2,200 lbs, Liverpool
MEDICINAL PREPS—52 lbs, Hongkong
140 lbs, Kobe
OIL, CHINAWOOD—50 drms, 21,000 lbs, Hongkong
CODLIVER—11,330 lbs, Bergen
OLIVE—155 cs, Genoa
PEANUT—4,320 lbs, Hongkong
1,440 lbs, Hongkong
PALM KERNELS—25,000 lbs, Sydney
PAPRIKA—5,350 lbs, Budapest
PEANUT MEAL—2,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Tsingtao
PEPPER, BLACK—200 lbs, Sourabaya
RICE FLOUR—690 lbs, Kobe
SHEELITE—320 bgs, 23,650 lbs, Ensenada
SEAWEEDS—180 lbs, Kobe
SESAME SEED—10,000 lbs, Hongkong
50 lbs, Yokohama
SILVERSAND—224,000 lbs, Antwerp
SODA CHLORATE—1,500 drms, 150,000 lbs, Frankfort
SOYBEANS—300 lbs, Yokohama
STARCHES—150 lbs, Canada
TOILET PREPS—60 lbs, Tokyo
330 lbs, London
WAX, VEGETABLE—50 lbs, Oslo

New Orleans Imports

COCONUTS—1,000 sx, Tela
518 sx, Puerto Cortez
1,498 sx, Belize
GUM, CHICLE—1,071 sx, Vera Cruz
569 bls, Belize

Philadelphia Imports

ACID, STEARIC—30 bgs, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co, Rotterdam
ARSENIC, RED — 150 drs, Chase National Bank, Antwerp
BAUXITE—3,335 tons, Paramaribo
BONE—1,000 bgs, Antwerp
CANARY SEED—4,520 bgs, R T French Co, Casablanca
255 bgs, Philadelphia Seed Co, Casablanca
500 bgs, H S Cramer & Co, Casablanca
250 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Casablanca
CASEIN—300 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—336 bls, R T French Co, Hongkong
BROKEN—50 bls, L H Parke & Co, Hongkong
BUDS—100 cs, R T French Co, Hongkong
CHEMICALS—150 bgs, Industrial Sales Co, Antwerp
333 bgs, Advance Solvents & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
COCOA BEANS—1,544 bgs, Busi & Stephenson & Co, Lagos
4,039 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Lagos
17,600 bgs, Balfour Guthrie Co, Addah
800 bgs, Standard Bank of South Africa, Accra
8,000 bgs, Afram Trading Co, Accra
326 bgs, Banque Canadiene Nationale, Accra
1,296 bgs, Afram Trading Co, Takoradi
9,000 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Ilheus
3,700 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Ilheus
3,000 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bahia
1,000 bgs, Bahia
5,000 bgs, Chase National Bank, Ilheus
3,000 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Ilheus
2,000 bgs, Niechhlag & Co, Ilheus
2,000 bgs, Ilheus
COCONUTS—255 bgs, E Freeman, Mayaguez
188 bgs, Simon French Co, San Juan
200 bgs, Starr Produce Co, San Juan
15 bgs, E Freeman, San Juan
COLOR—1 pkg, E I DuPont de Nemours & Co, Antwerp
CORIANDER SEED—300 bgs, Jos Weinstein, Casablanca
CORK, VIRGIN—9,080 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Lisbon
WASTE—14,251 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Lisbon
347 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Lisban
2 389 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Lisbon
WOOD—950 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Lisbon
GLASS, PLATE—10 cs, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co, Antwerp
WINDOW—25 cs, Philadelphia National Bank, Antwerp
12 cs, Krakovitz & Son, Antwerp
5 cs, H Perilstein, Antwerp
10 cs, Seymour G Cole Co, Antwerp
GUM, COPAL—133 bkts, Philadelphia National Bank, Macassar
525 bkts, Guaranty Trust Co, Macassar
63 bkts, T G Cooper & Co, Macassar
IRON ORE—5,820 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Sabang
OXIDE—225 bbls, F B Vandegrift & Co, Malaga
LAUREL LEAVES—121 bls, Commercial Bank of Greece, Trieste
MACE—16 cs, Catz America Co, Banda
48 cs, Catz America Co, Macassar
MAGNESITE, CALC—80 bbls, Innes Speiden & Co, Rotterdam
MANGANESE CHLORIDE—20 cks, H Kempner, Antwerp
SULPHATE—100 cks, Harshaw Chemical Co, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—831,417 gls, Manati
522,226 gls, Bufadero
NAPHTHALENE—1,250 bgs, J W Hampton Jr & Co, Rotterdam
NUTMEGS—40 bgs, Catz America Co, Macassar
OIL, CODLIVER—50 bbls, Mifflin Chemical Co, Aalesund
15 bbls, Certified Laboratories, Aalesund
115 bbls, E Dunwoody Co, Bergen
40 bbls, Morton Drug Co, Bergen
81 drs, Seaboard Supply Co, Bergen
LUBRICATING—45 drs, Webbals Service Co, Antwerp
OLIVE—80 cs, F H Liggett & Co, Leghorn
150 cs, G Foti, Leghorn
100 cs, Liberty Title & Trust Co, Leghorn
200 cs, Liberty Title & Trust Co, Genoa
300 cs, Tradesmen's National Bauk & Trust Co, Leghorn
500 cs, Philadelphia National Bank, Leghorn
OSSEIN—726 bgs, Kind & Knox, Gelatine Co, Antwerp
PAPRIKA, GRD—200 bgs, R T French Co, Trieste
50 bgs, J K Landenslager Co, Trieste
50 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Trieste
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Peat Import Co, Rotterdam
250 bls, The Fox Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, WHITE—106,578 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
PYRITES—7,960 tons, Brittannia Beach
A quantity, Huelva
QUEBRACHO EXT—331 bgs, The Tannin Corp, Buenos Aires
1,350 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
SAGE LEAVES—68 bls, R T French Co, Trieste
SIENNA—15 bbls, Chase National Bank, Leghorn
SODA SILICOFLUORIDE—400 bgs, Atlantic Forwarding Co, Rotterdam
SUMAC LEAVES—200 bls, Irving Trust Co, Palermo
200 bls, Guaranty Trust Co, Palermo
STARCH, POTATO—200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
TALC—100 bgs, Chas Mathieu & Co, Inc, Leghorn
TANKAGE—1,000 bgs, H J Baker Bros, Buenos Aires
2,879 bgs, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Santos
64 bgs, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—5,967 bgs, National City Bank, Sourabaya
362 bgs, Tjilatjap
1,500 bgs, Cheribon
500 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cheribon
2,064 bgs, Cheribon
TITANNIUM ORE—498 bgs, Santos
VANILLA BEANS—2 cs, Tandjong Priok
2 cs, Tandjong Priok
ZINC CHLORIDE—60 drs, Philip Bros, Antwerp

Exports from U.S. Ports

Baltimore Exports

BENTONITE—1 lb, Belgium
CADMIUM LITHOPONE—224 lbs, Holland
COLOR, EARTH—50 lbs, Belgium
PORCELAIN ENAMEL FRIT—3,800 lbs, Belgium
TIN OXIDE—50 lbs, Belgium

Los Angeles Exports

ACETONE—500 drms, 179,020 lbs, Yokohama; 5 drms, 1,790 lbs, Hongkong
ACID, BORIC—300 bgs, 33,450 lbs, Antwerp; 700 bgs, 78,130 lbs, Rotterdam; 4,800 bgs, 537,600 lbs, London; 300 bgs, 33,070 lbs, Shanghai; 300 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Vancouver; 60 bgs, 6,720 lbs, Launceston; 82 bgs, 9,180 lbs, Brisbane; 140 bgs, 15,680 lbs, Melbourne; 30 bgs, 3,360 lbs, Adelaide; 55 bgs, 6,160 lbs, Sydney
NAPHTHENIC—2,120 lbs, Adelaide
SULPHURIC—4,550 lbs, Manila
ALCOHOL, BUTYL—6 drms, 2,210 lbs, Brisbane; 30 drms, 11,070 lbs, Melbourne; 91 drms, 33,580 lbs, Sydney; 6 drms, 2,210 lbs, Adelaide
DIACETONE—6 drms, 2,530 lbs, Melbourne
AMMONIA, ANHYD—100 lbs, Acajutla
SULPHATE—3,000 bgs, 300,000 lbs, Manila
AMMONIAC SAL—1,000 lbs, Guayamas
ASPHALT—245 drms, 126,750 lbs, Manila
SOLID—5 drms, 2,600 lbs, Cebu
BARYTES—4,000 sks, 448,000 lbs, Negritos
BENTONITE—24 drms, 8,960 lbs, Maracaibo
BITUMEN—3,180 lbs, Hongkong
BLANC FIXE—4,000 lbs, Hongkong
BONE ASH—530 lbs, Amapala
BORATE—3,392 bgs, 601,290 lbs, Antwerp; 5,382 bgs, 893,020 lbs, Rotterdam; 2,618 bgs, 356,480 lbs, London; 1,300 bgs, 237,700 lbs, Copenhagen
BORAX—2,000 bgs, 224,000 lbs, Liverpool; 1,082 bgs, 121,180 lbs, Gothenburg; 1,000 bgs, 111,250 lbs, Antwerp; 1,279 bgs, 143,250 lbs, Rotterdam; 1,000 bgs, 110,230 lbs, Shanghai; 80 bgs, 8,820 lbs, Valparaiso; 900 sks, 99,230 lbs, Shanghai; 179 bgs, 20,050 lbs, Hongkong; 30 sks, 3,000 lbs, Amapala; 5 bgs, 560 lbs, Launceston; 100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Geelong; 320 bgs, 36,510 lbs, Brisbane; 871 bgs, 97,550 lbs, Melbourne; 355 bgs, 39,760 lbs, Adelaide; 1,862 bgs, 250,790 lbs, Sydney
BUTYL ACETATE—6 drms, 2,360 lbs, Brisbane; 28 drms, 11,030 lbs, Melbourne; 57 drms, 22,460 lbs, Sydney
CALCIMINE—105 kgs, 10,500 lbs, Manila
CHEMICALS—570 lbs, Hongkong; 1,660 lbs, Amapala
CLEANER—560 lbs, Manila; 50 drms, 22,000 lbs, Rotterdam; 280 lbs, San Juan; 90 lbs, Manila; 3,320 lbs, Hongkong
CLOVES—1,100 lbs, San Jose de Guatemala
COLOR, DRY—700 lbs, Hongkong
DIATOMACEOUS EARTH—90 bgs, 9,000 lbs, Manila; 547 bgs, 56,070 lbs, London; 694 bgs, 69,400 lbs, Liverpool; 600 bgs, 60,000 lbs, San Juan; 1,344 bgs, 134,400 lbs, Brisbane; 896 bgs, 89,600 lbs, Melbourne; 692 bgs, 69,200 lbs, Adelaide; 336 bgs, 33,600 lbs, Sydney
ETHYL KETONE—6 drms, 2,200 lbs, Brisbane; 31 drms, 11,350 lbs, Melbourne; 134 drms, 49,040 lbs, Adelaide
FILM SCRAP—920 lbs, Hongkong
FIRECLAY—600 lbs, Champerico; 200 lbs, Corinto
GASOLINE—32,207 bbls, Ioco; 10 drms, San Jose del Cabo; 10,062 bbls, Yokosuka; 92,11' bbls, Nagaevo
AVIATION—150 drms, La Libertad
GREASE—20 drms, 7,930 lbs, Manila; 3 pkgs, 280 lbs, Amapala; 144 pkgs, 7,030 lbs, Manila
INSECTICIDE, LIQ—2,270 lbs, Manila
IODINE—200 lbs, Manila
KEROSENE—10 drms, 3,710 lbs, San Jose del Cabo
DISTILLATE—40,060 bbls, Curacao
LACQUER—240 lbs, Kingston; 1,950 lbs, Mexico; 590 lbs, Lima; 6,320 lbs, Manila; 510 lbs, Karachi; 3,150 lbs, Bombay; 380 lbs, Madras; 2,860 lbs, Alexandria
THINNER—3,520 lbs, Havana; 3,520 lbs, Kingston; 880 lbs, Mexico; 9,570 lbs, Bombay; 2,690 lbs, Madras; 10,560 lbs, Alexandria
LITHARGE—500 lbs, Amapala
MANGANESE DIOXIDE—1,070 lbs, Hongkong
MEDICINAL PREPS—4,450 lbs, London; 460 lbs, Brussels
METHYL CHLORIDE—270 lbs, Manila
METHYLETHYL KETONE—426 drms, 155,900 lbs, Yokohama
OIL, CHINAWOOD—25 drms, 10,300 lbs, Copenhagen
COTTONSEED—1,930 lbs, Manila; 900 drms, 360,000 lbs, Manila; 120,900 lbs, Manila
DIESEL—56,166 bbls, Yura/Keelung
FUEL—2,556 bbls, Shanghai; 58,004 bbls, Tocopilla; 33,597 bbls, Chanaral; 6,503 bbls, Manila
OIL, GAS—68,849 bbls, Curacao
LUBRICATING—25 drms, Amapala; 220 drms, Melbourne; 40 drms, Adelaide; 390 drms, Sydney; 904 pkgs, Manila; 25 drms, Bombay
ORANGE—40 lbs, London
TRANSFORMER—2 bxs, 100 lbs, Manizales
PAINT—15,750 lbs, Puerto Colombia; 720 lbs, Sydney
DRIER—620 lbs, Hongkong
PEPPER, BLACK—2,820 lbs, Guayaquil
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—81,052 bbls, Yokosuka; 74,451 bbls, Kudamatsu
POTASH IODIDE—100 lbs, Manila
SEAWEED, DRD—7,170 lbs, Yokohama
SILVER NITRATE—3 lbs, Medellin
SOAP POWDER—900 lbs, Vancouver
SODA ASH—200 bgs, 44,090 lbs, Mazatlan; 772 bgs, 77,200 lbs, Gothenburg; 800 sks, 80,000 lbs, Valparaiso; 600 lbs, Amapala; 10,000 lbs, Leon
BICARBONATE—2,000 lbs, La Libertad
CYANIDE—9,860 lbs, La Union; 1,000 lbs, Amapala
SOLVENTS—200 drms, 63,500 lbs, Yokohama; 100 drms, 31,750 lbs, Osaka
STEARIN, WAX—1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Manila
SULPHUR, CRUDE—1,000 bgs, 220,460 lbs, Hongkong
TALC—50 bgs, 5,600 lbs, Bogota; 200 bgs, 26,000 lbs, Cartagena; 300 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Havana; 40 bgs, 4,000 lbs, Manila; 20 bgs, 2,240 lbs, San Jose de Guatemala; 400 lbs, Amapala; 11,200 lbs, Guayaquil; 60 bgs, 7,390 lbs, Santiago
TANNERS' BATE—1,880 lbs, Mollendo
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—900 lbs, Hongkong
TOILET PREPS—330 lbs, Aruba; 1,130 lbs, Shanghai; 560 lbs, Batavia; 170 lbs, San Salvador; 2,020 lbs, Manila; 530 lbs, Bombay
WAX, BEES—70 lbs, Hongkong

New Orleans Exports

AMMONIA NITRATE—112 tons, Cristobal
COTTONSEED MEAL—24 tons, Cristobal
LARD—34 tons, Santiago; 10 tons, Puerto Barrios; 10 tons, Cristobal; 35 tons, Havana; 88 tons, Barranquilla; 34 tons, Puntarenas; 18 tons, Santa Marta
OIL, FUEL—12 tons, Santiago
ROSIN—68 tons, Havana; 11 tons, Barranquilla; 10 tons, Cristobal
SALT—40 tons, Kingston; 20 tons, Puerto Barrios; 10 tons, Cristobal; 45 tons, Havana
STEARIN—18 tons, Havana

Coastwise Shipments

Los Angeles Coast Trade

GASOLINE—2,454 bbls, San Diego; 65,259 bbls, Seattle; 1,073 bbls, San Diego; 33,312 bbls, Avon; 73,500 bbls, San Francisco; 6,415 bbls, Stockton; 38,141 bbls, Stockton; 8,434 bbls, Stockton; 367 bbls, San Diego; 3,591 bbls, San Diego; 1,862 bbls, San Diego; 14,861 bbls, San Diego; 32,418 bbls, Vancouver; 62,966 bbls, Portland; 8,664 bbls, Oleum
OIL, DIESEL—3,582 bbls, Seattle; 14,768 bbls, Oleum; 1,459 bbls, San Diego; 1,032 bbls, Stockton; 1,195 bbls, San Diego; 2,932 bbls, San Diego; 2,196 bbls, San Diego
FUEL—32,029 bbls, Seattle; 16,777 bbls, Seattle; 59,224 bbls, Seattle; 54,747 bbls, Oleum; 2,422 bbls, Portland; 50,000 bbls, San Diego; 7,007 bbls, San Diego; 98,376 bbls, Richmond; 50,000 bbls, San Diego; 35,279 bbls, Oleum
FURNACE—8,676 bbls, Portland; 1,789 bbls, Stockton; 3,953 bbls, Seattle
SOLVENT, CLEANING—1,499 bbls, Portland

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FOOD PRODUCTS
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Gruman's Service
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Imports Detained

Detentions recently effected at various ports by United States authorities on determinations by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drug and cosmetic act, or did not comply with other customs regulations, included the following articles for the reason stated:—

New York

Week Ended November 15

Almonds, bitter, 75 bags; restricted use.
Caraway seed, 154 bags; filthy.
Caraway oil, 4 barrels; not N.F.
Cassia oil, 40 drums; not U.S.P.
Codliver oil, 64 barrels; non-destearinated and not so labeled.
Cod oil, 650 drums, restricted use.
Cumin seed, 331 bags, filthy.
Eucalyptus oil, 35 drums; restricted use.
Hair preparations, 1 parcel; false and misleading statements.
Medicinal preparations, 1 package; new drug.
Medicinal preparations, 1 case; below professed standard; false and misleading statements.
Nutmegs, 454 bags; restricted use.
Pollack liver oil, 100 drums; restricted use.

Boston

Week Ended November 15

Codliver oil, 6,716 gallons; restricted use.
Cod oil, 74 drums; restricted use.
Medicinal preparation, 1 parcel; false therapeutic claims.

Buffalo

Week Ended November 15

Medicinal preparation, 2 boxes; false and misleading statements.

Denver

Week Ended November 9

Medicinals, 2 pieces; false therapeutic claims.

Philadelphia

Week Ended November 15

Stramonium leaves, 40 bales; not U.S.P.

Seattle

Week Ended November 9

Medicinals, 160 pieces; false therapeutic claims.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Animal Oils

—*Continued from page 49*

sumers. Quotations were unchanged.

Oleo.—The market was easier, quotations being reduced ½c. per pound. Business was reported as fairly active. Stocks on spot were said to be comparatively light.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Recessions in price have developed in some animal oils. Buyers are showing relatively little interest.

LARD.—No. 1, 8¾c. to 9c. per pound.
OLEO.—No. 2, 8½c. to 9c. per pound.
TALLOW.—Acidless, 8c. to 8½c. per pound, tanks; and 8¾c. to 9c. per pound, drums.

Waxes

Bayberry. — Small stocks, good demand, and very firm and virtually nominal prices characterized the market for this item. It was purely a sellers' market.

Bees.—Refined and bleached waxes held to firm price position and sellers indicated that something akin to stability seemed to be developing at current levels. Demand was very good and along normal consuming lines, this adding to the general strength of the situation.

Candelilla. — Business was noted in good volume, consumption being encouraged and raised by the situation prevailing in carnauba wax. Prices were firm and could not be shaded, it was said.

Carnauba.—The situation as regards the forward position of this item was unrelieved. Except for futures so far ahead as to discourage operations, primary shippers failed to offer, save at prices so high as to appear dangerous to some importers. In local circles, unsold stocks were moderate in size, much of the wax recently arrived in this market having gone out immediately to apply on existing contracts. Prices were still nominal and subject to confirmation.

Strauss Laboratories, Inc., this city, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution in the office of the secretary of state.

Announcing

SYNPROWAX

A new synthetic development which replaces Montan Wax in rubber compounds and other products.

Melting point 85° Centigrade.

Available in any quantities.

Inquiries invited

SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS CO.
1798 London Road
CLEVELAND : : : : OHIO

Fats and Oils Output To Set Record in 1940

—*Continued from page 4*

With record supplies of domestically-produced fats, import requirements for vegetable oils and oilseeds are considerably less this year than those of a year earlier. Despite large domestic supplies, domestic prices of edible fats and oils in 1940 are expected to be somewhat higher than in 1939, the report said. Prices of practically all fats, oils, and oilseeds, with the exception of flaxseed and the paint oils, were the lowest in August, 1939, in more than five years. But with the outbreak of war in Europe in September, prices advanced fairly sharply. In late September and in October they dropped somewhat, but much of the advance was maintained.

Continued difficulties in securing shipments of tung oil from China because of military operations in that country will tend to support the demand for flaxseed and linseed oil in the United States. But with larger world supplies and a somewhat weaker world demand, flaxseed prices in 1940 may average lower than in 1939 unless commodity prices generally score a sharp advance, the bureau reported.

Soaps and Detergents Group Of Testing Society Confers

Committee D-12, on soaps and other detergents, of the American Society for Testing Materials, held its Fall meeting recently in the New Yorker hotel, this city. The meeting was presided over by Dr. H. P. Trevethick, of the New York Produce Exchange, chairman of the committee.

The development of a performance test to be used in evaluating sulphonated alcohols and the other new detergents recently offered commercially was one of the topics discussed at the meeting. Tetrasodium pyrophosphate and sodium sesquisilicate were also studied and proposed specifications were suggested for study and consideration at the Spring meeting. Other exhaustive discussions concerned salt water, palm oil, low titre, and liquid soaps.

Flaxseed Cultivation Expands in California

—*Continued from page 5*

on the basis of 2 percent or less foreign matter. One crop on 13 acres in the Yuma Valley showed a yield of 61 bushels per acre. Heavy yields are obtained on lands of high fertility, such as ploughed old alfalfa land, or land that has been in vegetables which has been heavily fertilized with commercial fertilizer.

Flax is not a weed-fighter, but cultural methods in the Southwest irrigated flaxlands are being used which provide control of weeds to a large extent. Flax is planted from October 20 to December 15, the best planting time being around November 1. Harvesting begins in May and continues until about the last of July, the big portion of the crop being harvested in June.

Marketing centers are in the Los Angeles and San Francisco areas where there are six or seven oil mills interested in large quantities of flaxseed. Practically all the seed is handled in sacks, being packaged on the combine harvester and shipped direct from the fields to the mill. A very small percentage of the seed carries enough foreign matter in the shape of weedseed to require recleaning before being shipped.

Oil extracted from the California Punjab flaxseed is 21 to 21½ pounds per bushel; as much as 772 pounds of oil per 2,000 pounds of seed has been recorded as extracted by use of the Anderson "Super" expellers.

Over the six-year period that California Punjab flaxseed has been grown in California the iodine number of the oil has averaged 187. The excellent drying quality of this oil is indicated by the iodine number which should make it useful for mixing with oils of lower iodine count. California Punjab linseed oil should be valuable to Midwestern and Eastern paint manufacturers.

The Southwest Flaxseed Association, a cooperative marketing organization of flax growers, has marketed 80 to 85 percent of the flaxseed grown in Imperial Valley, California, during the past two years; in the fiscal year ended October 31, 1939, the association marketed 641,000 busheds of flaxseed for its growers. This method of marketing flax has proved attractive to growers and to mills, since flaxseed can be offered and purchased in large lots which are attractive to buyers and therefore command somewhat of a premium price per bushel.

Through the efforts of the Southwest Flaxseed Association, the Champagne Paper Company, New York, established a subsidiary, the California Central Fibre Corporation, in El Centro, in 1937. This corporation in this last season purchased in excess of 9,000 tons of flax straw which otherwise would be a waste product. This straw is decorticated at the corporation's plant, and the fiber or tow is shipped to the company's paper mill in North Carolina where it is manufactured into cigaret paper.

The price for flaxseed received by growers in the Imperial Valley at the ranch in 1939 averaged $1.67 per bushel. Over the State the price was somewhat less than this.

Flax Developers Hunt Better Seed

—*Continued from page 5*

tacking the flax crop with rust-resistant strains developed to decrease the chance of a crop loss from this enemy of the plant. Other experimenters have improved the seed lines of flaxseed to such a point that each year finds new strains that are adaptable to climatic conditions of various parts of the United States. The year 1939 found nine new strains of flaxseed developed at the University of Minnesota agricultural college, some of them showing definite improvements over past products.

The scientific researchers in the flax field are interested in developing a better seed for the United States, a seed that will come up to the requirements set by the paint and varnish industry, meeting the demand made for an oil of high iodine number. In early years the work of the flax experimenters was extremely slow because of the lack of cooperation between the men doing the actual experiments. It was not entirely a matter of secrecy or of preferred isolation but in most cases there were not enough interested parties to head up a movement to coordinate the research groups.

The beginnings of the flax institute were made as an effort to bring about cooperation betwen those in the industry and those in the laboratories in order that they might reach a common end in a shorter period of time. The work of the Flax Development Committee in the past two or three years is exemplary of what cooperation can accomplish with the coordination of experimental work in the world now being effected in leading agricultural colleges through the interchange of data, experimental stock, notes, and achievements. Every experimenter of note in the leading colleges and in the United States Department of Agriculture has available most of the week-to-week developments in other laboratories and can eliminate long and laborious experiment through a perusal of data that are a record of work that is being done or has been done in flax pathology.

The coordination work, which is unique in its field, carries even further than the laboratory and experimental fields, following through the commercial production of the improved seed strains. Commercial production of new strains of seed is a cumbersome problem and usually a lengthy procedure; however, the committee, through its careful check on operations from start to finish, has been able to see that improved seed lines are available for commercial use in a much shorter time.

Educational work of the institute is carried on in conjunction with the committee's activities, and it is possible to bring a new commercial seed onto the market, educate the growers to its planting, growing, and harvesting technic, and produce commercially important flaxseed in a period of a year or two. In the past it was impossible to get sufficient seed of a new type onto the market for a number of seasons, and a great many benefits to the grower were lost because of the methods of introduction of improved varieties.

Tung Oil Arrivals Last Week

Since the last issue of the REPORTER was published, the arrival has been reported of two lots of chinawood oil at New York and one lot on the Pacific coast, the importations aggregating 604 tons and 177 drums here, and 50 drums at Los Angeles.

Industrial Uses of Chemicals and Related Materials

(Formerly Styled "Where You Can Sell")

Producers' Guide to New Markets Technical Information for Processors

Fully protected by copyright

Six-hundred-seventy-second Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

N-(4-Acetoacetamidophenyl)morpholin

Photographic

Color-former (Brit. 497463 and 497698) in—
- Color photography (may be incorporated either in the developer or in the emulsion)

1-Betachloroethylamino-8-betahydroxyethylaminoanthraquinone

Dye

Reactant in making—
- Synthetic dyestuffs

Starting point (Brit. 481942) in making—
- Dyestuffs with affinity for cellulose acetate by reacting with—
  - Diethylanilin
  - Dimethylanilin
  - Pyridin
  - Triethylamine
  - Trimethylamine
  - Triphenylamine

Chamomile Oil

(Oil of German Chamomile, Oil of Hungarian Chamomile, Oleum Matricariae)

Cosmetic

As an odorant

Food

Flavoring agent for—
- Aromatic essences
- Various purposes

Miscellaneous

Aromatizing and flavoring agent for various purposes

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

3:5-Dihydroxypyrene

Chemical

Reactant in—
- Organic syntheses

Dye

Starting point (Brit. 481364) in making—
- Dyestuffs for feathers, hair, pelts, skins, and the like, such as white lamb and rabbit skins

---

Dodecylphenylaminosuccinic Acid, Normal

Chemical

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446737 and 446813) in making—
- Emulsions and dispersions of various chemicals
- Emulsions of hydrocarbons of various groups of the aliphatic and aromatic series
- Terpene emulsions
- Wetting compositions in emulsified form

Starting point in making various derivatives

Cosmetic

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446737 and 446813) in making—
- Creams in emulsified form
- Emulsified shampoos
- Latherless shaving creams
- Lotions
- Various emulsified perfumes and cosmetics

Disinfectant

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446737 and 446813) in making—
- Emulsified germicides and deodorizing preparations

Dye

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446737 and 446813) in making—
- Color lakes in emulsified form
- Dye preparations in emulsified form

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446737 and 446813) in making—
- Boring oils
- Drilling oils
- Emulsions of various animal and vegetable fats and oils
- Emulsions of natural and synthetic waxes
- Greasing compositions in emulsified form
- Lubricating compositions containing vegetable or animal fats and oils
- Solvents for fats in emulsified form
- Wetting composition containing oils in emulsified form
- Wire-drawing oils in emulsified form

Ink

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446737 and 446813) in making—
- Printing inks
- Writing inks

Insecticide

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446737 and 446813) in making—
- Insecticidal preparations in emulsified form
- Vermin exterminators in emulsified form

Leather

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446737 and 446813) in making—
- Emulsified dressing compositions containing shellac, gums, resins, fats, oils
- Emulsified fat-liquoring baths
- Emulsified finishing compositions
- Emulsified soaking compositions containing neatsfoot oil or other oils
- Emulsified waterproofing compositions

Miscellaneous

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446737 and 446813) in making—
- Automobile polishes
- Cleansing compositions containing soaps
- Compositions for cleansing painted or metal surfaces
- Degreasing and greasing compositions in emulsified form
- Detersive and scouring compositions
- Furniture polishes in emulsified form
- Metal polishes in emulsified form
- Scouring compositions for woodwork, linoleum, rugs, and the like
- Shoe creams and polishes in emulsified form
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form for various fibrous and other compositions

Oilcloth and Linoleum

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446737 and 446813) in making—
- Coating compositions

Paint and Varnish

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446737 and 446813) in making—
- Asphaltic paints and varnishes
- Emulsified paints and varnishes
- Pigment emulsions
- Shellac emulsions
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form

Paper

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446737 and 446813) in making—
- Emulsified preparations for treating paper and pulp products
- Sizing compositions in emulsified form containing rosin, casein, starches, and the like
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form
- Waxing compositions in emulsified form

(To be continued)

Lead Nitrate

(Continued from November 13 issue)

Disinfectant

Starting point in making—
- Ladoyen's disinfecting fluid

Distilling

Treating agent (U.S. 1423042) for—
- Distillery slop

Dye

Oxidizing agent in making—
- Synthetic dyestuffs

Explosives and Matches

Ingredient of—
- Explosives (U.S. 1310466, 1335788, 1335790, and 1472691)
- Matchhead compositions
- Pyrotechnic compositions

Oxidizing agent in—
- Detonators
- Explosive compositions
- Matchhead compositions
- Primers
- Pyrotechnic compositions

Process material in making—
- Detonator (U.S. 1498001)
- Matchhead composition (U.S. 1138146 and 1206828)
- Primers (U.S. 1437224 and 1478429)

Starting point in making—
- Lead azide (U.S. 1353805)
- Lead picrate (U.S. 1478429)

Fertilizer

Ingredient of—
- Sugarbeet stimulants

Insecticide and Fungicide

Ingredient (U.S. 1182760) of—
- Compositions for inhibiting damage by—
  - Fungi
  - Insects
  - Moulds
  - Parasites
  - Teredos
  - Termites

Starting point (U.S. 1296557, 1344035, 1418848, and 1427049) in making—
- Lead arsenate

Jewelry

Starting point (U.S. 1364353) in making—
- Cement for holding diamonds during polishing processes

Leather

Agent in—
- Tanning processes

Metallurgical

Ingredient (U.S. 1314839, 1314840, 1314841, and 1314842) of—
- Electrolytes for etching—
  - Brass
  - Copper
  - Nickel
  - Steel
  - Zinc

Process material in—
- Purifying lead (U.S. 1389511)
- Rustproofing iron and steel (U.S. 1317351)

Solvent (U.S. 1389511) for—
- Lead

Mining

Flotation agent (U.S. 1914694 and 1914695) in concentrating—
- Phosphate-bearing ores

Miscellaneous

Mordant in staining
- Mother of pearl

Oxidizing agent for various purposes

Process material (U.S. 1279276) in tinting—
- Albumen
- Dextrin
- Gelatin
- Gums
- Starch

Paint and Varnish

Starting point in making—
- Lead chromate (U.S. 1168417 and 1484088)
- Insoluble chromates (Brit. 406445)
- Protective (Brit. 406445)

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Ingredient (U.S. 1501894) of—
- Trypanocidal compound

Photographic

Process material in making—
- Antistatic photographic film (U.S. 1431900 and 1434453)

Sensitizer in—
- Photographic processes

Tinting agent (U.S. 1279276) in making—
- Colored motion-picture film

Plastics

Process material (U.S. 1487957) in making—
- Plastic composition

Printing

Process material in—
- Lithographic processes
- Process engraving

Process material (U.S. 1252800) in making—
- Printing plate

Sugar

Process material in—
- Decolorizing beet sugar

Textile

Mordant in—
- Dyeing processes
- Printing process

Wood

Ingredient (U.S. 1182760) of—
- Compositions for protecting wood from attacks by—
  - Fungi
  - Insects
  - Moulds
  - Parasites
  - Teredos
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- Essential oil

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- Antiseptic
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Melting-point depressor (Brit. 461237 and 501527) in—
- Spinning and extruding processes for superpolyamides

Resorcinol Monononylether Diethylcarbamate

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 493465) as—
- Vermicide for treatment of animals

Terephthaltetrahydrobetanaphthylamide Chloride

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Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
- Medicinal chemicals

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Index to Advertisements

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp... 70
Alexander, Jerome... 58
Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp... 45
American Agricultural Chemical Co... —
American British Chem. Supplies, Inc.. 42
American Can Co... 22
American Cyanamid & Chem. Corp... 32
American Flange & Mfg. Co., Inc... —
American Potash & Chemical Corp... —
American Turpentine Farmers Assoc. Cooperative ... —
Anderson-Prichard Oil Corp... 60
Ansbacher Siegel Corp... —
Apex Chemical Co., Inc... —
Atlantic Coast Fisheries Corp. of N. Y.. 52
Atlantic Refining Co... —

Baker, J. T., Chemical Co... 1
Barium & Chemicals, Inc... 33
Barium Reduction Corp... 33
Barrett Company... 40, 63
Barrett-Cravens Co... —
Benzol Products Co... —
Binney & Smith Co... —
Bradley, A. J., Mfg. Co... 46
Brighton Copper Works... —
Brode, Corp., The... 49
Brown, Leland, Laboratories... 58
Buck, Inc., Leonard J... —
Bureau of Chemistry... 58
Bush, W. J., & Co., Inc... 57

Calco Chemical Co... —
Calif. Fruit Growers Exchange... 70
Calvert, Robert... 58
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp... —
Carey, The Philip, Co... —
Carpinello, M. J... 58
Chambliss, Hardee... 58
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc... 70
Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp... —
Church & Dwight Co... 33
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co... 53
Colledge, E. W., General Sales Agent... —
Colton, Arthur, Co... 44
Columbia Alkali Corp... —
Commercial Solvents Corp... 1
Conewango Refining Co... 19
Conray Products Co... 63
Consolidated Products Co., Inc... 68
Consumers Import Co... 52
Continental Can Co... —
Continental Carbon Co... 36, 37
Crown Oil Products Corp... —
Cuban American Manganese Corp... —

Darling & Co... 49
Day Chemical Co... 58
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co... 44
Diamond Alkali Co... 35
Dicalite Co... —
Dodge & Olcott Co... 57
Doggett, Stanley, Inc... —
Dorward & Sons Co... —
Dow Chemical Co... 13
Dunkel, Paul A., & Co., Inc... —
DuPont de Nemours, E. I., & Co... 1, 69
Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc... —

Eastman Kodak Co... —
Electrical Testing Laboratories... 58
Electro Bleaching Gas Co... —
Ellis-Foster Co... 58
Emery Industries, Inc... —

Fezandie & Sperrle... —
First Machinery Corp... 68
Fluorine Products... —
Food Research Laboratories, Inc... 58
Foote Mineral Co... 44
Frank Vliet Co... 55
Franks Chemical Products Co... 44
Freeport Sulphur Co... —
Fritzsche Bros., Inc... 46, 56
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills... 34

Gane & Ingram, Inc... 6
General Chemical Co... —
General Drug Co... —
General Dyestuff Corp... —
General Electric Co... —
General Naval Stores Div... —
General Petroleum Corp. of Calif... 42
Gesell, R., Co., Inc... 43
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc... —
Glyco Products Co., Inc... 24
Gray, William S., & Co... 1
Gray Industrial Laboratories... 58
Greeff, R. W., & Co., Inc... 51
Gross, A., & Co... 47
Gruman, J. B., & Co... 65

Hammond, W. A., Drierite Co... —
Hardesty, W. C., Co., Inc... 47
Harshaw Chemical Co... —
Heekin Can Co... 61
Helion Chemicals Corp... —
Heyden Chemical Corp... 39
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co... 52
Hinde & Dauch Paper Co... —
Hochstadter Laboratories... 58
Holt, C. J., & Co., Inc... 58
Hooker Electrochemical Co... —
Hopkins, J. L., & Co... 55
Huisking, Charles L., & Co., Inc... 51
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc... 57

Imperial Oil & Gas Products Corp... 46
Imperial Paper & Color Corp... 45
Independent Mfg. Co... 47
Industrial Consulting Labs., Inc... 58
Innis, Speiden & Co... —
International Pulp Co... —
International Selling Corp... 34
Irvington Smelting & Refining Works... 33

Kentucky Color & Chemical Co... 44
Knight, B. H... 58
Koppers Co... 41
Krebs Pigment & Color Corp... 46

Laning, E. M., Co... 58
LaWall & Harrisson... 58

Leghorn Trading Co... 51
Leonhard, Theodor, Wax Co., Inc... —
Leuders, George, & Co... —

Magnetic Pigment Co... —
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc... 57
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works... —
Manion Steel Barrel Co... —
Mantrose Corp... —
Maschmeijer, A., Jr., Inc... 6
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc... —
Merck & Co... 8
Metasap Chemical Co... 43
Meyer, Herman, Drug Co., Inc... —
Miel, George A... 58
Mills, Zophar, Inc... 46
Minnesota Specialty Co... —
Molnar Laboratories... 58
Monsanto Chemical Co... 50
Munch, James, & Co... 58
Mutual Chemical Co. of America... 38

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.. —
National Lead Company... —
National Milk Sugar Co., Inc... 53
National Rosin Oil & Size Co., Inc... —
Natural Products Refining Co... 39
Neuberg, William, Inc... 53
Neville Co... —
New Jersey Zinc Co... —
N. Y. Quinine & Chem. Wks., Inc... —
Niacet Chemicals Corp... 44
Niagara Alkali Co... —
N. V. Potash Export My, Inc... —

Oldbury Electro Chemical Co... —
Orbis Products Corp... 70
Orthmann Laboratories, Inc... 58
Osborn, C. J., Co... 46

Pacific Coast Borax Co... 1
Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp... —
Paramet Chemical Corp... 43
Parsons, M. W... 51
Paul, Edw. P., & Co... 55
Pellerano, S... 58
Penick, S. B., & Co... 54
Pennsylvania Coal Products Co... —
Pennsylvania Oil Products Refg. Co... 16
Pennsylvania Refining Co... —
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc... —
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc... 27
Polachek, Z. H... 58
Potash Co. of America... 62
Pressed Steel Tank Co... 69
Prior Chemical Corp... 1
Procter & Gamble... 47, 52
Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co... —
Purdy, W. S., Co., Inc... 58
Pure Calcium Products Division... —

Raisch, John E., & Co... 58
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc... —
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Chem. Color Division ... —
Reklamefondet for Norsk Medicintran. —
Republic Steel Corp... 42
Rimberg, A. J., Co... 49
Rosenthal, H. H., Co., Inc... 70
Rufert Chemical Co... 59
Ryland, H. C., Inc... 57

Sadtler, Samuel P., & Sons, Inc... 58
St. Joseph Lead Co... 25
Schofield-Donald Co., Inc... —
Schwarz Laboratories, Inc... 58
Seil, Putt & Rusby, Inc... 58
Shanahan's, Ltd... 34
Shell Oil Co., Inc... 20
Sherwood Petroleum Co., Inc... 59
Signode Steel Strapping Co... —
Skelly Oil Co... —
Sloman, Ira I... 58
Smith, Kline & French Labs... —
Snell, Foster D., Inc... 58
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc... 42
Solvay Sales Corp... 34
Sonneborn, L., Sons, Inc... 70
Standard Alcohol Co... 44
Standard Oil Co. of California... 59
Standard Ultramarine Co... 44
Stauffer Chemical Co... 33
Stillwell & Gladding... 58
Stroock & Wittenberg Corp... 48
Sun Oil Co... —
Synthetic Products Co... 66

Taintor Trading Co... —
Tamms Silica Co... —
Tar & Chem. Division of Koppers Co... 41
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc... 63
Thornton, The F. C., Co., Inc... —
Thurston & Braidich... 55
Titanium Pigment Corp... —
Todd, A. M., & Co... —
Tropical Milling Corp... 55
Turner, Joseph, & Co... 33

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp... —
U. S., Industrial Chemicals, Inc... 17, 18
United States Potash Co... —

Vanderbilt, R. T., Co... 44
Victor Chemical Works... 34
Viking Distributing Co... 59
Vitro Manufacturing Co... —
Vlacos, Perry Co... 58
Vorce, L. D... 58

Wah Chang Trading Corp... 47
Warner Chemical Co... 2
Wecoline Products, Inc... —
Weiss & Downs, Inc... 58
Wheeling Corrugating Co... —
White Tar Co. of N. J., Inc... 41
Wiley & Co... 58
Will & Baumer Candle Co... —
Williams, C. K., & Co... —
Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc... —
Woburn Degreasing Co. of N. J... 48
Wolf, Jacques, & Co... 57
Wood Preserving Corp... 41

Zophar Mills, Inc... 46

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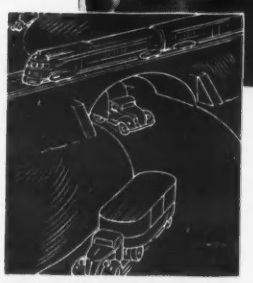

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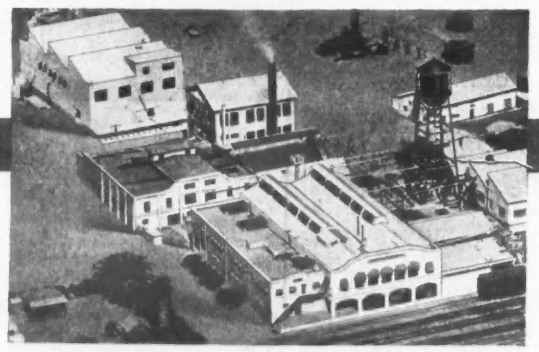
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